

1881
HISTORY
of
MARION & CLINTON
COUNTIES, ILLINOIS
INDEXED

1686

HISTORY
OF
MARION AND CLINTON
COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.

With Illustrations

DESCRIPTIVE OF THE SCENERY,

AND

Biographical Sketches of some of the Prominent Men and Pioneers.

BY
BRINK, McDONOUGH & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CORRESPONDING OFFICE, EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.

1881

The reproduction of this publication
has been made possible through the
sponsorship of the:

Marion County Historical Society,
P. O. Box 342, Salem, IL 62881
and

Clinton County Historical Society,
1901 Franklin St., Carlyle, IL 62231



Windmill Publications, Inc.
6628 Uebelhack Rd. • Mt. Vernon, IN 47620

TWO THOUSAND

The Clinton County Historical Society
proudly presents this reproduction of the 1881
"Combined History of Marion and Clinton Counties, Illinois
With Illustrations"



JUDGE SIDNEY BREESE HOME

**CLINTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
MUSEUM**

1091 FRANKLIN
CARLYLE, ILLINOIS

Having bought the former home of Judge Sidney Breese for development into a county museum, the Society has become increasingly involved with the life and times of the illustrious judge. In light of this, we make one correction to the original text. It is stated on page 100 that Judge Breese died in Carlyle, Illinois on June 28, 1878. In fact, he died at 11:30 P.M., June 27, 1878 at the Sullivan House in Pinckneyville, Perry County, Illinois.

We thank the Marion County Genealogical and Historical Society for providing the alphabetized every name index included in this reprint.

PREFACE.



THE Publishers desire to return their sincere thanks to those who have aided in making this work thorough and complete. For the incidents relative to the early settlement of the two counties, we are indebted to a few early pioneers, who have seen a wild frontier county develop into a wealthy and populous community.

For other facts we are under obligation to a class of intelligent men, who, amid the ordinary pursuits of life, have taken pains to thoroughly inform themselves on the resources of their county. Among those who have specially contributed to the completeness of the history of Marion county, are Gen. James S. Martin, Matthew Young, Britton Smith, Hon. Michael Schaeffer, James M. Carrigan, Robert K. Black, M. C. Kell, Samuel Jones, Hon. Thomas E. Merritt, S. A. Frazier and F. Kohl. We also extend our thanks to S. S. Chance, county clerk, and H. R. Hall, circuit clerk.

In the preparation of the history of Clinton county we have been materially assisted by Zophar Case, Thos. S. Ramsay, Capt. A. H. Johnson, Andrew Eisenmayer, John W. Dugger, Conrad Vornholt, R. N. Ramsay, Daniel White, T. E. Allen, Daniel Locey, Jesse Jones, J. W. Maddux, John Schuster, John B. Heimann, J. J. Justice, F. A. Lietze, Dr. Knapp, Abraham Hughson, and Hon. W. A. J. Sparks. For the able and scholarly articles on Pioneers and Early Settlers, and Bench and Bar, we are indebted to Prof. J. Pike.

Especially do we acknowledge the courtesies extended us by Henry Schurmann, county clerk, and H. A. Nichoff circuit clerk.

The articles on the Common Schools have been pre-

pared by gentlemen thoroughly acquainted with their subject, whose names appear at the head of the articles, in the body of the work. Among the chapters most fruitful in interest to a great number of our readers, will be found those which treat of the early history of the churches. Many persons now live whose fathers and grandfathers, in the humble log cabin, which was then the only house of worship, assisted in founding organizations which have been of the greatest good to subsequent generations. To the clergymen of the various denominations, and to many of the older members of these societies, we are indebted for much valuable information.

The editors of the several newspapers have also rendered assistance in that prompt and cheerful manner so characteristic of the journalistic profession.

We have endeavored, with all diligence and carefulness, to make the best use of the material at our command. It has been classified as carefully as possible, and will, we are assured, be a great help to the public, as a book of reference. We have tried to preserve the incidents of pioneer history, to accurately present the natural features and material resources of this portion of the state, and to gather the facts likely to be of most interest to our present readers, and of greatest importance to coming generations.

We present the work to the public, trusting that they will approve our labors. If our readers will take into consideration the magnitude and difficulties of the task, we feel assured of a favorable verdict on our undertaking, and that they will give the volume a generous reception.

THE PUBLISHERS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

COUNTY HISTORY.

CHAP.	PAGE.
I.—Brief Sketch of north-west Territory.	9
II.—Brief Historical Sketch of Illinois.	20
III.—Geography, Agricultural Resources, and Railroad facilities.	30
IV.—Geology of Marion and Clinton Counties.	34
V.—Fauna of Marion and Clinton Counties.	38
VI.—Flora of Marion and Clinton Counties.	40
VII.—Pioneers, and Early Settlers.	41
VIII.—Customs of early days.	57
IX. European Emigration.	60
X.—Civil History.	65
XI.—Bench and Bar.	93
XII.—The Press.	104
XIII.—Common Schools.	111
XIV.—Patriotism.	119
XV.—Ecclesiastical History.	145

BIOGRAPHIES.

Abbott, J. B.	292
Adams, J. H.	216
Allen, T. E.	182
Andrews, R. J.	218
Ball, Dr. C. E.	244
Bentlie, Geo. A.	187
Boynton, John.	240
Bryan, Hon. S. L.	195
Case, Zophar.	178

	PAGE.
Chance, S. S.	198
Clabaugh, D.	280
Collins, Daniel C.	272
Condit, E. S.	223
Dillman, H.	210
Drayton, C. O.	212
Dugger, J. W.	205
Edwards, J. D.	217
Eisenmayer, A.	203
Emig, Adam, Jr.	215
Emig, Peter, (dec'd).	213
Fletcher, J. W.	224
Frazier, S. A.	224
Freeman, E.	231
Freund, Henry.	243
Fulks, T. C.	196
Gaffner, Dr. T.	210
Gordes, B. J.	271
Ginzel, Moritz.	204
Gordon, (M. D.) J. T.	187
Gray, J. H.	231
Hall, Henry R.	197
Hanke, Joseph.	214
Harpstrite, A.	217
Hill, Wm. A.	207
Hogue, Capt. S. A.	269
Holtslaw, D. W.	286
Hubbard, H. W.	223
Husmann, B.	210
Jackson, Capt. J. S.	265
Johnson, A. H.	211
Johnson, Major Samuel.	271
Jones, Hon. J.	186
Kaune Bros.	245
Kenower, George.	270
Kingsbury, Darius.	187
Klutho, T.	244

	PAGE.
Koch, John.	244
Lampe, H.	217
Lampen, Henry.	186
Lear, Henry.	243
Lear, I. D.	198
Lederman, E. R.	206
Lemen, B. F.	194
Leonhard, Frank.	206
Locey, Daniel.	184
Lohmann, Rev. F. J.	212
Louden, R., (dec'd).	217
McAhlly, J. J.	208
Maddux, J. W.	179
Marks, Dr. D. R.	270
Marshall, B. F.	198
Martin, Gen. J. S.	196
Maxey, J. P.	227
Merritt, Hon. J. W.	197
Meyer, L. G.	228
Middleton, Dr. B. F.	265
Moore, R. D.	188
Neil, R. W.	269
Netemeyer, Otto	261
Nichols, O. B.	281
Niehoff, H. A.	185
O'Harnett, Capt. M. J.	280
Peterson, J. W.	179
Prather, J. J.	272
Primmer, Judge J. W.	248
Pyles, T. B.	198
Reineke, Rev. August.	245
Riemann, John	214
Ruf, John.	184
Santel, Henry.	261
Schneider, N.	207
Schlaflly Bros.	181
Schroeder, H. G.	272

	PAGE.
Schurmann, H.	183
Schuster, J.	209
Shanklin, Rob't L.	249
Sharpe, Elisha.	279
Shoupe, T. D.	188
Shultz, Capt. J.	197
Skilling, Dr. L. D.	230
Somerville, D.	248
Sutton, J. J.	227
Tufts, S. P.	224
Van Hoorebeke, G.	180
Wallrath, Peter.	257
Watts, Amos F.	234
Watts, Richard.	234
Wilson, Dr. T. B.	225

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

Alma Township.	290
Breese.	240
Brookside.	286
Carrigan.	254
City and Township of Carlyle.	172
City and Township of Centralia.	218
City and Township of Salem.	189
Clement Township.	266
East Fork.	252
Foster.	251
Germantown.	255
Haines.	276
Irishtown.	275
Iuka.	262
Kinmundy.	228
Lake.	232
Looking Glass.	259
Meacham.	285

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Meridian	249
Odin.	246
Omega.	288
Patoka.	273
Raccoon.	235
Romine.	282
St. Rose.	226
Santa Fe.	237
Stevenson.	238
Sugar Creek.	199
Tonti.	258
Wade.	278
Wheatfield.	283

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Amos, Mrs. L. D.	bet. 226 & 227
Becker, F. J.	facing 272
Benson, James.	222
Bollinger, Conrad.	facing 198
Boynton, John.	" 240
Brubaker, Eli.	" 240
Burton, John.	" 210
Catholic Church (Trenton).	facing 212
Centennial Mills.	bet. 206 & 207

	PAGE.
Clabaugh, D.	facing 280
Droll, Joseph.	" 198
Eagle Star Mills.	" 211
Eisenmayer, A.	bet. 204 & 205
Eisenmayer, J. G.	" 204 & 205
Finger, F.	facing 224
Gaffner, Dr. T.	" 210
Gerdes, B. J.	" 270
Ginzel, M.	" 214
Gray, J. H.	" 230
Hanke, Joseph.	" 214
Hanover Star Mills.	" 256
Hogue, S. A.	" 268
Hubbard, H. W.	" 268
Hummel, Henry.	" 260
Jansen, Martin.	" 260
Jones, Eli W.	" 250
Lampe, Henry.	" 214
Leonhard, F.	" 214
McFerren, P.	" 196
Maddux, J. W.	" 272
Maxey, J. P.	bet. 226 & 227
Neil, R. W.	facing 268
Posey, B. M.	" 234
Public Buildings (Clinton County).	facing 100

	PAGE.
Prather, J. J.	" 272
Public Buildings (Marion County).	facing 14
Public School (Salem).	" 192
St. Boniface Catholic Church.	between 251 & 255
St. Damian's Catholic Church.	between 200 & 201
St. Dominic Catholic Church.	between 214 & 215
St. Francis' Catholic Church.	between 200 & 201
St. Mary's Church.	176 & 177
St. Rose Church.	facing 226
Schroeder, H. G.	" 270
Schuster, John.	" 234
Sutton, J. F.	" 226
Truesdale, R. J.	" 196
Van Hoorebeke, G.	" 180
Weast, T. M.	" 280
West, George.	" 250

PORTRAITS.

Adams J. H.	216
Allen, T. E.	182

	PAGE.
Bryan, Silas L.	facing 195
Case, Zophar.	178
Dugger, J. W.	205
Dugger, Mrs. M. J.	205
Eisenmayer, A.	203
Emig, Adam, Jr.	215
Emig, Peter.	213
Emig, Mrs. Peter.	213
Johnson, A. H.	211
Lemen, B. F.	194
Lemen, Mary P.	194
Lohmann, Rev. F. J.	facing 201
McAlilly, J. J.	208
Niehoff, H. A.	185
Reinke, August.	facing 245
Schurmann, H.	183
Schuster, J.	209
Van Hoorebeke, G.	180
Wilson, Dr. T. B.	225

Partial List of Patrons.	293
Constitution of Illinois.	306
Declaration of Independence.	313
Constitution of the United States.	314
Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.	316



INTRODUCTION.



HISTORY is but a record of the life and career of people and nations; and the historian, in rescuing from oblivion the life of a nation, or a particular people, should "nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice;" myths, however beautiful, are at their best but fanciful; traditions, however pleasing, are uncertain; and legends, though the very essence of poesy, are unauthentic. The novelist will take the most fragile thread of vivid imagination, and from it weave a fabric of surpassing beauty. But the historian should place his feet upon the solid basis of *fact*, and, turning a deaf ear to the allurements of fancy, and sift with careful and painstaking scrutiny, the evidence brought before him, and upon which he is to give the record of what has been. Standing, as he does, down the stream of time, far removed from its source, he must retrace, with patience and care, its meanderings, guided by the relics of the past which lie upon its shores, growing fainter and still more faint and uncertain as he nears its fountain, oftentimes concealed in the debris of ages, and in mists and darkness impenetrable. Written records grow less and less explicit, and finally fail altogether, as he approaches the beginning of the community whose life he is seeking to rescue from the gloom of a rapidly receding past.

Memory, wonderful as are its powers, is yet frequently at fault; and only by a comparison of its many aggregations can he be satisfied that he is pursuing stable-footed truth in his researches amid the early paths of his subject.

It cannot then be unimportant or uninteresting to trace the progress and development of Marion and Clinton counties, from their crude beginnings to their present proud positions among their sister counties. And therefore we were to gather the scattered and loosening threads of the past into a compact web of the present, ere they become hopelessly broken and lost, and with a trust that the harmony of our work may speak with no uncertain sound to the future. Records will be traced so far as they may yield the information sought; the memories of the pioneers will be laid under tribute; the manuscripts of the provident will give their contributions and all sources will be called into requisition to furnish mate-

rial, reliable and certain, to bring forth a truthful history of these counties.

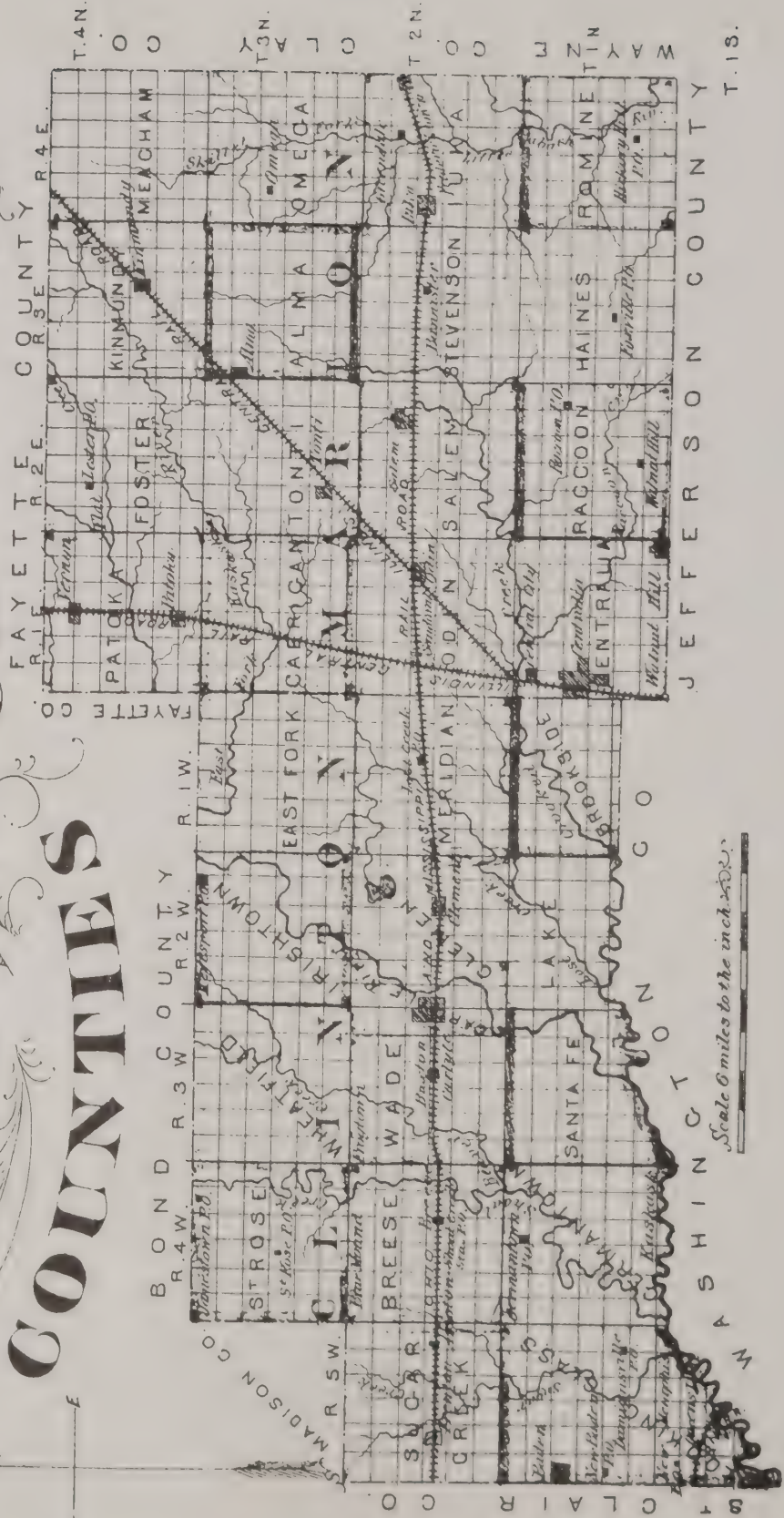
Individual success is a proof of triumphant energy, and pledges a like career to corresponding enterprises; therefore, biographies of earnest, successful representative lives, intimately connected with the development of these counties, will illustrate what energy, determination, and indomitable will have hitherto accomplished, and can yet accomplish; to foster local ties, to furnish examples of heroism, to exhibit the results of well-applied industry, and to mark the progress of the community, literature, art, and topography (an attractive trio are freely employed to embellish and render invaluable a practical and interesting work).

In prosecuting our enterprise, we shall essay, first, something of the history of the north-west territory, and of the state of Illinois in its early settlement, with a brief sketch of the title to the fee of the millions of acres of prolific soil within its splendid domain. Then will follow in their order an account of Marion and Clinton counties, from their earliest settlement, up to and including the present, showing their surprising development in agriculture, trade, manufactures, political influence, population and wealth; not forgetting to do honor to the brave men, of all political faiths, who rallied to the common defence of the country when armed treason raised its bloody hand against the national life, and who bore the banner of the Prairie state through the carnage of many hard-fought fields, onward to ultimate triumph.

Brief histories of the several townships and villages composing the respective counties will follow, wherein will appear the names of the early settlers, and the more important events, interspersed with incidents, humorous and sad, which invariably attach to border life, but which, however graphically they may be told, cannot give to us of the present day, who have come into our pleasant places through the toils and privations of the pioneers, any realizing sense of the rugged, thorny paths those heroes and heroines patiently and hopefully trod for many long weary years.

Now, kind reader, we leave ourselves in your hands. Read our work carefully, judge it charitably, and pronounce not against it until time shall afford an opportunity of testing its merits.

WABERION AND CLINTON **COUNTIES** **OF** **OUTLINE MAP**



Scale 6 miles to the inch.

HISTORY

OF

MARION AND CLINTON COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.

CHAPTER I.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

IN 1784 the North-western Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia. It embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and north, to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi river. On the first day of March, 1784, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, delegates in Congress on the part of Virginia, executed a deed of cession, by which they transferred to the United States, on certain conditions, all right, title and claim of Virginia to the country known as the North-western Territory. But by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles, being greater than the united areas of the Middle and Southern states, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign states and eight territories, with an aggregate population at the present time of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one-third of the entire population of the United States.

Its rivers are the largest on the continent, flowing thousands of miles through its rich alluvial valleys and broad, fertile prairies.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, upon whose bosom floats the commerce of many states. Its far-stretching prairies have more acres that are arable and productive than any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last quarter of a century the increase of population and wealth in the north-west has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1512, on Easter Sunday, the Spanish name for

which is Pascua Florida,* Juan Ponce de Leon, an old comrade of Columbus, discovered the coast of the American continent, near St. Augustine, and in honor of the day and of the blossoms which covered the trees along the shore, named the new-found country Florida. Juan had been led to undertake the discovery of strange lands partly by the hope of finding endless stores of gold, and partly by the wish to reach a fountain that was said to exist deep within the forests of North America, which possessed the power of renovating the life of those who drank of or bathed in its waters. He was made governor of the region he had visited, but circumstances prevented his return thither until 1521; and then he went only to meet death at the hands of the Indians.

In the meantime, in 1516, a Spanish sea-captain, Diego Muelo, had visited the coast first reached by Ponce de Leon, and in his barter with the natives had received considerable quantities of gold, with which he returned home and spread abroad new stories of the wealth hidden in the interior.

Ten years, however, passed before *Pamphilo de Narvaez* undertook to prosecute the examination of the lands north of the Gulf of Mexico. Narvaez was excited to action by the late astonishing success of the conqueror of Montezuma, but he found the gold for which he sought constantly flying before him; each tribe of Indians referred him to those living farther in the interior. And from tribe to tribe he and his companions wandered. They suffered untold privations in the swamps and forests; and out of three hundred followers only four or five at length reached Mexico. And still these disappointed wanderers persisted in their original fancy, that Florida was as wealthy as Mexico or Peru.

Among those who had faith in that report was Ferdinand de Soto, who had been with Pizarro in the conquests of Peru. He asked and obtained leave of the King of Spain to conquer Florida at his own cost. It was given in the year 1538. With a brilliant and noble band of followers he left Europe, and in May, 1538, after a stay in Cuba, anchored his vessels near the

* Pascua, the old English "Pash" or "Passover"; "Pascua Florida" is the "Holy day of Flowers."

coast of the Peninsula of Florida, in the bay of Spiritu Santa, or Tampa bay.

De Soto entered upon his march into the interior with a determination to succeed. From June till November of 1539, the Spaniards toiled along until they reached the neighborhood of Appalachee bay. During the next season, 1540, they followed the course suggested by the Florida Indians, who wished them out of their country, and going to the north-east, crossed the rivers and climbed the mountains of Georgia. De Soto was a stern, severe man, and none dared to murmur. De Soto passed the winter with his little band near the Yazoo. In April, 1541, the resolute Spaniard set forward, and upon the first of May reached the banks of the great river of the West, not far from the 35th parallel of latitude.*

A month was spent in preparing barges to convey the horses, many of which still lived, across the rapid stream. Having successfully passed it, the explorers pursued their way northward, into the neighborhood of New Madrid; then turning westward again, marched more than two hundred miles from the Mississippi to the highlands of White river; and still no gold, no gems, no cities—only bare prairies, and tangled forests, and deep morasses. To the south again they toiled on, and passed their third winter of wandering upon the Washita. In the following spring (1542), De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, descended the Washita to its junction with the Mississippi. He heard, when he reached the mighty stream of the west, that its lower portion flowed through endless and uninhabitable swamps.

The news sank deep into the stout heart of the disappointed warrior. His health yielded to the contests of his mind and the influence of the climate. He appointed a successor, and on the 21st of May died. His body was sunk in the stream of the Mississippi. Deprived of their energetic leader, the Spaniards determined to try to reach Mexico by land. After some time spent in wandering through the forests, despairing of success in the attempt to rescue themselves by land, they proceeded to prepare such vessels as they could to take them to sea. From January to July, 1543, the weak, sickly band of gold-seekers labored at the doleful task, and in July reached, in the vessels thus built, the Gulf of Mexico, and by September entered the river Paunoo. One-half of the six hundred† who had disembarked with De Soto, so gay in steel and silk, left their bones among the mountains and in the morasses of the South, from Georgia to Arkansas.

De Soto founded no settlements, produced no results; and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by De Soto's defeat. As it was, for more than a century after the expedition, the west remained utterly unknown to the whites.

The French were the first Europeans to make settlements on the St. Lawrence river and along the great lakes. Quebec was founded by Sir Samuel Champlain in 1608, and in 1609, when Sir Henry Hudson was exploring the noble river which bears

his name, Champlain ascended the Sorelle river, and discovered, embosomed between the Green mountains, or "Verdmont," as the chivalrous and poetic Frenchman called them, and the Adirondacks, the beautiful sheet of water to which his name is indissolubly attached. In 1613 he founded Montreal.

During the period elapsing between the years 1607 and 1664, the English, Dutch, and Swedes alternately held possession of portions of the Atlantic coast, jealously watching one another, and often involved in bitter controversy, and not seldom in open battle, until, in the latter year, the English became the sole rulers, and maintained their rights until the era of the Revolution, when they in turn were compelled to yield to the growing power of their colonies, and retire from the field.

The French movements, from the first settlement at Quebec, and thence westward, were led by the Catholic missionaries. Le Caron, a Franciscan friar, who had been the companion and friend of Champlain, was the first to penetrate the western wilds, which he did in 1616* in a birch canoe, exploring Lake Huron and its tributaries. This was four years before the Pilgrims

"Moored their bark on the wild New-England shore."

Under the patronage of Louis XIII., the Jesuits took the advance, and began vigorously the work of Christianizing the savages in 1632.

In 1634, three Jesuit missionaries, Brébeuf, Daniel, and Lallemant, planted a mission on the shores of the lake of the *Iroquois* (probably the modern Lake Simcoe), and also established others along the eastern border of Lake Huron.

From a map published in 1660, it would appear that the French had, at that date, become quite familiar with the region from Niagara to the head of Lake Superior, including considerable portions of Lake Michigan.

In 1641, Fathers Jogues and Raymbault embarked on the Penetanguishine Bay for the Sault St. Marie, where they arrived after a passage of seventeen days. A crowd of two thousand natives met them, and a great council was held. At this meeting the French first heard of many nations dwelling beyond the great lakes.

Father Raymbault died in the wilderness in 1642, while enthusiastically pursuing his discoveries. The same year, Jogues and Bressani were captured by the Indians and tortured, and in 1648 the mission which had been founded at St. Joseph was taken and destroyed, and Father Daniel slain. In 1649, the missions St. Louis and St. Ignatius were also destroyed, and Fathers Brébeuf and Lallemant barbarously tortured by the same terrible and unrelenting enemy. Literally did those zealous missionaries of the Romish Church "take their lives in their hands," and lay them a willing sacrifice on the altar of their faith.

It is stated by some writer that, in 1654, two fur-traders accompanied a band of *Ottawas* on a journey of five hundred leagues to the west. They were absent two years, and on their return brought with them fifty canoes and two hundred and fifty Indians to the French trading posts.

They related wonderful tales of the countries they had seen, and the various red nations they had visited, and described the lofty mountains and mighty rivers in glowing terms. A new

* De Soto probably was at the lower Chickasaw bluffs. The Spaniards called the Mississippi Rio Grande, Great River, which is the literal meaning of the aboriginal name.

† De Biedna says there landed 800 men.

* Western Annals.

impulse was given to the spirit of adventure, and scouts and traders swarmed the frontiers and explored the great lakes and adjacent country, and a party wintered in 1659-60 on the south shore of Lake Superior.

In 1660 Father Mesnard was sent out by the Bishop of Quebec, and visited Lake Superior in October of that year. While crossing the Keeweenaw Point he was lost in the wilderness and never afterwards heard from, though his cassock and breviary were found long afterwards among the *Sioux*.

A change was made in the government of New France in 1665. The Company of the Hundred Associates, who had ruled it since 1632, resigned its charter. Tracy was made Viceroy, Courcelles Governor, and Talon Intendant.* This was called the Government of the West Indies.

The Jesuit missions were taken under the care of the new government, and thenceforward became the leaders in the movement to Christianize the savages.

In the same year (1665) Pierre Claude Alloüez was sent out by way of the Ottawa river to the far west, via the Sault St. Marie and the south shore of Lake Superior, where he landed at the bay of Chegoimegon. Here he found the chief village of the *Chippewas*, and established a mission. He also made an alliance with them and the *Sacs*, *Foxes* and *Illinois*,† against the formidable *Iroquois*. Alloüez, the next year (1666) visited the western end of the great lake, where he met the *Sioux*, and from them first learned of the Mississippi river, which they called "Messipi." From thence he returned to Quebec.

In 1668 Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette established the mission at the Sault called St. Marie, and during the next five years Alloüez, Dablon and Marquette explored the region of Lake Superior on the south shore, and extending to Lake Michigan. They also established the missions of Chegoimegon, St. Marie, Mackinaw and Green Bay.

The plan of exploring the Mississippi probably originated with Marquette. It was at once sanctioned by the Intendant, Talon, who was ambitious to extend the dominion of France over the whole West.

In 1670 Nicholas Perot was sent to the West to propose a congress of all the nations and tribes living in the vicinity of the lakes; and, in 1671, a great council was held at Sault St. Marie, at which the Cross was set up, and the nations of the great North-west were taken into an alliance, with much pomp and ceremony.

On the 13th of May, 1673, Marquette, Joliet, and five *voyageurs*, embarked in two birch canoes at Mackinaw and entered Lake Michigan. The first nation they visited was the "*Folles-Avoines*," or nation of Wild Oats, since known as the *Menomonies*, living around the "Baie des Puans," or Green Bay. These people, with whom Marquette was somewhat acquainted, endeavored to persuade the adventurers from visiting the Mississippi. They represented the Indians on the great river as being blood-thirsty and savage in the extreme, and the river itself as being inhabited by monsters which would devour them and their canoes together.‡

* The duties of Intendant included a supervision of the policy, justice, and finance of the province.

† The meaning of this word is said to be "Men."

‡ See legend of the great bird, the terrible "*Piaca*," that devoured men, and was only overcome by the sacrifice of a brave young chief. The rocks above Alton, Illinois, have some rude representations of this monster.

Marquette thanked them for their advice, but declined to be guided by it. Passing through Green Bay, they ascended the Fox River, dragging their canoes over the strong rapids, and visited the village, where they found living in harmony together tribes of the *Miamis*, *Mascoutens** and *Kikabear*, or *Kickapoos*. Leaving this point on the 10th of June, they made the portage to the "*Ouisconsin*," and descended that stream to the Mississippi, which they entered on the 17th with a joy, as Marquette says, which he could not express.†

Sailing down the Mississippi, the party reached the Des Moines River, and, according to some, visited an Indian village some two leagues up the stream. Here the people again tried to persuade them from prosecuting their voyage down the river. After a great feast and a dance, and a night passed with this hospitable people, they proceeded on their way, escorted by six hundred persons to their canoes. These people called themselves *Illinois*, or *Illini*. The name of their tribe was *Peruaca*, and their language a dialect of the *Algonquin*.

Leaving these savages, they proceeded down the river. Passing the wonderful rocks, which still excite the admiration of the traveler, they arrived at the mouth of another great river, the *Pekitanoni*, or Missouri of the present day. They noticed the condition of its waters, which they described as "muddy, rushing and noisy."

Passing a great rock,‡ they came to the *Ouabouskigon*, or Ohio. Marquette shows this river very small, even as compared with the *Illinois*. From the Ohio they passed as far down as the *Akamsca*, or Arkansas, where they came very near being destroyed by the natives; but they finally pacified them, and, on the 17th of July, they commenced their return voyage.

The party reached Green Bay in September without loss or injury, and reported their discoveries, which were among the most important of that age. Marquette afterwards returned to Illinois, and preached to the natives until 1675.

On the 18th of May of that year, while cruising up the eastern coast of Lake Michigan with a party of boatmen, he landed at the mouth of a stream putting into the lake from the east, since known as the river Marquette. He performed mass, and went a little apart to pray, and being gone longer than his companions deemed necessary, they went in search of him, and found him dead where he had knelt. They buried him in the sand.

While this distinguished adventurer was pursuing his labors, two other men were preparing to follow in his footsteps, and make still further explorations, and, if possible, more important discoveries. These were the Chevalier Robert de la Salle and Louis Hennepin.

La Salle was a native of Rouen, in Normandy. He was educated at a seminary of the Jesuits, and designed for the ministry, but, for reasons unknown, he left the seminary and came to Canada, in 1667, where he engaged in the fur trade.

Like nearly every intelligent man, he became intensely interested in the new discoveries of the West, and conceived the idea of exploring the passage to the great South Sea, which by many was believed to exist. He made known his ideas to the Governor-General, Count Frontenac, and desired his co-operation. The Governor at once fell in with his views, which were strengthened by the reports brought back by Marquette and Joliet, and

* Prairie Indians.

† Marquette's journal.

‡ The grand tower.

advised La Salle to apply to the King of France in person, and gave him letters of introduction to the great Colbert, then Minister of Finance and Marine. Accordingly, in 1675, he returned to France, where he was warmly received by the King and nobility, and his ideas were at once listened to, and every possible favor shown to him.

He was made a Chevalier, and invested with the seigniorship of Fort Cataracouy, or Frontenac (now known as Kingston), upon condition that he would rebuild it, as he proposed, of stone.

Returning to Canada, he wrought diligently upon the fort until 1677, when he again visited France to report progress. He was received, as before, with favor, and, at the instance of Colbert and his son, the King granted him new letters patent and new privileges. On the 14th of July, 1678, he sailed from Rochelle, accompanied by thirty men, and with Tonti, an Italian, for his lieutenant. They arrived at Quebec on the 13th of September, and after a few days' delay, proceeded to Frontenac. Father Lewis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar, of the Recollet sect, was quietly working in Canada on La Salle's arrival. He was a man of great ambition, and much interested in the discoveries of the day. He was appointed by his religious superiors to accompany the expedition fitting out for La Salle.

Sending agents forward to prepare the Indians for his coming, and to open trade with them, La Salle himself embarked, on the 18th of November, in a little brigantine of ten tons, to cross Lake Ontario. This was the first ship of European build that ever sailed upon this fresh-water sea. Contrary winds made the voyage long and troublesome, and a month was consumed in beating up the lake to the Niagara River. Near the mouth of this river the Iroquois had a village, and here La Salle constructed the first fortification, which afterwards grew into the famous Fort Niagara. On the 26th of January, 1679, the keel of the first vessel built on Lake Erie was laid at the mouth of the Cayuga Creek, on the American side, about six miles above the falls.

In the meantime La Salle had returned to Fort Frontenac to forward supplies for his forthcoming vessel. The little barque on Lake Ontario was wrecked by carelessness, and a large amount of the supplies she carried was lost. On the 7th of August, the new vessel was launched, and made ready to sail. She was about seventy tons' burden.

La Salle christened his vessel the "Griffin," in honor of the arms of Count Frontenac. Passing across Lake Erie, and into the small lake, which they named St. Clair, they entered the broad waters of Lake Huron. Here they encountered heavy storms, as dreadful as those upon the ocean, and after a most tempestuous passage they took refuge in the roadstead of *Michillimackinac* (Mackinaw), on the 27th of August. La Salle remained at this point until the middle of September, busy in founding a fort and constructing a trading-house, when he went forward upon the deep waters of Lake Michigan, and soon after cast anchor in Green Bay. Finding here a large quantity of furs and peltries, he determined to load his vessel and send her back to Niagara. On the 18th of September, she was sent under charge of a pilot, while La Salle himself, with fourteen men,* proceeded up Lake Michigan, leisurely examining its shores and noting everything of interest. Tonti, who had been sent to look after

stragglers, was to join him at the head of the lake. From the 19th of September to the 1st of November, the time was occupied in the voyage up this inland sea. On the last-named day, La Salle arrived at the mouth of the river *Miamis*, now St. Joseph. Here he constructed a fort, and remained nearly a month waiting for tidings of his vessel; but, hearing nothing, he determined to push on before the winter should prevent him. On the 3d of December, leaving ten men to garrison the fort, he started overland towards the head-waters of the Illinois, accompanied by three monks and twenty men. Ascending the St. Joseph River, he crossed a short portage and reached the *The-a-ki-ki*, since corrupted into *Kankakee*. Embarking on this sluggish stream, they came shortly to the Illinois, and soon after found a village of the Illinois Indians, probably in the vicinity of the rocky bluffs, a few miles above the present city of La Salle, Illinois. They found it deserted, but the Indians had quite a quantity of maize stored here, and La Salle, being short of provisions, helped himself to what he required. Passing down the stream, the party, on the 4th of January, came to a lake, probably the Lake Peoria, as there is no other upon this stream. Here they found a great number of natives, who were gentle and kind, and La Salle determined to construct a fort. It stood on a rise of ground near the river, and was named *Creve-Cœur** (broken-heart), most probably on account of the low spirits of the commander, from anxiety for his vessel and the uncertainty of the future. Possibly he had heard of the loss of the "Griffin," which occurred on her downward trip from Green Bay; most probably on Lake Huron. He remained at the Lake Peoria through the winter, but no good tidings came, and no supplies. His men were discontented, but the brave adventurer never gave up hope. He resolved to send a party on a voyage of exploration up the Mississippi, under the lead of Father Hennepin, and he himself would proceed on foot to Niagara and Frontenac, to raise more means and enlist new men; while Tonti, his lieutenant, should stay at the fort, which they were to strengthen in the meantime, and extend their intercourse with the Indians.

Hennepin started on his voyage on the last day of February, 1680, and La Salle soon after, with a few attendants, started on his perilous journey of twelve hundred miles by the way of the Illinois River, the Miami, and Lakes Erie and Ontario, to Frontenac, which he finally reached in safety. He found his worst fears realized. The "Griffin" was lost, his agents had taken advantage of his absence, and his creditors had seized his goods. But he knew no such word as *fail*, and by the middle of summer he was again on his way with men and supplies for his band in Illinois. A sad disappointment awaited him. He found his fort deserted, and no tidings of Tonti and his men. During La Salle's absence the Indians had become jealous of the French, and they had been attacked and harassed even by the Iroquois, who came the long distance between the shores of Lake Ontario and the Illinois River to make war upon the more peaceable tribes dwelling on the prairies. Uncertain of any assistance from La Salle, and apprehensive of a general war with the savages, Tonti, in September, 1680, abandoned his position and returned to the shores of the lakes. La Salle reached the post on the Illinois in December, 1680, or January, 1681. Again

* *Annals of the West.*

* The site of the work is at present unknown.

bitterly disappointed, La Salle did not succumb, but resolved to return to Canada and start anew. This he did, and in June met his lieutenant, Tonti, at Mackinaw.

Hennepin in the meanwhile had met with strange adventures. After leaving Creve-Cœur, he reached the Mississippi in seven days; but his way was so obstructed by ice that he was until the 11th of April reaching the Wisconsin line. Here he was taken prisoner by some northern Indians, who, however, treated him kindly and took him and his companions to the falls of St. Anthony, which they reached on the 1st of May. These falls Hennepin named in honor of his patron saint. Hennepin and his companions remained here for three months, treated very kindly by their captors. At the end of this time they met with a band of French, led by one *Sieur de Luth*,* who, in pursuit of game and trade, had penetrated to this country by way of Lake Superior. With his band Hennepin and his companions returned to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after La Salle had gone back to the wilderness. Hennepin returned to France, where, in 1684, he published a narrative of his wonderful adventures.

Robert De La Salle, whose name is more closely connected with the explorations of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to descend the river in the year 1682. Formal possession was taken of the great river and all the countries bordering upon it or its tributaries in the name of the King.

La Salle and his party now retraced their steps towards the north. They met with no serious trouble until they reached the Chickasaw Bluffs, where they had erected a fort on their downward voyage, and named it *Prudhomme*. Here La Salle was taken violently sick. Unable to proceed, he sent forward Tonti to communicate with Count Frontenac. La Salle himself reached the mouth of the St. Joseph the latter part of September. From that point he sent Father Zenobe with his dispatches to represent him at court, while he turned his attention to the fur trade and to the project of completing a fort, which he named *St. Louis*, upon the Illinois River. The precise location of this work is not known. It was said to be upon a rocky bluff two hundred and fifty feet high, and only accessible upon one side. There are no bluffs of such a height on the Illinois River answering the description. It may have been on the rocky bluff above La Salle, where the rocks are perhaps one hundred feet in height.

Upon the completion of this work La Salle again sailed for France, which he reached on the 13th of December, 1683. A new man, La Barre, had now succeeded Frontenac as Governor of Canada. This man was unfriendly towards La Salle, and this, with other untoward circumstances, no doubt led him to attempt the colonization of the Mississippi country by way of the mouth of the river. Notwithstanding many obstacles were in his path, he succeeded in obtaining the grant of a fleet from the King, and on the 24th of July, 1684, a fleet of twenty-four vessels sailed from Rochelle to America, four of which were destined for Louisiana, and carried a body of two hundred and eighty people, including the crews. There were soldiers, artificers, and volunteers, and also "some young women." Discord soon broke out between M. de Beaujeu and La Salle, and grew from bad to worse. On the 20th of December they reached the island of St. Domingo.

* From this man undoubtedly comes the name of Duluth.

Joutel* was sent out with this party, which left on the 4th of February, and traveled eastward three days, when they came to a great stream which they could not cross. Here they made signals by building great fires, and on the 13th two of the vessels came in sight. The stream was sounded and the vessels were anchored under shelter. But again misfortune overtook La Salle, and the vessel was wrecked, and the bulk of the supplies was lost. At this juncture M. de Beaujeu, his second in command, set sail and returned to France. La Salle now constructed a rude shelter from the timbers of his wrecked vessel, placed his people inside of it, and set out to explore the surrounding country in hope of finding the Mississippi. He was, of course, disappointed; but found on a stream, which is named the *Vaches*, a good site for a fort. He at once removed his camp, and, after incredible exertions, constructed a fortification sufficient to protect them from the Indians. This fort was situated on Matagorda Bay, within the present limits of Texas, and was called by La Salle *Fort St. Louis*.

Leaving Joutel to complete the work with one hundred men, La Salle took the remainder of the company and embarked on the river, with the intention of proceeding as far up as he could. The savages soon became troublesome, and on the 14th of July La Salle ordered Joutel to join him with his whole force. They had already lost several of their best men, and dangers threatened them on every side. It would seem from the historian's account of the expedition that La Salle began to erect another fort, and also that he became morose and severe in his discipline, so much so as to get the ill will of many of his people. He finally resolved to advance into the country, but whether with the view of returning to Canada by way of Illinois, or only for the purpose of making further discoveries, Joutel leaves in doubt. Giving his last instructions, he left the fort on the 12th day of January, 1687, with a company of about a dozen men, including his brother, two nephews, Father Anastasius, a Franciscan friar, Joutel, and others, and moved north-eastward, as is supposed, until the 17th of March, when some of his men, who had been cherishing revengeful feelings for some time, waylaid the Chevalier and shot him dead. They also slew one of his nephews and two of his servants.

This deed occurred on the 20th of March, on a stream called *Cenis*.

In 1687, France was involved in a long and bloody war. The League of Augsburg was formed by the Princes of the Empire against Louis XIV., and England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Savoy took up arms, and Louis found himself battling with nearly the whole of Europe, and only Turkey for an ally. This war ended with the peace of Ryswick in 1697.

No material change took place in America, but the colonists were harassed and many of their people killed or carried captives to the Canadas. In 1688, the French possessions in North America included nearly the whole of the continent north of the St. Lawrence, and the entire valley of the Mississippi; and they had begun to establish a line of fortifications extending from Quebec to the mouth of the Mississippi, between which points they had three great lines of communication, to wit: by way of Mackinaw, Green Bay, and the Wisconsin River; by way of Lake Michigan, the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers; and by way,

* Joutel, historian of the voyage, accompanied La Salle, and subsequently wrote his "*Journal Historique*," which was published in Paris, 1713.

of Lake Erie, the Maumee and Wabash Rivers, and were preparing to explore the Ohio as a fourth route.

In 1699, D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "Malbouchia," and by the Spaniards, "La Palissade," from the great number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France. An avenue of trade was now opened out, which was fully improved.

At this time a census of New France showed a total population of eleven thousand two hundred and forty-nine Europeans. War again broke out in 1701, and extended over a period of twelve years, ending with the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. This also extended to the American Colonies, and its close left everything as before, with the exception that Nova Scotia was captured in 1710.

In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France, under the consulate of Napoleon.

In 1803, it was purchased by the United States, for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and the commerce of the Mississippi river, came under the charge of the United States. Although La Salle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country. Had established several ports, and laid the foundation of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia are to this day monuments of La Salle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur), it was by those he led into the west that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."*

The French early improved the opening made for them, and before 1693, the Reverend Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and became the founder of Kaskaskia. For some time it was merely a missionary station, and the inhabitants of the village consisted entirely of natives; it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. This we learn from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, Autrement dit de l'Immaculee conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." In this letter, the writer tells us that Gravier must be regarded as the founder of the Illinois missions. Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia,† while Peoria arose near the remains of Fort Crevecoeur.‡

An unsuccessful attempt was also made to found a colony on the Ohio. It failed in consequence of sickness.§

In the north, De La Motte Cadillac, in June, 1701, laid the

* The authorities in relation to La Salle are Hennepin: a narrative published in the name of Tontil, in 1697, but disclaimed by him. (Charlevoix iii. 365.—*Lettres Edifiantes*).

† Bancroft, iii. 196.

‡ There was an old Peoria on the North-west shore of the lake of that name, a mile and a half above the outlet. From 1778 to 1796 the inhabitants left this for New Peoria, (Fort Clark) at the outlet. American State Papers, xviii. 476.

§ *Western Annals*.

foundation of Fort Pontchartrain, on the strait, (le Detroit),* while in the southwest efforts were making to realize the dreams of La Salle. The leader in the last named enterprise was Le-moine D'Iberville, a Canadian officer, who from 1694 to 1697 distinguished himself not a little by battles and conquests among the icebergs of the "Baye D'Udson or Hudson's Bay."

The post at Vincennes, on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wā-bā, meaning summer cloud moving swiftly), was established in 1702. It is quite probable that on La Salle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the north-west, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the new world, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8th, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes, and Indians, to say nothing of the cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives within a space of twenty-one leagues, situated between the Mississippi and another river, called the Karkadiad (Kaskaskia). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks, and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told.† Most of the French till the soil. They raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed, and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans."

Again, in an epistle dated November 17th, 1750, Vivier says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi, one sees no dwellings * * * * New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all kinds of lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins, and bear's grease; and above all pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison."

Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes, makes the same observation. Vivier also says, "Some individuals dig lead near the surface, and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards, now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper we would find silver under the lead; at any rate the lead is excellent. There are also in this country, beyond doubt, copper mines, as from time to time, large pieces have been found in the streams."‡

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee, in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky, in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the north-west, they had stations at St. Joseph's, on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Pont-

* Charlevoix, ii. 284. Le Detroit was the whole strait from Erie to Huron. The first grants of land at Detroit, &c., Fort Pontchartrain, were made in 1707.

† *Lettres Edifiantes* (Paris, 1761), vii. 97-106.

‡ *Western Annals*.

chartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacnac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of La Salle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country, and learning of its wealth began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

The largest branch of the Mississippi river from the east, known to the early French settlers as *la belle riviere*, called "beautiful" river, was discovered by Robert, Cavalier de La Salle, in 1669. While La Salle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea.

In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. La Salle, believing as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent. He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor and the Intendant, Talon. They issued letters patent, authorizing the enterprise, but made no provisions to defray the expenses.

At this juncture the seminary St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and La Salle offering to sell his improvements at La Chive to raise the money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which La Salle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence. Two additional canoes carried the Indian guides.

In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present city of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian from the Iroquois colony, at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them they could find guides, and offered to conduct them thence. On their way they passed the mouth of Niagara river, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving among the Iroquois they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawnee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey, and as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the west. He had been sent by the Canadian government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed and was on his way back to Quebec.

On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as La Salle had predicted, the Jesuit fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying

the field. After parting with the priests, La Salle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondago, where he obtained guides and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls of Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by La Salle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the west in 1669.

When Washington was sent out by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Godeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

We have sketched the progress of French discovery in the valley of the Mississippi. The first travelers reached that river in 1673, and when the year 1750 broke in upon the father of waters and the great north-west, all was still except those little spots upon the prairies of Illinois and among the marshes of Louisiana.

Volney, by conjecture, fixes the settlement of Vincennes about 1735.* Bishop Brute, of Indiana, speaks of a missionary station there in 1700, and adds: "The friendly tribes and traders called to Canada for protection, and then M. De Vincennes came with a detachment, I think, of Carignau, and was killed in 1735."† Bancroft says a military establishment was formed there in 1716, and in 1742 a settlement of herdsmen took place.‡ In a petition of the old inhabitants at Vincennes, dated in November, 1793, we find the settlement spoken of as having been made before 1742.§ And such is the general voice of tradition. On the other hand, Charlevoix, who records the death of Vincennes, which took place among the Chickasaws, in 1736, makes no mention of any post on the Wabash, or any missionary station there. Neither does he mark any upon his map, although he gives even the British forts upon the Tennessee and elsewhere. Such is the character of the proof relative to the settlement of Vincennes.

Hennepin, in 1663-4, had heard of the "Hohio." The route from the lakes to the Mississippi, by the Wabash, was explored 1676,|| and in Hennepin's volume of 1698, is a journal, said to be that sent by La Salle to Count Frontenac, in 1682 or '83, which mentions the route by the Maumee¶ and Wabash as the most direct to the great western river.

In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously of sending men into the west, the greater portions of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew however, of the nature of the vast wealth of these wilds.

In the year 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had matured a plan and commenced movements, the object of which was to secure the country beyond the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, also, Governor Keith and James Logan, Secretary of the Province from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of taking steps to secure the western lands. Nothing, however, was done by the mother

* Volney's View, p. 336.

† Butler's Kentucky.

‡ History U. S., III, 366.

§ American State Papers, xvi., 32.

|| Histoire General Des Voyages xiv., 704

¶ Now called Miami.

country, except to take certain diplomatic steps to secure the claim of Britain to this unexplored wilderness. England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery and possession of the sea coast was a discovery and possession of the country; and as is well known, her grants to Virginia, Connecticut, and other colonies, were through from "sea to sea." This was not all her claims; she had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This was also a strong argument.

In the year 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the five nations at Albany. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the six nations. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701 they repeated the agreement. Another formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the National Confederacy in 1726, by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by his majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs." The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1774, a purchase was made at Lancaster of certain lands within the "colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that as settlements increased, more should be paid. The commissioners from Virginia at the treaty were Col. Thomas Lee and Col. William Beverly.

As settlements extended, and the Indians began to complain, the promise of further pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the Alleghenies to Logstown. In 1784,* Col. Lee and some Virginians accompanied him, with the intention of ascertaining the feelings of the Indians with regard to further settlements in the west, which Col. Lee and others were contemplating. The object of these proposed settlements was not the cultivation of the soil, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. Accordingly, after Weiser's conference with the Indians at Logstown, which was favorable to their views, Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine, brothers of George Washington, and also Mr. Hanbury, of London, formed an association which they called the "Ohio Company," and in 1748 petitioned the king for a grant beyond the mountains. This petition was approved by the English government, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to the petitioners half a million of acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghenies, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. This portion was to be held for ten years free of quit-rent, provided the company would put there one hundred families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient to protect the settlement. The company accepted the proposition, and sent to London for a cargo suited to the Indian trade, which should arrive in November, 1749. Other companies were also formed about this time in Virginia to colonize the west. On the 12th of June, 1749, a grant of 800,000 acres from the line of Canada, on the north and west, was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, another of 100,000 acres to the Greenbrier Company.†

The French were not blind all this time. They saw that if the

British once obtained a stronghold upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent their settlements upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts, and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1744, Vaudreuil, the French governor, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the north-west, seized some of their frontier posts, to further secure the claims of the French to the west. Having these fears, and seeing the danger of the late movements of the British, Gallisoniere, then Governor of Canada, determined to place along the Ohio evidences of the French claim to, and possession of, the country. For that purpose he sent, in the summer of 1749, Louis Celeron, with a party of soldiers, to place plates of lead, on which were written out the claims of the French, in the mounds and at the mouths of the rivers. These were heard of by William Trent, an Indian commissioner, sent out by Virginia in 1752, to treat with and conciliate the Indians, while upon the Ohio, and mentioned in his journal. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16th, 1749, and a copy of the inscription, with particular account, was sent by De Witt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations.

In February, 1751, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about 150 miles² above its mouth. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls, at the present city of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the company's lands. In 1751, General Andrew Lewis commenced some surveys in the Greenbrier country, on behalf of the company already mentioned. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defence, and in opening roads. In 1752 having heard of the trading houses on the Miami River, they, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort, or trading house was called by the English writers Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawellanes, in the center of the territory between Ohio and the Wabash." This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present city of Piqua, Ohio. The English were determined on their part to purchase a title from the Indians of lands which they wished to occupy, and in the spring of 1752, Messrs. Fry,* Lomax and Patton, were sent from Virginia to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown, to learn what they objected to in the treaty at Lancaster, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th June the commissioners met the red men at Logstown. This was a village seventeen miles below Pittsburgh, upon the north side of the Ohio. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but the commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catherine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, being three-fourths of Indian blood, through his influence

* Plain Facts, pp. 40, 120.

† Revised Statutes of Virginia.

* Afterwards Commander-in-Chief over Washington, at the commencement of the French War of 1775.

an agreement was effected, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its fullest extent. Meanwhile the powers beyond the seas were trying to out-manœuver each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and secured themselves, as they thought, by their politic conduct. But the French, in this as in all cases, proved that they knew best how to manage the natives. While these measures were taken, another treaty with the wild men of the debatable land was also in contemplation. And in September, 1753, William Fairfax met their deputies at Winchester, Virginia, where he concluded a treaty. In the month following, however, a more satisfactory interview took place at Carlisle, between the representatives of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawnees, Twigtwees, and Wyandots, and the commissioners of Pennsylvania, Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklin. Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio, either as to the force, position, or purposes of the French, Robert Dinwiddie, then Governor of Virginia, determined to send to them another messenger, and learn if possible their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young surveyor, who, at the age of nineteen had attained the rank of major, and whose previous life had inured him to hardships and woodland ways; while his courage, cool judgment, and firm will, all fitted him for such a mission. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in western lands. He was twenty-one years old at the time of the appointment.* Taking Gist as a guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek, where Cumberland now is, on the 15th of November, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the six nations. Here he learned the position of the French, and also that they had determined not to come down the river until the following spring. The Indians were non-committal, they deeming a neutral position the safest. Washington, finding nothing could be done, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of the French Creek. Here the French had a fort called Fort Machault. On the 11th of December he reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, and upon the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him. They reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754. From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was perfectly clear that the French would not yield the West without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished their fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications to be in readiness. The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities. Volunteers were called for, and from the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation,—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance, for his little band of forty-one men, who were working away in hunger and

want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest. The first birds of spring filled the forest with their songs. The swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of spring and April showers. The leaves were appearing, a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand, and all was so quiet that Frazier, an old Indian trader, who had been left by Trent in command of the new fort, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low entrenchment that was rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and on the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink;—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes, filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. The fort was called on to surrender: by the advice of the Half-King, Ward tried to evade the act, but it would not do. Contrecoeur, with a thousand men about him, said 'Evacuate,' and the ensign dared not refuse. That evening he supped with his captor, and the next day was bowed off by the Frenchman, and, with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela." The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the foundries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show that the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries: while the English laid claim to the country by virtue of the discoveries by the Cabots, and claimed all the country from New Foundland to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of Du Quesne. Washington was at Will's creek, when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns, one against Fort Du Quesne, one against Nova Scotia, one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort Du Quesne was led by the famous Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela or "Braddock's defeat." The war continued through various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7, when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then secretary of state, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third under General Forbes,

* Sparks' Washington, Vol. II., pp. 428-447.

against Fort Du Quesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point; and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point, without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th the city capitulated. In this engagement, Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian war. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the city of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville river in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time, Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 9th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the French army, surrendered. The North-west Territory was now entirely under the English rule. In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the dominion in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the great lakes, comprehending a large territory, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States. In 1803 Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States. By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the north-west, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres, bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30th, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshipped here and the right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies

and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghenies and the Ohio river, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia, on July 5th, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from the chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi river south of the Illinois. In 1775 a merchant from the Illinois country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a Notary Public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company;" they afterwards made strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed. When the war of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, there being settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants, the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contained fifty houses, 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi river, about the year 1771—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes." From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made: "Near the mouth of the river Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late Revolution; there are twelve families at a small village at La Prairie Du Rochers, and nearly fifty families at the Cahokia village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philip's, which is five miles further up the river." St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred white and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was under French rule, and remained so until ceded back to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit, there were, according to Captain Carver, who was in the north-west from 1768 to 1776, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated, the people being engaged in the Indian trade.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests, and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway burgesses, to represent them in the assembly of the present state. The chief spirit

in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move of unequalled boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the north-west, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them easy access to the various Indian tribes in the north-west, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General George Rogers Clark. He knew that the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the north-west, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies; but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received on the second of January two sets of instructions: one secret, the other open. The latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the west. The secret order authorized him to arm the troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand, at Pittsburg, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburg, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains. Here he raised three companies and several private volunteers. Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, between the present sites of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route. Here he announced to the men their real destination. On the 24th of June he embarked on the river, his destination being Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence marched direct to Kaskaskia. The march was accomplished and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself, by surprise, without the loss of a single man or killing any of the enemy. Clark told the natives that they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the conflict they would, and he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foes. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered. Thus two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia. During the year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the north-west than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These grants confirmed in the main all grants made, and guaranteed to actual settlers their rights and privileges.

DIVISION OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the north-west, and extent of the domain, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible; to remedy this it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution.

This committee on the 3d of March reported: "In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To remedy this evil it is expedient to the committee that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made, and that such division be made by beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an act extinguishing the north-west territory, which act was approved May 7th. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio river, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence North until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory and be called the Indian Territory."

Gen. Harrison (afterwards President), was appointed governor of the Indian Territory, and during his residence at Vincennes, he made several important treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of land. The next year is memorable in the history of the west for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful manner the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the north-western government. The next year Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of land from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of land were obtained.

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the state of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year a law was passed organizing the south-west territory, dividing it into two portions,—the territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the district of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain by General Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the territory of Michigan was formed, and Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquar-

ters at Detroit, the change to take effect June 30th. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, was commenced at once. While this was being done, Indiana passed to the second grade of government. In 1809, Indiana territory was divided, and the territory of Illinois was formed, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian Tecumthe, or Tecumseh, vigorously protested,* and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. He visited the principal tribes, and succeeded in forming an alliance with most of the tribes, and then joined the cause of the British in the memorable war of 1812. Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames. Tecumseh was, in many respects, a noble character,—frank and honest in his intercourse with General Harrison and the settlers; in war, brave and chivalrous. His treatment of prisoners was humane. In the summer of 1812, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after, active preparations were made to capture Fort Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under command of General Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and, in a few hours, stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army under Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the valley of the Thames. On the 29th, General Harrison was at Sandwich, and General McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan. On the 2d of October following, the American army began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the north-west. In 1806, occurred Burr's insurrection. He took possession of an island in the Ohio, and was charged with treasonable intentions against the Federal government. His capture was effected by General Wilkinson, acting under instruction of President Jefferson. Burr was brought to trial on a charge of treason, and, after a prolonged trial, during which he defended himself with great ability, he was acquitted of the charge of treason. His subsequent career was obscure, and he died in 1836. Had his scheme succeeded, it would be interesting to know what effect it would have had on the north-western territory. The battle of the Thames was fought October 6th, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the north-west, although peace was not restored until July 22d, 1814, when a treaty was made at Greenville, by General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes. On the 24th of December, the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the north-west, and quiet was again restored.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTH-WEST.

In the former chapters we have traced briefly the discoveries, settlements, wars, and most important events which have occurred in the large area of country denominated the north-west, and we

now turn to the contemplation of its growth and prosperity. Its people are among the most intelligent and enterprising in the Union. The population is steadily increasing, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the sea-board, dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture. Agriculture is the leading feature in our industries. This vast domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle-raising districts of the south-west. The leading interests will be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival will be the fertile fields of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico.

To attempt to give statistics of grain productions for 1880 would require more space than our work would permit of. Manufacturing has now attained in the chief cities a foothold that bids fair to render the north-west independent of the outside world. Nearly our whole region has a distribution of coal measure which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The principal trade and manufacturing centres of the great north-west are Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo, with any number of minor cities and towns doing a large and growing business. The intelligence and enterprise of its people; the great wealth of its soil and minerals; its vast inland seas and navigable rivers; its magnificent railroad system; its patriotism and love of country will render it ever loyal in the future as in the past. The people of the Mississippi Valley are the keystone of the national union and national prosperity.

CHAPTER II.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ILLINOIS.

IT is necessary to treat the history of this great State briefly. And first we direct attention to the *discovery and exploration of the Mississippi*. Hernando De Soto, cutting his way through the wilderness from Florida, had discovered the Mississippi in the year 1542. Wasted with disease and privation, he only reached the stream to die upon its banks, and the remains of the ambitious and iron-willed Spaniard found a fitting resting-place beneath the waters of the great river. The chief incitement to Spanish discoveries in America was a thirst for gold and treasure. The discovery and settlement of the Mississippi Valley on the part of the French must, on the other hand, be ascribed to religious zeal. Jesuit missionaries, from the French settlements on the St. Lawrence, early penetrated to the region of Lake Huron. It was from the tribes of Indians living in the West, that intelligence came of a noble river flowing south. Marquette, who had visited the Chipewas in 1668, and established the mission of St. Mary, now the oldest settlement within the present commonwealth of Michigan, formed the purpose of its exploration.

* American State Papers.

In company with Joliet, a fur-trader of Quebec, who had been designated by M. Talon, Intendant of Canada, as chieftain of the exploring party, and five French voyageurs, Marquette, on the 10th of June, 1673, set out on the expedition. Crossing the water-shed dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin rivers, their two canoes were soon launched on the waters of the latter. Seven days after, on the 17th of June, they joyfully entered the broad current of the Mississippi. Stopping six days on the western bank, near the mouth of the Des Moines River, to enjoy the hospitalities of the Illinois Indians, the voyage was resumed, and after passing the perpendicular rocks above Alton, on whose lofty limestone front are painted frightful representations of monsters, they suddenly came upon the mouth of the Missouri, known by its Algonquin name of Pekitanoni, whose swift and turbid current threatened to engulf their frail canoes. The site of St. Louis was an unbroken forest, and further down, the fertile plain bordering the river reposed in peaceful solitude, as, early in July, the adventurers glided past it. They continued their voyage to a point some distance below the mouth of the Arkansas, and then retraced their course up the river, arriving at their Jesuit Mission at the head of Green Bay, late in September.

Robert, Cavalier de La Salle, whose illustrious name is more intimately connected with the exploration of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to descend the river, in the early part of the year 1682. At its mouth he erected a column, and decorating it with the arms of France, placed upon it the following inscription:

LOUIS LE GRAND, ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE, REGNE;
LE NEUVIEME AVRIL, 1682.

Thus France, by right of discovery, lay claim to the Mississippi Valley, the fairest portion of the globe, an empire in extent, stretching from the Gulf to the Lakes, and from the farthest sources of the Ohio to where the head waters of the Missouri are lost in the wild solitudes of the Rocky Mountains. La Salle bestowed upon the territory the name of Louisiana, in honor of the King of France, Louis XIV.

The assertion has been made that on La Salle's return up the river, in the summer of 1682, a portion of the party were left behind, who founded the villages of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, but the statement rests on no substantial foundation.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

The gentle and pious Marquette, devoted to his purpose of carrying the gospel to the Indians, had established a mission among the Illinois, in 1675, at their principal town on the river which still bears their name. This was at the present town of Utica, in La Salle County. In the presence of the whole tribe, by whom, it is recorded, he was received as a celestial visitor, he displayed the sacred pictures of the Virgin Mary, raised an altar, and said mass. On Easter Sunday, after celebrating the mystery of the Eucharist, he took possession of the land in the name of the Saviour of the world, and founded the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception." The town was called Kaskaskia, a name afterwards transferred to another locality.

La Salle, while making preparations to descend the Mississippi, built a fort, on the Illinois River, below the Lake of Peoria, in February, 1680, and in commemoration of his misfortunes,

bestowed upon it the name of *Crevecoeur*, "broken-hearted." Traces of its embankments are yet discernible. This was the first military occupation of Illinois. There is no evidence, however, that settlement was begun there at that early date.

On La Salle's return from this exploration of the Mississippi, in 1682, he fortified "Starved Rock," whose military advantages had previously attracted his attention. From its summit, which rises 125 feet above the waters of the river, the valley of the Illinois speeds out before the eye in a landscape of rarest beauty. From three sides it is inaccessible. This stronghold received the name of the Fort of St. Louis. Twenty thousand allied Indians gathered around it on the fertile plains. The fort seems to have been abandoned soon after the year 1700.

Marquette's mission (1675), *Crevecoeur* (1680), and the Fort of St. Louis (1682), embrace, so far, all the attempts made toward effecting anything like a permanent settlement in the Illinois country. Of the second few traces remain. A line of fortifications may be faintly traced, and that is all. The seed of civilization planted by the Jesuit, Marquette, among the Illinois Indians, was destined to produce more enduring fruit. It was the germ of Kaskaskia, during the succeeding years of the French occupation—the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. The southern Kaskaskia is merely the northern one transplanted. The Mission of the Immaculate Conception is the same.

FOUNDING OF KASKASKIA.

On the death of Marquette, he was succeeded by Allouez, and he by Father Gravier, who respectively had charge of the Mission on the Illinois River. Gravier is said to have been the first to reduce the principles of the Illinois language to rules. It was also he who succeeded in transferring Marquette's Mission from the banks of the Illinois south to the spot where stands the modern town of Kaskaskia, and where it was destined to endure. The exact date is not known, but the removal was accomplished some time prior to the year 1690, though probably not earlier than 1685.

Father Gravier was subsequently recalled to Mackinaw, and his place was supplied by Bineteau and Pinet. Pinet proved an eloquent and successful minister, and his chapel was often insufficient to hold the crowds of savages who gathered to hear his words. Bineteau met with a fate similar to that which befell many another devoted priest in his heroic labors for the conversion of the savages. He accompanied the Kaskaskias on one of their annual hunts to the upper Mississippi, that his pastoral relations might not suffer intermission. His frame was poorly fitted to stand the exposure. Parched by day on the burning prairie, chilled by heavy dews at night, now panting with thirst and again aching with cold, he at length fell a victim to a violent fever, and "left his bones on the wilderness range of the buffaloes." Pinet shortly after followed his comrade.

Father Gabriel Morrest had previously arrived at Kaskaskia. He was a Jesuit. He had carried the emblem of his faith to the frozen regions of Hudson's Bay, and had been taken prisoner by the English, and upon his liberation returned to America, and joined the Kaskaskia Mission. After the deaths of Bineteau and Pinet, he had sole charge until joined by Father Mermet shortly after the opening of the eighteenth century.

The devotion and piety of Mermet fully equalled those of his companion. He had assisted in collecting a village of Indians

and Canadians, and had thus founded the first French port on the Ohio, or, as the lower part of the river was then called, the Wabash. At the Kaskaskia Mission his gentle virtues and fervid eloquence seem not to have been without their influence. "At early dawn his pupils came to church dressed neatly and modestly, each in a large deer-skin, or in a robe stitched together from several skins. After receiving lessons they chanted canticles; mass was then said in presence of all the Christians in the place, the French and the converts—the women on one side and the men on the other. From prayer and instruction the missionaries proceed to visit the sick and administer medicine, and their skill as physicians did more than all the rest to win confidence. In the afternoon the catechism was taught in the presence of the young and the old, when every one, without distinction of rank or age, answered the questions of the missionary. At evening all would assemble at the chapel for instruction, for prayer, and to chant the hymns of the church. On Sundays and festivals, even after vespers, a homily was pronounced; at the close of the day parties would meet in houses to recite the chaplet in alternate choirs, and sing psalms until late at night. These psalms were often homilies with words set to familiar tunes. Saturday and Sunday were days appointed for confession and communion, and every convert confessed once in a fortnight. The success of the mission was such that marriages of French immigrants were sometimes solemnized with the daughters of the Illinois according to the rites of the Catholic Church. The occupation of the country was a cantonment of Europeans among the native proprietors of the forests and the prairies.* A court of law was unknown for nearly a century, and up to the time of Boisbriant there was no local government. The priests possessed the entire confidence of the community, and their authority happily settled, without the tardy delays and vexations of the courts, the minor difficulties which threatened the peace of the settlement. Of the families which formed part of the French population in the early history of Kaskaskia, there is some uncertainty. There is, however, authority for believing that the following were among the principal settlers: Bazyl La Chapelle, Michael Derouse (called St. Pierre), Jean Baptiste St. Gemme Beauvais, Baptiste Montreuil, Boucher de Montbrun, Charles Danie, Francois Charlesville, Antoine Bienvenu, Louis Bruyat, Alexis Doza, Joseph Paget, Prix Pagi, Michael Antoyen, Langlois De Lisle, La Derrouette and Noval.

AS PART OF LOUISIANA.

The settlements of Illinois had been a separate dependency of Canada. In 1711, together with the settlements on the Lower Mississippi, which had been founded by D'Iberville and Bienville, they became united in a single province under the name of Louisiana, with the capital at Mobile.

The exclusive control of the commerce of this region, whose boundless resources, it was believed, were to enrich France, was granted to Anthony Crozat, a merchant of great wealth. "We permit him," says the king in his letters patent, "to search, open, and dig all mines, veins, minerals, precious stones and pearls, and to transport the proceeds thereof into any part of France for fifteen years." La Motte Cadillac, who had now become royal Governor of Louisiana, was his partner. Hopes

of obtaining great quantities of gold and silver animated the proprietors, as well as agitated France. Two pieces of silver ore, left at Kaskaskia by a traveler from Mexico, were exhibited to Cadillac as the produce of a mine in Illinois. Elated by this prospect of wealth, the Governor hurried up the river to find his anticipations fade away in disappointment. Iron ore and the purest lead were discovered in large quantities in Missouri, but of gold, and silver, and precious stones not a trace was found. After Crozat had expended 425,000 livres, and realized only 300,000, he, in 1717, petitioned the king for the revocation of his charter. The white population had slowly increased; and at the time of his departure it was estimated that the families comprising the Illinois settlements, now including those on the Wabash, numbered three hundred and twenty souls.

The commerce of Louisiana was next transferred to the Mississippi Company, instituted under the auspices of the notorious John Law. The wild excitement and visionary schemes which agitated France during Law's connection with the Company of the West, and while at the head of the Bank of France, form the most curious chapter in the annals of commercial speculations. These delusive dreams of wealth were based mainly upon the reports of the fabulous riches of the Mississippi Valley. Attempts to colonize the country were conducted with careless prodigality. Three ships landed eight hundred emigrants in August, 1718, near Mobile, whence they were to make their way overland to the Mississippi. Bienville, on the banks of that river, had already selected the spot for the Capital of the new Empire, which, after the Regent of France, was named New Orleans. From among the emigrants, eighty convicts from the prisons of France were sent to clear away the coppices which thickly studded the site. Three years after, in 1721, the place was yet a wilderness, overgrown with canebrakes, among which two hundred persons had encamped.

Phillip Renault was created Director-General of the mines of the new country, and an expedition was organized to work them. Renault left France, in 1719, with two hundred mechanics and laborers. Touching at San Domingo, he bought five hundred negro slaves for working the mines. On reaching the Mississippi, he sailed to Illinois, the region in which gold and silver were supposed to abound. A few miles from Kaskaskia, in what is now the south-west corner of Monroe County, was the seat of his colony. The village which he founded received the name of St. Phillip's. From this point various expeditions were sent out in search of the precious metals. Drewry's Creek, in Jackson County, was explored; St. Mary's, in Randolph; Silver Creek, in Monroe; and various parts of St. Clair County, and other districts of Illinois. On Silver Creek, tradition has it that considerable quantities of silver were discovered and sent to France, and from this the stream has its name. By the retrocession of the territory to the crown, Renault was left to prosecute the business of mining without means. His operations proved a disastrous failure.

FORT CHARTRES.

Meanwhile war had sprung up between France and Spain, and to protect the Illinois settlements from incursions of Spanish cavalry across the Great Desert, it was thought advisable to establish a fort in the neighborhood of Kaskaskia. A Spanish expedition had, indeed, been fitted out at Santa Fe, but their

* Burdett.

guides, leading it by mistake to the Missouri Indians, instead of the Osages, enemies instead of friends, the whole party was massacred, with the exception of a priest who escaped to relate the fate of his unfortunate comrades. Previous to this La Salle, on the occasion of his visit to Paris, had shown the necessity of building a chain of forts from Canada to the Gulf, in order to secure the territory to the crown of France. In 1720, Boisbriant was despatched to Illinois. He began the building of Fort Chartres, long the strongest fortress on the Western Continent, and of wide celebrity in the subsequent history of Illinois.

Fort Chartres stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, seventeen miles north-west of Kaskaskia, and between three and four miles from the location of the present village of Prairie du Rocher. The Company of the West finally built their warehouses here. In 1721, on the division of Louisiana into seven districts, it became the headquarters of Boisbriant, the first local Governor of Illinois. Fort Chartres was the seat of the government of Illinois, not only while the French retained possession of the country, but after it passed under English control. When the fort was built, it stood about one mile distant from the river. In the year 1724 an inundation of the Mississippi washed away a portion of bank in front of the fort.

Captain Philip Pitman visited Illinois in 1766. He was an engineer in the British army, and was sent to Illinois to make a survey of the forts, and report the condition of the country, which had recently passed under British control. He published in London, in 1770, a work entitled, "The present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi," in which he gives an accurate description of Fort Chartres:

"Fort Chartres, when it belonged to France, was the seat of the government of the Illinois. The headquarters of the English commanding officer is now here, who, in fact, is the arbitrary governor of the country. The fort is an irregular quadrangle. The sides of the exterior polygon are four hundred and ninety feet. It is built of stone, and plastered over, and is only designed for defence against the Indians. The walls are two feet two inches thick, and are pierced with loopholes at regular distances, and with two port-holes for cannon in the facies, and two in the flanks of each bastion. The ditch has never been finished. The entrance to the fort is through a very handsome rustic gate. Within the walls is a banquette raised three feet, for the men to stand on when they fire through the loopholes. The buildings within the fort are, a commandant's and a commissary's house, the magazine of stores, corps de garde, and two barracks. These occupy the square. Within the gorges of the bastion are a powder-magazine, a bake-house, and a prison, in the floor of which are four dungeons, and in the upper, two rooms and an out-house belonging to the commandant. The commandant's house is thirty-two yards long and ten broad, and contains a kitchen, a dining room, a bed-chamber, one small room, five closets for servants, and a cellar. The commissary's house is built on the same line as this, and its proportion and the distribution of its apartments are the same. Opposite these are the store-house, and the guard-house, each thirty yards long and eight broad. The former consists of two large store-rooms, (under which is a large vaulted cellar), a large room, a bed-chamber, and a closet for the storekeeper. The latter of a soldiers' and officers' guard-room, a chapel, a bed-chamber, a closet for the chaplain, and an artillery store-room. The lines of bar-

racks have never been finished. They at present consist of two rooms each for officers, and three for soldiers. They are each twenty-five feet square, and have betwixt a small passage."

Such was Fort Chartres, believed at the time to be the most convenient and best-built stronghold in North America! Just before the French surrender, forty families lived in the neighboring village, in which stood a parish church, under the care of a Franciscan friar, and dedicated to St. Anne. At the time of the surrender to the English, all, with the exception of three or four families, abandoned their homes, and removed to the west bank of the Mississippi, preferring the government of La Belle France to the hated English rule, ignorant that by secret treaty the territory west of the Mississippi had been ceded to Spain, even before the transfer of the region eastward was made to the English.

But the glory of the old fortress soon departed! In 1756 nearly half a mile intervened between Fort Chartres and the bank of the Mississippi. A sand bar, however, was forming opposite, to which the river was fordable. Ten years later the current had cut the bank away to within eighty yards of the fort. The sand-bar had become an island, covered with a thick growth of cottonwoods. The channel between it and the eastern bank was forty feet in depth. In the great freshet six years after, in 1772, in which the American Bottom was inundated, the west walls and two of the bastions were swept away in the flood. It was abandoned by the British garrison, which took up its quarters in Fort Gage, on the bluff opposite Kaskaskia, which then became the seat of government. From this date its demolition proceeded rapidly. In 1820 the south-east angle was still remaining. Only vestiges of the old Fortress can now be traced. Much of the stone was carried away, and used for building purposes elsewhere. Trees of stately growth cover the foundation. The river has retreated to its original channel, and is now a mile distant from the ruins. A growth of timber covers the intervening land, where less than a century ago swept the mighty current of the Father of Waters.

UNDER FRENCH RULE.

During the few years immediately succeeding the completion of Fort Chartres, prosperity prevailed in the settlements between the Kaskaskia and the Mississippi rivers. Prairie du Rocher, founded about the year 1722, received considerable accessions to its population. Among the earliest French settlers to make their homes here were Etienne Langlois, Jean Baptiste Blais, Jean Baptiste Barbeau, Antoine Louvier, and the La Compte and other families, whose descendants are still found in that locality. New settlements sprang up, and the older ones increased in population. At Kaskaskia, the Jesuits established a monastery, and founded a college. In 1725 the village became an incorporated town, and the king, Louis XV., granted the inhabitants a commons. The Bottom land, extending upward along the Mississippi, unsurpassed for the richness of its soil, was in the process of being rapidly settled by the larger number of new arrivals in the colony. Fort Chartres, the seat of government and the headquarters of the commandment of Upper Louisiana, attracted a wealthy, and for Illinois, a fashionable population.

After having been fourteen years under the government of the Western Company, in April, 1732, the King issued a proclama-

tion by which Louisiana was declared free to all his subjects, and all restrictions on commerce were removed. At this time many flourishing settlements had sprung up in Illinois, centering about Kaskaskia, and the inhabitants were said to be more exclusively devoted to agriculture than in any other of the French settlements in the West.

M. D'Artaguet, in 1732, became commandant of Fort Chartres, and Governor of Upper Louisiana. Between New Orleans and Kaskaskia the country was yet a wilderness. Communication by way of the Mississippi was interrupted by the Chickasaws, allies of the English and enemies of France, whose cedar barks shooting boldly out into the current of the Mississippi, cut off the connection between the two colonies. It was in an attempt to subdue these that M. D'Artaguet, the commandant, lost his life. An officer arrived at Fort Chartres from M. Perrier, Governor-General at New Orleans, in the year 1736, summoning M. D'Artaguet, with his French soldiers, and all the Indians whom he could induce to join him, to unite in an expedition against the enemy. With an army of fifty Frenchmen, and more than one thousand Indians accompanied by Father Senat and the gallant Vincennes, commandant of the post on the Wabash, where now stands the city bearing his name, D'Artaguet stole cautiously in the Chickasaw country. His Indian allies were impatient, and the commander consented, against his better judgment, to an immediate attack. One fort was carried—another—and then in making the assault on the third, the young and intrepid D'Artaguet fell at the head of his forces, pierced with wounds. The Indian allies made this reverse the signal for their flight. The Jesuit Senat might have fled, Vincennes might have saved his life, but both preferred to share the fate of their leader. The captives afterward met death at the stake under the slow torments of fire.

La Buissoniere succeeded as commandant at Fort Chartres. In 1739 a second expedition was undertaken against the Chickasaw country. La Buissoniere joined Bienville, then Governor-General of Louisiana, with a force of two hundred Frenchmen and three hundred Indians. The whole force under Bienville was twelve hundred French and five hundred Indians and negroes. His men suffered greatly from malarial fevers and famine, and returned the following spring without conquering the Chickasaws, with whom afterward, however, amicable relations were established.

The period from 1740 to 1750 was one of great prosperity for the colonies. Cotton was introduced and cultivated. Regular cargoes of pork, flour, bacon, tallow, hides and leather, were floated down the Mississippi, and exported thence to France. French emigrants poured rapidly into the settlements. Canadians exchanged the cold rigors of their climate for the sunny atmosphere and rich soil of the new country. Peace and plenty blessed the settlements.

La Buissoniere was followed, in 1750, by Chevalier Macarty as Governor of Upper Louisiana, and Commandant of Fort Chartres. Peace was soon to be broken. The French and English war, which terminated in 1759 with the defeat of Montcalm on the plains of Abraham, and the capture of Quebec, began with a struggle for the territory on the Upper Ohio. Fort Chartres was the depot of supplies and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of Louisiana, and several expeditions were fitted out and dispatched to the scene of conflict on the border

between the French and English settlements. But France was vanquished in the struggle, and its result deprived her of her princely possessions east of the Mississippi.

CHARACTER OF THE EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS.

The early French inhabitants were well adapted by their peculiar traits of character for intercourse with their savage neighbors of the forest, with whom they lived on terms of peace and friendship. For this reason, the French colonists almost entirely escaped the Indian hostilities by which the English settlements were repressed and weakened. The freest communication existed between the two races. They stood on a footing of equality. The Indian was cordially received in the French village, and the Frenchman found a safe resting-place in the lodge of the savage. In scenes of social pleasure, in expeditions to remote rivers and distant forests, in the ceremonies and exercises of the church, the red men were treated as brothers, and the accident of race and color was made as little a mark of distinction as possible. Frequent intermarriages of the French with the Indians strongly cemented this union. For nearly a hundred years the French colonists enjoyed continual peace, while the English settlements on the Atlantic coast were in a state of almost constant danger from savage depredations.

It was doubtless greatly owing to the peculiar facility with which the French temperament adapted itself to surroundings, and the natural address with which Frenchmen ingratiated themselves in the favor of the savages, that this happy condition of affairs existed. But something must be ascribed to the difference of character between the French and English in regard to their aggressiveness. The English colonists excited the jealousy and fear of the Indians by their rapid occupation of the country. New settlements were constantly being projected, and the white population pushed farther and farther into the wilderness. When the Indians saw their favorite haunts broken up, and their hunting grounds invaded, a natural feeling of distrust and jealousy led them to warfare against the English. With the French it was different. There was but little disposition to found new settlements, or occupy the wilderness. They were essentially a social people, and the solitary life of a pioneer in the forest was repugnant to their disposition. They lived in compact villages. Their houses were in close proximity. With abundant room for spacious streets, they yet made them so narrow that the merry villagers could converse with ease across the street, each from his own cottage. Hunting was a favorite pursuit, and the chief means of support. With this mode of life the French were content. Ambition failed to incite them to conquer the wilderness, and push their settlements to unknown regions, and avarice was wanting to lead them to grasp after great possessions. The development of the "territorial paradise," as La Salle had called the region through which he passed on his first voyage down the Mississippi, was to be accomplished by another race.

A POSSESSION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By the treaty of Fontainebleau, 1762, the vast possessions of France, east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the island of New Orleans, passed under British control. Fort Chartres and the other Illinois posts were surrounded by an impenetrable barrier of hostile savages, friends to the French and enemies to the English, and the French officers were authorized to retain

command until it was found possible for the English to take possession. M. Neyon de Villiers was commandant of Fort Chartres, and upon his retiring in 1764, St. Ange d'Bellerive took upon himself the duties of that position. It was the time of Pontiac's conspiracy, when the Indian tribes, inflamed by the savage spirit of that warrior, were precipitating themselves on the English settlements from Canada to Carolina. The French commandant of Fort Chartres was besieged for arms and ammunition to be used against the English. The French flag was still flying over the Fort, and the fact of the territory having been ceded to Great Britain was not generally known except to those in authority. The commandant was visited by embassies from the Illinois, the Delawares, Shawnees and Miamis, and finally Pontiac himself, at the head of four hundred warriors, entered the council hall. St. Ange d'Bellerive, unable to furnish arms, offered instead his good will. The reply was received with dissatisfaction. The Indians pitched their lodges about the Fort, and for a time an attack was seriously apprehended. Finally Pontiac dispatched a chosen band of warriors to New Orleans to obtain from the Governor there the assistance St. Ange refused to grant.

Pontiac was killed a few years after. Disappointed by the failure of his plans against the English, he retired to the solitude of the forests. In the year 1769, he suddenly made his appearance in the neighborhood of St. Louis. Arrayed in the French uniform given him by the Marquis Montcalm a short time previous to the latter's death on the Plains of Abraham, he visited St. Ange d'Bellerive, who at that time had removed from Fort Chartres to St. Louis, where he had become one of the principal inhabitants and commandant of the Spanish garrison. While at St. Louis, he crossed the Mississippi to attend a social gathering of Indians at Cahokia. Becoming intoxicated he started to the neighboring woods, when an Indian of the Kaskaskia tribe, bribed by an English trader with a barrel of whiskey, stole up behind him and buried a tomahawk in the brain of the renowned warrior. St. Ange procured the body, and buried it with all the honors of war near the fort under his command in St. Louis. The tramp of a great city now sweeps over his grave.

Two attempts, on the part of the English, to take possession of Illinois and Fort Chartres, had been made by way of the Mississippi, but hostile Indians on the banks of the river had driven back the expeditions. Meantime a hundred Highlanders of the Forty-second Regiment, those veterans "whose battle cry had echoed over the bloodiest fields of America," had left Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, and descending the Ohio, appeared before Fort Chartres while the forests were yet rich with the varied hues of autumn. St. Ange yielded up the citadel. It was on the tenth day of October, 1765, that the ensign of France on the ramparts of the Fort gave place to the flag of Great Britain. Kaskaskia had now been founded more than three-fourths of a century.

On the surrender of Fort Chartres, St. Ange with his garrison of twenty-one soldiers retired from the country, and became commandant at St. Louis, an infant settlement just founded. A large number of the French residents of Kaskaskia and other settlements refused to live under English rule. Many of the wealthiest families left the country; some removed across the Mississippi, to the small village of Ste. Genevieve, under the impression that on the west bank of the Mississippi they would still find a

home under the government of France, while in truth that territory had been ceded to Spain by a secret treaty in 1762. Others joined in founding the city of St. Louis. The French settlements in Illinois, at a period immediately preceding this date, were at the zenith of their prosperity. From that day the French inhabitants have declined in numbers and influence. In 1765, the population of the Illinois settlements was computed as follows: White men able to bear arms, seven hundred; white women, five hundred; white children, eight hundred and fifty; negroes, nine hundred; total, two thousand nine hundred and fifty. One-third of the whites, and a still larger proportion of the blacks, removed on the British taking possession. A population of less than two thousand remained. Few English, or Americans, with the exception of the British troops, were in the country.

Captain Stirling, who now had command of the Fort, issued a proclamation guaranteeing the inhabitants the liberty of the Catholic faith, permission to retire from the country, and enjoyment of their full rights and privileges, only requiring an oath of fidelity and obedience to His Majesty, the English King. Captain Stirling died some three months after his arrival. In the period that elapsed before the coming of his successor, St. Ange d'Bellerive returned from St. Louis, and discharged the duties of commandant. Major Frazier, from Fort Pitt, exercised for a time an arbitrary power, and his successor, Col. Reed, proved still worse. He held the office eighteen months, and during that time aroused the hatred of the settlements by his oppressive measures. Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins assumed command in 1768.

Captain Pitman, to whose book on "The Present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi" reference has already been made, gives the following description of Kaskaskia, as it appeared in 1766:

The village of Notre Dame de Cascasquias is by far the most considerable settlement in the country of the Illinois, as well from its number of inhabitants as from its advantageous situation.

"Mons. Paget was the first who introduced water mills in this country, and he constructed a very fine one on the river Cascasquias, which was both for grinding corn and sawing boards. It lies about one mile from the village. The mill proved fatal to him, being killed as he was working it, with two negroes, by a party of Cherokees, in the year 1764.

"The principal buildings are the church and the Jesuits' house, which has a small chapel adjoining it; these, as well as some of the other houses in the village, are built of stone, and, considering this part of the world, make a very good appearance. The Jesuits' plantation consisted of 240 arpents (an arpent is 85-100 of an acre) of cultivated land, a very good stock of cattle, and a brewery which was sold by the French commandant, after the country was ceded to the English, for the crown, in consequence of the suppression of the order.

"Mons. Beauvais was the purchaser, who is the richest of the English subjects in this country; he keeps eighty slaves; he furnishes 86,000 weight of flour to the King's magazine, which was only part of the harvest he reaped in one year. Sixty five families reside in this village, besides merchants, other casual people, and slaves. The fort which was burnt down in October, 1766, stood on the summit of a high rock opposite the village

and on the opposite side of the river. It was an oblong quadrangle, of which the extreme polygon measured 290 by 251 feet. It was built of very thick square timber, and dove-tailed at the angles. An officer and twenty soldiers are quartered in the village. The officer governs the inhabitants under the direction of the commandant at Fort Chartres. Here are also two companies of militia."

Of *Prairie du Rocher*, Pitman writes that "it is a small village, consisting of twenty-two dwelling-houses, all of which are inhabited by as many families. Here is a little chapel, formerly a chapel of ease to the church at Fort Chartres. The inhabitants are very industrious, and raise a great deal of corn and every kind of stock. The village is two miles from Fort Chartres. It takes its name from its situation, being built under a rock that runs parallel with the Mississippi river at a league distance, for forty miles up. Here is a company of militia, the captain of which regulates the police of the village."

In describing the distance from Fort Chartres, the author, doubtless, refers to *Little Village*, which was a mile or more nearer than *Prairie du Rocher*. The writer goes on to describe "*Saint Philippe*" as a "small village about five miles from Fort Chartres on the road to *Kaoquias*. There are about sixteen houses and a small church standing; all of the inhabitants, except the captain of the militia, deserted in 1765, and went to the French side (Missouri.) The captain of the militia has about twenty slaves, a good stock of cattle, and a water mill for corn and planks. The village stands on a very fine meadow about one mile from the Mississippi.

From the same authority we learn that the soil of the country is in general rich and luxuriant. It was favorably adapted to the production of all kinds of European grains, which grew side by side with hops, hemp, flax, cotton and tobacco. European fruits arrived to great perfection. Of the wild grapes a wine was made, very inebriating, and in color and taste much like the red wine of Provence. In the late wars, New Orleans and the lower parts of Louisiana were supplied with flour, beef, wines, hams, and other provisions, from this country. At present, its commerce is mostly confined to the peltry and furs which are got in traffic from the Indians; for which are received in turn such European commodities as are necessary to carry on that commerce and the support of its inhabitants."

CONQUEST BY CLARKE.

On the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, it is probable that the British garrison (removed in 1772 from Fort Chartres to Fort Gage, opposite Kaskaskia,) had been withdrawn. Illinois was remote from the theatre of action, and the colonists were little disturbed by the rumors of war which came from the Atlantic coast. The French inhabitants were rather in sympathy with the Americans than the English, but probably understood little the nature of the struggle. Illinois belonged to the jurisdiction of Virginia. George Rogers Clarke, who visited Kentucky in 1775, seems to have been the first to comprehend the advantages which would result from the occupation of Illinois by the Americans. He visited Virginia, where he laid his plans before Patrick Henry, the Governor of the State. Clarke received his instructions, January, 1778, and the following month set out for Pittsburgh. His instructions were to raise seven companies of men, but he could only succeed in enlisting

four, commanded by Captains Montgomery, Bowman, Helm, and Harrod. On Corn Island, opposite Louisville, on the Ohio, Clarke announced his destination to the men. At the mouth of the Tennessee, a man named John Duff was encountered, with a party of hunters, who had recently visited Kaskaskia, and also brought the intelligence that one Rocheblave, a French Canadian, was in command at that point, that he kept the militia well drilled, and that sentinels were posted to watch for the "Long Knives," as the Virginians were called, of whom the inhabitants were in terror. Securing his boats near Fort Massacre (or Massac,) Clarke undertook the journey across the country, one hundred and twenty miles, to Kaskaskia. It was accomplished with difficulty. On the afternoon of the fourth of July, 1778, the exhausted band of invaders came to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, and concealed themselves in the hills to the east of the town. After dark Clarke proceeded to the old ferry-house, three-fourths of a mile above the village, and at midnight addressed his troops on the banks of the river. He divided his force into three parties. Two were to cross to the west side of the river, and enter the town from different quarters. The third, under the direction of Clarke himself, was to capture the fort on the east side. Kaskaskia at that time was a village of about two hundred and fifty houses. The British commander last in charge had instilled in the minds of the people the impression that the Virginians, otherwise the "Long Knives," were a ferocious band of murderers, plundering houses, slaughtering women and children, and committing acts of the greatest atrocity. Clarke determined to take advantage of this, and so surprise the inhabitants by fear as to induce them to submit without resistance. Clarke effected an entrance to the fort without difficulty. The other parties at a given signal entered Kaskaskia at the opposite extremities, and with terrible outcries and hideous noises, aroused the terrified inhabitants, who shrieked in their alarm, "The Long Knives!" "The Long Knives are here!" The panic-stricken townsmen delivered up their arms, and the victory was accomplished without the shedding of a drop of blood. M. Rocheblave, the British commandant, was unconscious of the presence of the enemy, till an officer of the detachment entered his bed-chamber, and claimed him as a prisoner. In accordance with his original plan of conquering the inhabitants by terror, and then afterward winning their regard and gratitude by his clemency, Clarke, the next day, withdrew his forces from the town, and sternly forbade all communication between it and his soldiers. Some of the principal militia officers, citizens of the town, were next put in irons. The terror now reached its height. The priest, and a deputation of five or six elderly men of the village, called on Clarke, and humbly requested permission to assemble in the church, to take leave of each other and commend their future lives to the protection of a merciful God, since they expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again. Clarke gruffly granted the privilege. The whole population convened at the church, and after remaining together a long time, the priest and a few others again waited upon the commander of the American forces, presenting thanks for the privilege they had enjoyed, and desiring to know what fate awaited them.

Clarke now determined to lift them from their despair, and win their gratitude by a show of mercy. "What!" said he; "do you take us for savages? Do you think Americans will

strip women and children, and take bread from their mouths? My countrymen disdain to make war on helpless innocents." He further reminded them that the King of France, their former ruler, was an ally of the Americans, and now fighting their cause. He told them to embrace the side they deemed best, and they should be respected in the enjoyment of their liberty and the rights of property.

The revulsion of feeling was complete. The good news spread throughout the village. The church-bell rang a merry peal, and the delighted inhabitants gathered at the chapel, where thanks were offered to God for their happy and unexpected deliverance. The loyalty of the inhabitants was assured, and ever after they remained faithful to the American cause. The French inhabitants of Kaskaskia were readily reconciled to a change of government. In October, 1778, the Virginia Assembly erected the conquered territory into the County of Illinois. This County embraced all the region north-west of the Ohio, and five large states have since been formed from it. Colonel Clarke was appointed military commander of all the western territory north and south of the Ohio, and Colonel John Todd, one of Clarke's soldiers, who next to Clarke had been the first man to enter Fort Gage, was appointed lieutenant-commandant of Illinois. In the spring of 1779, Colonel Todd visited Kaskaskia, and made arrangements for the organization of a temporary government. Many of the French inhabitants of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, and the other settlements, readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia. Colonel Todd was killed at the famous battle of Blue Licks, in Kentucky, August, 1782, and Timothy de Montbrun, a Frenchman, succeeded him as commandant of Illinois County. Of his administration but little is known.

LAND TENURES.

The early French settlers held the possession of their land in common. A tract of land was fixed upon for a Common Field, in which all the inhabitants were interested.

Besides the Common Field, another tract of land was laid off as the Commons. All the villagers had free access to this as a place of pasturage for their stock. From this they also drew their supply of fuel.

Individual grants were likewise made. Under the French system, the lands were granted without any equivalent consideration in the way of money, the individuals satisfying the authorities that the lands were wanted for actual settlement, or for a purpose likely to benefit the community. The first grant of land, which is preserved, is that made to Charles Danie, May 10th, 1722. The French grants at Kaskaskia extended from river to river, and at other places in the Bottom they commonly extended from the river to the bluff. Grants of land were made for almost all the American Bottom, from the upper limits of the Common Field of St. Phillip's to the lower line of the Kaskaskia Common Field, a distance of nearly thirty miles.

The British commandants, who assumed the government on the cession of the territory by France, exercised the privilege of making grants, subject to the approval of his Majesty, the King. Colonel Wilkins granted to some merchants of Philadelphia a magnificent domain of thirty thousand acres lying between the village of Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, much of it already covered by French grants previously made. For the better carrying out their plans, the British officers, and perhaps their

grantees, destroyed, to some extent, the records of the ancient French grants at Kaskaskia, by which the regular claim of titles and conveyances was partly broken. This British grant of thirty thousand acres, which had been assigned to John Edgar, was afterward patented by Governor St. Clair to Edgar and John Murray St. Clair, the Governor's son, to whom Edgar had previously conveyed a moiety by deed. Although much fault was found with the transaction, a confirmation of the grant was secured from the United States government.

When Virginia ceded Illinois, it was stipulated that the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers, who had professed allegiance to Virginia, should have their titles confirmed to them. Congress afterwards authorized the Governor to confirm the possessions and titles of the French to their lands. In accordance with this agreement, Governor St. Clair, in 1790, issued a proclamation directing the inhabitants to exhibit their titles and claims to the lands which they held, in order to be confirmed in their possession. Where the instruments were found to be authentic, orders of survey were issued, the expense of which was borne by the parties who claimed ownership. The French inhabitants were in such poverty at this time that they were really unable to pay the expenses of the surveys, and a memorial signed by P. Gibault, the priest at Kaskaskia, and eighty-seven others, was presented to Governor St. Clair, praying him to petition Congress for relief in the matter. In 1791, Congress directed that four hundred acres of land should be granted to the head of every family which had made improvements in Illinois prior to the year 1788. Before this, in 1788, Congress had also directed that a donation be given to each of the families then living at either of the villages of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, Cahokia, Fort Chartres, or St. Phillips. These were known as "bead-right" claims.

At an early date, speculation became active in the land claims of different kinds; bead-rights, improvement rights, militia rights, and fraudulent claims were produced in great numbers. The French claims were partly unconfirmed, owing to the poverty of that people, and these were forced on the market with the others. The official report of the commissioners at Kaskaskia, made in 1810, shows that eight hundred and ninety land claims were rejected as being illegal or fraudulent. Three hundred and seventy were reported as being supported by perjury, and a considerable number were forged. There are fourteen names given of persons, both English and French, who made it a regular business to furnish sworn certificates, professing an intimate knowledge, in every case, of the settlers who had made certain improvements upon which claims were predicated and when and where they were located. A Frenchman, clerk of the parish of Prairie du Rocher, "without property and fond of liquor," after having given some two hundred depositions in favor of three land claimant speculators, "was induced," in the language of the report, "either by compensation, fear, or the impossibility of obtaining absolution on any other terms, to declare on oath that the said depositions were false, and that in giving them he had a regard for something beyond the truth."

The report of the commissioners raised many doubts in regard to the validity and propriety of a number of confirmations by the Governors, and much dissatisfaction among the claimants; and in consequence, Congress, in 1812, passed an act for the revision of these land claims in the Kaskaskia district. The

commissioners under this law were Michael Jones, John Caldwell and Thomas Sloo. Facts damaging to persons who occupied positions of high respectability in the community, were disclosed. They reported that the English claim of thirty thousand acres confirmed by Governor St. Clair to John Edgar and the Governor's son, John Murray St. Clair, was founded in neither law nor equity, that the patent was issued after the Governor's power ceased to exist, and the claim ought not to be confirmed. Congress, however, confirmed it.

For a period of several years, emigration was considerably retarded by the delay in adjusting land titles. The act of Congress passed in 1813, granting the right of pre-emption to settlers, was influential in bringing the public lands into market. Emigrants poured into the country, and improvements were rapidly made.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The history of Illinois has been traced while a possession of France, and when under the British government; and the formation of Illinois as a County of Virginia has been noted. The several States afterwards agreed, on the adoption of the Articles of the Confederation, to cede their claims to the western land to the General government. Virginia executed her deed of cession March 1st, 1784. For several years after, there was an imperfect administration of the law in Illinois. The French customs partly held force, and affairs were partly governed by the promulgations of the British commandants issued from Fort Chartres, and by the regulations which had subsequently been issued by the Virginia authorities.

By the ordinance of 1787, all the territory north-west of the Ohio not constituted into one district, the laws to be administered by a governor and secretary, a court was instituted of three judges. A general assembly was provided for, the members to be chosen by the people. General Arthur St. Clair was selected by Congress, as Governor of the north-western territory. The seat of government was at Marietta, Ohio.

In the year 1795, Governor St. Clair divided St. Clair County. All south of a line running through the New Design settlement (in the present County of Monroe) was erected into the County of Randolph. In honor of Edmund Randolph of Virginia, the new county received its name.

Shadrach Bond, afterward the first Governor, was elected from Illinois, a member of the Territorial Legislature which convened at Cincinnati, in January, 1799. In 1800 the Territory of Indiana was formed, of which Illinois constituted a part, with the seat of government at Vincennes. About 1806, among other places in the West, Aaron Burr visited Kaskaskia in an endeavor to enlist men for his treasonable scheme against the government. In 1805, George Fisher was elected from Randolph County a member of the Territorial Legislature, and Pierre Menard was chosen member of the Legislative Council.

By act of Congress, 1809, the Territory of Illinois was constituted. Ninian Edwards was appointed Governor of the newly organized Territory, and the seat of government established at Kaskaskia. Nathaniel Pope, a relative of Edwards, received the appointment of Secretary.

For nearly four years after the organization of the Territorial Government no legislature existed in Illinois. All election for representatives was held on the eighth, ninth, and tenth of

October, 1812. Shadrach Bond, then a resident of St. Clair County, was elected the first Delegate to Congress from Illinois. Pierre Menard was chosen from Randolph County member of the Legislative Council, and George Fisher of the House of Representatives. The Legislature convened at Kaskaskia on the twenty-fifth of November, 1812.

In April, 1818, a bill providing for the admission of Illinois into the Union as a sovereign State was passed by Congress. A Convention to frame a Constitution assembled at Kaskaskia in the following July. The first election under the Constitution was held in September, 1818, and Shadrach Bond was elected Governor, and Pierre Menard, Lieutenant Governor. Illinois was now declared by Congress admitted to the Union as on equal footing in all respects with the original States. The Legislature again met at Kaskaskia in January, 1819. This was the last session ever held at Kaskaskia. Vandalia, the same year, was selected as Capital of the State. It was stipulated that Vandalia was to be the Capital for twenty years. At the end of that period it was changed to Springfield. Below we give list of governors and chief officers of Illinois.

Illinois was constituted a separate Territory by act of Congress, February 3d, 1809.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

FROM 1809,



TO 1878.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	DATE OF COMMISSION OR INAUGURATION.
Nathaniel Pope,.....	Secretary of the Territory,.....	March 7, 1809.
Ninian Edwards,.....	Governor,.....	April 24, 1809.
H. H. Maxwell,.....	Auditor Public Accounts,.....	1818.
Daniel P. Cook,.....	" " " ".....	January 13, 1818.
Joseph Phillips,.....	Secretary,.....	December 17, '16.
Robert Blackwell,.....	Auditor Public Accounts,.....	April 5, 1817.
Elijah C. Berry,.....	" " " ".....	August 29, 1817.
John Thomas,.....	Treasurer,.....	1818.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Shadrach Bond,.....	Governor,.....	October 6, 1818.
Pierre Menard,.....	Lieut-Governor,.....	" 6, 1818.
Elias K. Kane,.....	Secretary of State,.....	" 6, 1818.
Elijah C. Berry,.....	Auditor Public Accounts,.....	1818.
John Thomas,.....	Treasurer,.....	1818.
Robert K. McLaughlin,....	" " " ".....	August 2, 1819.
Edward Coles,.....	Governor,.....	December, 1822.
Adolphus F. Hubbard,....	Lieut. Governor,.....	" 1822.
Samuel D. Lockwood,....	Secretary of State,.....	" 18, 1822.
Abner Field,.....	Treasurer,.....	January 14, 1823.
David Blackwell,....	Secretary of State,.....	April 2, 1823.
Morris Birbeck,.....	" " " ".....	October 15, 1824.
George Forquer,.....	" " " ".....	January 15, 1825.
Ninian Edwards,.....	Governor,.....	December, 1826.
William Kinney,.....	Lieut-Governor,.....	" 1826.
James Hall,.....	Treasurer,.....	Febr'y. 12, 1827.
Alexander P. Field,.....	Secretary of State,.....	January 23, 1829.

John Reynolds,.....Governor,.....December 9, 1830.	
Zadock Casey,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 9, 1830.	
John Dement,.....Treasurer,.....February 5, 1831.	
James T. B. Stapp,.....Auditor Public Accounts,.....August 27, 1831.	
Joseph Duncan,.....Governor,.....December, 1834	
Alexander M. Jenkins,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 1834.	
Levi Davis,.....Auditor Public Accounts,.....Nov. 16, 1836.	
Charles Gregory,.....Treasurer,.....December 5, 1836.	
John D. Whiteside,.....".....March 4, 1837.	
Thomas Carlin,.....Governor,.....December, 1838.	
Stinson H. Anderson,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 1838.	
Stephen A. Douglas,.....Secretary of State,.....Nov. 30, 1840.	
Lyman Trumbull,.....".....March 1, 1841.	
Milton Carpenter,.....Treasurer,....." 1841.	
James Shields,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 1841.	
Thomas Ford,.....Governor,.....December 8, 1842.	
John Moore,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 8, 1842.	
Thomas Campbell,.....Secretary of State,.....March 6, 1843.	
William L. D. Ewing,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 6, 1843.	
Thomas H. Campbell,....." P. A. (to fill vacancy),....." 26, 1843.	
Augustus C. French,.....Governor,.....December 9, 1846.	
Joseph B. Wells,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 9, 1846.	
Horace S. Cooley,.....Secretary of State,....." 23, 1846.	
John Moore,.....Treasurer, (to fill vacancy),.....August 14, 1848.	
William McMurtry,.....Lieut-Governor,.....January, 1849.	
David L. Gregg,.....Sec'y. of State (to fill vacancy),.....April 3, 1850.	
Joel A. Matteson,.....Governor,.....January, 1853.	
Gustavus Koerner,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 1853.	
Alexander Starne,.....Secretary of State,....." 1853.	
Ninian W. Edwards,.....Super't. Public Instruction,.....March 24, 1854.	
William H. Bissell,.....Governor,.....January 12, 1857.	
John Wood,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 12, 1857.	
Ozias M. Hatch,.....Secretary of State,....." 12, 1857.	
Jesse K. Dubois,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 12, 1857.	
James Miller,.....Treasurer,....." 12, 1857.	
William H. Powell,.....Super't. Public Instruction,....." 12, 1857.	
Newton Bateman,....."....." 10, 1859.	
William Butler,.....Treasurer (to fill vacancy),.....September 3, 1859.	
Richard Yates,.....Governor,.....January 14, 1861.	
Francis A. Hoffman,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 14, 1861.	
Ozias M. Hatch,.....Secretary of State,....." 14, 1861.	
Jesse K. Dubois,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 14, 1861.	
William Butler,.....Treasurer,....." 14, 1861.	
Newton Bateman,.....Super't. Public Instruction,....." 14, 1861.	
Alexander Starne,.....Treasurer,....." 12, 1863.	
John P. Brooks,.....Super't. Public Instruction,....." 12, 1863.	
Richard J. Oglesby,.....Governor,....." 16, 1865.	
William Bros,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 16, 1865.	
Sharon Tyndale,.....Secretary of State,....." 16, 1865.	
Orlin H. Miner,.....Auditor Public Accounts,.....Dec. 12, 1864.	
James H. Beveridge,.....Treasurer,.....January 9, 1865.	
Newton Bateman,.....Super't. Public Instruction,.....January 10, 1865.	

George W. Smith,.....Treasurer,.....January, 1867.	
John M. Palmer,.....Governor,.....January 11, 1869.	
John Dougherty,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 11, 1869.	
Edward Rummell,.....Secretary of State,....." 11, 1869.	
Charles E. Lippincott,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 11, 1869.	
Erastus N. Bates,.....Treasurer,....." 11, 1869.	
Newton Bateman,.....Super't. Public Instruction,.....January, 1871.	
Erastus N. Bates,.....Treasurer,.....Nov. 8, 1870.	
Richard J. Oglesby,.....Governor,.....January 13, 1873.	
John L. Beveridge,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 13, 1873.	
George H. Harlow,.....Secretary of State,....." 13, 1873.	
Charles E. Lippincott,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 13, 1873.	
Edward Rutz,.....Treasurer,....." 13, 1873.	
John L. Beveridge,.....Governor,....." 23, 1873.	
John Early,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 23, 1873.	
S. M. Cullom,.....Governor,....." 8, 1877.	
Andrew Shuman,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 8, 1877.	
George H. Harlow,.....Secretary of State,....." 8, 1877.	
Edward Rutz,.....Treasurer,....." 8, 1877.	
T. B. Needles,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 8, 1877.	
S. M. Etter,.....Super't. Public Instruction,....." 8, 1877.	
J. P. Slade,....."....." 8, 1879.	
J. C. Smith,.....Treasurer,....." 8, 1879.	
S. M. Cullom,.....Governor,....." 10, 1881.	
John M. Hamilton,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 10, 1881.	
Henry D. Dement,.....Secretary of State,....." 10, 1881.	
Charles P. Swigert,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 10, 1881.	
Edward Rutz,.....Treasurer,....." 10, 1881.	

Believing that it will be interesting to the younger readers of our work, we subjoin the following list of Presidents of the United States:

PRESIDENTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.	TERM OF SERVICE.
George Washington,.....Virginia,.....1789 to 1797, eight years.	
John Adams,.....Massachusetts,.....1797 to 1801, four years.	
Thomas Jefferson,.....Virginia,.....1801 to 1809, eight years.	
James Madison,.....Virginia,.....1809 to 1817, eight years.	
James Monroe,.....Virginia,.....1817 to 1825, eight years.	
John Quincy Adams,.....Massachusetts,.....1825 to 1829, four years.	
Andrew Jackson,.....Tennessee,.....1829 to 1837, eight years.	
Martin Van Buren,.....New York,.....1837 to 1841, four years.	
William H. Harrison,.....Ohio,.....1841, one month.	
John Tyler,.....Virginia,.....1841 to 1845, four years.	
James K. Polk,.....Tennessee,.....1845 to 1849, four years.	
Zachary Taylor,.....Louisiana,.....1849 to 1850, one year.	
Millard Fillmore,.....New York,.....1850 to 1853, three years.	
Franklin Pierce,.....New Hampshire,.....1853 to 1857, four years.	
James Buchanan,.....Pennsylvania,.....1857 to 1861, four years.	
Abraham Lincoln, (murdered),.....Illinois,.....1861 to 1865, 4 yrs. 1 mo.	
Andrew Johnson,.....Tennessee,.....1865 to 1869, four years.	
Ulysses S. Grant,.....Illinois,.....1869 to 1877, eight years.	
Rutherford B. Hayes,.....Ohio,.....1877 to 1881, four years.	
James A. Garfield,.....Ohio,.....1881, present incumbent.	

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		COUNTIES.	POPULATION.	
	1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.
Adams.....	56,362	69,148	Edgar.....	21,460	25,604	Kane.....	39,091	44,956	Monroe.....	12,982	13,682
Alexander.....	10,564	14,800	Edwards.....	7,506	8,600	Kankakee.....	24,352	29,201	Montgomery.....	25,314	28,086
Bond.....	13,162	14,873	Effingham.....	16,063	18,024	Kendall.....	22,000	23,084	Morgan.....	28,463	31,519
Boone.....	12,942	11,527	Fayette.....	19,638	23,243	Knox.....	39,622	38,300	Montrito.....	10,385	13,705
Brown.....	12,205	13,044	Ford.....	9,103	15,105	Lake.....	21,014	21,269	Ogle.....	27,402	29,946
Bureau.....	32,415	33,189	Franklin.....	12,052	16,129	Lake.....	21,014	21,269	Peoria.....	47,540	55,419
Calhoun.....	6,662	7,471	Fulton.....	38,201	41,240	La Salle.....	60,792	70,420	Perry.....	13,723	16,008
Carroll.....	16,705	16,805	Gallatin.....	11,134	12,802	Lawrence.....	12,653	13,663	Platt.....	10,953	15,583
Cass.....	11,580	14,404	Greene.....	20,277	23,014	Lee.....	27,171	27,494	Pike.....	38,768	41,941
Champaign.....	32,737	40,869	Grundy.....	14,938	16,738	Livingston.....	31,471	38,450	Pope.....	11,437	13,256
Christian.....	20,363	28,232	Hamilton.....	13,014	16,712	Logan.....	26,600	27,984	Pulaski.....	8,762	9,507
Clark.....	18,719	21,000	Hancock.....	35,036	35,352	McDonough.....	23,762	24,014	Putnam.....	6,280	6,565
Clinton.....	15,875	16,195	Hardin.....	6,113	6,024	McHenry.....	23,762	24,014	Randolph.....	20,850	26,601
Cole.....	25,236	27,455	Henderson.....	12,682	10,755	McLean.....	63,988	60,115	Richland.....	12,803	15,548
Cook.....	349,996	607,488	Henry.....	85,506	80,809	Macoupin.....	20,481	30,671	Rock Island.....	20,783	38,314
Crawford.....	13,889	16,190	Iroquois.....	26,782	35,467	Madison.....	32,726	37,705	St. Clair.....	61,008	61,860
Cumberland.....	12,223	13,762	Jackson.....	16,634	22,508	Madison.....	44,131	60,141	Saline.....	12,714	15,040
De Kalb.....	23,265	26,774	Jaeger.....	11,234	14,516	Marion.....	20,622	23,051	Sangamon.....	40,352	62,902
De Witt.....	14,708	17,014	Jefferson.....	17,864	20,680	Marshall.....	10,650	16,030	Schuyler.....	17,410	16,240
Douglas.....	13,484	16,887	Jersey.....	15,064	15,540	Mason.....	10,184	16,244	Shelby.....	10,630	10,746
Du Page.....	16,085	19,187	Jo Daviess.....	27,820	27,534	Maesac.....	0,681	10,443	Stark.....	25,476	30,282
			Johnson.....	11,248	13,079	Menard.....	11,735	13,028		10,761	11,209
						Mercer.....	18,760	19,601			

Total.....2,639,891 3,078,700

White, 3,032,174; Colored, 46,605, including 214 Chinese, and 183 Indians.

CHAPTER III.

GEOGRAPHY, AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES, AND RAILROAD FACILITIES.

MARION COUNTY.



MARION COUNTY is situated between the 38th and 39th parallels of north latitude, and east of the third principal meridian; the latter forming the western boundary of the county. It is in the form of a perfect square, being exactly four townships in length and the same in breadth, or twenty-four miles square. With one exception—McDonough—it is the only county in the state whose boundaries describe a perfect square. Marion is bounded as follows: On the north by Fayette county; on the east by Clay and Wayne counties; south by Jefferson, and west by Fayette, Clinton and Washington counties, and contains 336,758 acres. Originally, the prairie and timber were very nearly equally divided; but, according to the assessors' report of 1880, there were 219,801 acres improved land, and but 116,957 unimproved, or nearly double of the former over that of the latter.

Population.—The population of the county is composed of several nationalities, the English or American being largely in the ascendancy. There are, however, many Germans in some sections of the county. There are also some of Irish descent or nativity. The negro population is very meagerly represented.

The following is the official census, by cities and townships, as enumerated in 1880; also, a table of other very valuable statistics:

Townships.	Population by townships and cities.	Total Pop'n.	Land Value.	Lots Value.	Personal Value.	Total Value.
Centralia.	Town's p. 1,386; city, 3,698.	5,064	\$176,898	\$365,916	\$258,883	\$801,697
Odin.	"	2,139	161,651	72,990	87,988	322,629
Carrigan.	"	875	120,963	28,167	28,167	149,130
Patoka.	"	1,379	151,387	29,346	62,749	243,482
Raccoon.	"	1,117	131,421	45,799	45,799	177,220
Salem.	" 855; city, 1,337.	2,192	169,544	120,994	161,218	451,756
Tonti.	"	900	119,759	63,954	63,954	183,713
Foster.	"	891	111,361	260	39,035	151,256
Haines.	"	1,132	119,230	63,954	63,954	183,184
Stevenson.	"	808	152,353	56,350	56,350	208,703
Alma.	"	1,026	176,731	3,284	52,470	232,491
Kinmundy.	" 855; city, 1,100.	1,950	140,802	59,796	151,653	352,251
Romine.	"	1,001	72,581	18,943	18,943	91,524
Iuka.	"	1,313	24,315	19,840	65,003	179,158
Omega.	"	1,051	98,043	49,962	49,962	148,005
Meacham.	"	924	139,641	41,934	41,934	181,575
Total in county.		23,762				\$4,057,774

Salem, the capital of the county, is situated within a mile and a-half of the geographical center of the county. Tradition goes that it was named by the old pioneer, Mark Tully, who was a native of Indiana, and lived in his early days near a town of the same name in that state. It is located on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, about sixty-eight miles east of St. Louis, and one hundred and sixty miles south-west of Indianapolis. The old state road, or Vincennes and St. Louis highway, passes through its suburbs. It has a population of 1,337, and is a thriving little city.

Surface.—As has already been stated, originally, the county was about equally divided between prairie and timber; but, since its development, the former is nearly double that of the latter. Bordering on all the streams, the land is more or less broken, while the prairies are slightly undulating. The Romine and Kinmundy prairies are unusually high, rolling land. The highest point of land between St. Louis and Vincennes is in Marion county, situated at Bannister, in Stevenson township, on the O. and M. railway. It is said that the roof of John Boyington's barn is the water-shed between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In other words, the water running from the eastern roof flows into the Ohio, while that of the west rolls to the Mississippi.

Drainage and Climate.—Marion county contains no large water-courses, yet it is well sprinkled with small streams, which afford very good natural drainage. The three principal streams are: Skillett Fork, Crooked Creek, and the east fork of the Kaskaskia. The former rises in the north-eastern part of the county, in Meacham township, and takes mainly a southerly course through the entire county, and passes out in the south-eastern portion of Romine township, in section 35, and finally empties its waters into the Wabash. Several small branches flow into this creek from the west, thus affording plenty of water and timber to the people of the eastern part of the county.

Crooked Creek rises in Alma township, flows in a southerly and easterly direction, and passes out of the county, in section six, Centralia township. Coon Creek on the south, and Turkey Creek on the north, empty into it near Central City in the north-west corner of Centralia township, giving excellent drainage for the south-west. The east fork of the Kaskaskia heads in Effingham county, and enters Marion in section three, Kinmundy township; flows south-west across the county, passing through the townships of Kinmundy, Foster, the north-west corner of Tonti, and passing out in Carrigan township in section eighteen. It has several small tributaries from both the north and south. Bear creek in the north-west, with its tributaries, affords excellent drainage and timber for that portion of the county. Take it all in all, Marion has more than an average natural drainage system. Tile are but little used; indeed, it is claimed by many that, for most parts of the county, they would be needless expense. We are inclined to think, however, that time will prove that it will pay to use them freely in all the large belts of prairie land.

There are a few fine, never-failing springs scattered throughout the county, which are excellent auxiliaries for the comfort of man and beast. Along all the above streams fine belts of timber occupy the ground, miles in width in some sections. The climate of southern Illinois is one of the most equable in northern latitudes, neither extreme prevailing, but well adapted to develop the best products that nature affords.

Political Divisions.—Marion county is divided into sixteen municipal townships, being just four townships square. The lines are all identical, hence the congressional townships are the same as the municipal. The base line of the state forms its southern, and the third principal meridian the western boundaries of the county. The townships are named as follows: Patoka, Foster, Kinmundy, Meacham, Omega, Alma, Tonti, Carrigan, Odin, Salem, Stevenson, Iuka, Romine, Haines, Raccoon, and Centralia. Of each of these townships there will be found a special chapter of their history elsewhere in this volume.

Soil and Agriculture.—The soil of Marion county is somewhat diversified. It being partly of prairie and timber, gives it an advantage for a variety of products over and above an exclusive

prairie or timber soil. Until within the last three years, corn has been the staple, since which time wheat has taken the precedence. The timbered land is the natural wheat soil, although the prairies of southern Illinois raise an abundance of good wheat, and none are better adapted to the cultivation of this product than Marion county.

There seem to be three classes of soil in this county. There is the timber land, composed mostly of clay and a small sprinkling of sand, yet containing a large amount of lime, which is peculiar to the production of the best quality of wheat and fruit. Then there are the high, rolling prairies, such as the Romine and Kinmundy, which appear more specially adapted to the growing of maize, oats, barley, flax, etc. This soil is of a dark gray color, and considered the richest that the county affords. The flatter and lower prairie lands may be as rich or richer than the upland prairies, yet are not as valuable on account of being colder and not so susceptible of cultivation, taking it from one year to another; and here is where tiling would pay the husbandman a hundred-fold. The lower and flatter prairies are well adapted to raising all of the smaller grains, grass, potatoes, and the various fruits peculiar to this climate. A wet season, however, makes the farmer look blue. The secret or panacea of all this trouble is *drainage* of some kind. The climate and soil are specially adapted to raising all kinds of fruit peculiar to the temperate zones. Apples, cherries and peaches are raised in great abundance, while the smaller fruits, such as raspberries, strawberries, etc., are raised largely for commerce, and shipped in the early season to the northern cities. Vineyards do well, and a few parties in the county are making this industry profitable.

Blooded stock has been one of the prominent and lucrative pursuits of some of the farmers of the county. It stands in the front ranks for its amount of shipment and sale of stock to foreign markets.

Fine limestone has recently been discovered in Iuka township on section 19. It is about three feet below the surface. Sand-stone, sufficient for building purposes, is found in all parts of the county. Coal crops out to the surface in some portions of its territory. In short, with the natural advantages of earth and air of Marion county, it cannot fail to be one of the leading counties of the state, and a place where man can live, thrive, enjoy this life, and be thankful that he has existed.

RAILROAD SYSTEM.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Probably the most important agencies in the business development and prosperity of a city or county, are its railroad communications; at least it has been demonstrated that such is the case in regard to Marion county, and Clinton county as well. Especially has the Illinois Central done much toward developing the material growth of Marion county, with its two branches extending from Centralia north. The main line passes through the western tier of townships, giving an outlet into the great corn and stock-growing districts of Central and Northern Illinois, running to Galena, and the Chicago branch connecting with *Chicago*, the great stock, grain, and commercial emporium of the north-west, and the main line from Centralia south with Cairo, and the cotton fields of the south. We have also the Ohio and Mississippi road, which passes nearly through the center of both Marion and Clinton counties, giving the best of opportunities for trade with St. Louis—on the west—and on the east with Cincinnati, Louisville, and other eastern cities. The reader by a reference to the small outline map, on another page, will readily see how well supplied these two counties are with rail-

roads. These counties have derived great benefits resulting from the introduction of this essential adjunct of commercial enterprise. We here append brief sketches of the railroads traversing Marion and Clinton counties.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The main line of this road enters Marion county on the north, about the center of township 4, Range 1 east, and traverses the western part of the county, in a direction almost due south, crossing the line of the O. & M. R. R., at Sandoval.

THE CHICAGO BRANCH

Enters the county in the north-eastern part, about Section five, Township 4, Range 4 east, and traverses the county in a south-westerly direction, crossing the Ohio & Mississippi at Odin, and joins the main line at Crystal city. Trains are made up for the *North* and *Chicago*, and the *South* at Centralia, at which place, headquarters for the Southern division are located, as well as repair and other shops. The location of the shops and the headquarters for this division at Centralia has done more to promote and develop the resources, and build up the city, than any other cause. It has always been the policy of this road to foster and encourage the growth of the country, through which it passes. This is one of the largest corporations in Illinois, and a brief sketch would not fail to interest our readers.

In September, 1850, Congress passed an act, and it was approved by President Fillmore, granting an aggregate of 2,595,053 acres to aid in building this road. The act granted the right of way, and gave alternate sections of land for six miles on either side of the road. The grant of land was made directly to the State. On the 10th of February, 1851, the legislature of Illinois granted a charter to an eastern company, represented by *Rantoul* and others, to build it with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The road was completed in 1854. The legislature, in granting the charter, and transferring to the corporation the lands, stipulated that *seven per cent.* of the gross earning of the road should be paid semi-annually into the treasury of the state forever. This wise provision, in lieu of the liberal land grant, yields a handsome annual revenue to the state; also that in the event of war government transportation should be furnished at a certain reduction from the prices regularly paid by the general government for such service. The proceeds of land sales have been regularly applied to the redemption of construction bonds, and it is significant that while the original issue of mortgage bonds amounted to \$22,000,000, that amount has been so reduced that in 1890 the whole issue will be retired, and the stockholders will own a road more than 700 miles in length, fully equipped, with no outstanding liability, other than the share of capital. It may be noted here, that when the general government donated lands to the states of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, it was intended that through the aid derived from these lands a through artery of travel should be established between the Lakes and the Gulf-ports. Had the war not supervened, the project would then have been carried out in its entirety, and the North and South movement of traffic would have been fully developed, but the enforced delay in carrying out the original programme, was utilized in building up the state of Illinois, and in perfecting the track of this road. The resources of the company were taxed to their utmost capacity during the war, in furnishing transportation for the general government; but the interests of communities along the line were carefully watched, and a local business was built up, which in volume and value far exceeded the most sanguine expectation of the proprietary. Strict attention to local business has always been a marked charac-

teristic of Illinois Central Railroad management, hence their lands have been eagerly sought after; and they have the satisfaction of knowing that the value of the road is not dependent entirely upon its identification with the through business of the country, but on the contribution of local traffic, which shows a permanent and certain increase. Two years after the close of the war, in 1867, the Illinois Central Railroad Company leased three railways in Iowa, "The Dubuque & Sioux City," "Cedar Falls & Minnesota," and "Iowa Falls & Sioux City" Railroads. The last named road was not, however, completed to Sioux city until 1871. These leased lines have become extensive feeders to the Central; and also have added immensely to the commerce of Chicago, and have been great auxiliaries in the development of Iowa and southern Minnesota.

On the opening of the *Vandalia* line, the Illinois Central made its first direct advance toward securing a representation in the traffic between Chicago and St. Louis. Two through trains were run daily, *via Effingham*. In 1870, on completion of the Belleville and Illinois Southern Railroad to Du Quoin, the southern business of the Illinois Central Railroad, originating in St. Louis, was transferred from Odin and Ashley, the former connections, with the Cairo Short Line. Though the Illinois Central Railroad put in a car-hoist at Cairo, to obviate the difficulties incidental to the different gauge of the southern roads, the tedious transfer between Cairo and Columbus militated against a satisfactory development of through business, and it was not until 1873, by completion of the Mississippi Central Extension, from Jackson to a point opposite Cairo, that the Illinois Central was enabled to compete on equal terms with rival routes to the south, for the business of the Gulf States. This extension could not have been built without the aid of the Illinois Central Railroad Company; which was given by exchanging one million of Illinois Central, five per cent., sterling bonds, which were easily negotiable in foreign markets, for five millions of the southern bonds, bearing seven per cent. annual interest, with the understanding that the difference between the interest of the sterling and the southern bonds should constitute a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. The financial panic of 1873, combined with other local causes, prevented the line between New Orleans and Cairo from earning sufficient to meet the annual interest charges, and the property was placed in the hands of a receiver, where it remained until 1877, when a reorganization of the companies resulted in placing the direct control in the hands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. No expense has been spared to put the road-bed and equipment in first-class condition. About the same time the Illinois Central Managers, acquired on favorable terms, possession of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, and thereby secured in perpetuity the traffic of a valuable section of country formerly tributary to competing roads. At *Durant*, 309 miles from Cairo, connection is made with a branch, 21 miles in length, to *Kosciusko*; also that at *Jackson* (Mississippi); the *Vicksburg & Meridian* Railroad furnishes a line to *Vicksburg*, and thence via the *Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas* Railroad for *Monroe, La.*, *Shreveport* and all points on the *Texas & Pacific* Railway. The *Morgan's Louisiana & Texas* Railroad, in connection with steamers from *Brashear*, furnishes an alternate route to *Galveston* and other points in *Texas*.

The following statistics in reference to the physical condition and equipment of the Illinois Central Railroad will not be devoid of interest:

Main line, Cairo to La Salle, opened for business	
Jan. 8th, 1865	308.99 miles
Galena Branch, La Salle to Dunleith, opened June	
12th, 1855	146.73 "

Chicago Branch, Chicago to Centralia Junction, opened Sept. 26th, 1856	249.78 miles
Springfield Division, Gilman to Springfield, opened Sept., 1871	111.47 "
Total length of Main Line and Branches . .	816.97 "
Aggregate length computed as single track . . .	833.68 miles
Length of Sidings	132.68 "
Total length of track owned in Illinois . . .	966.36 "
Iowa Division, from Dubuque to Sioux City . . .	327.00 "
Southern Division, from Cairo to New Orleans . .	548.00 "
Minnesota Branch, from Waterloo to Mono . . .	80.00 "
Making the total number of miles	1921.36

The line between Chicago and Cairo is operated as the Chicago Division; that between Centralia and Dubuque as the Northern Division, and the road between Gilman and Springfield as the Springfield Division. The tracks of these various lines are mostly steel-rails, the road-beds, especially in this state, are ballasted with rock, the rolling stock is excellent, and the road throughout is, in all parts, first-class. The main line passes through the richest portion of the state—as does also the Chicago Branch,—and is the great thoroughfare of travel and traffic between the North and the South.

RAILROAD LANDS.

Believing that there are many farmers of Clinton and Marion counties who desire a profitable investment, we would therefore call the attention of all who are desirous of procuring more land, or larger farms, to the large quantity of good farming land, the Illinois Central Railroad Company still offer for sale, along their line in Marion, Fayette, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Perry, Franklin, Union and Williamson counties in this state.

TITLE.

The title to these lands offered for sale is as perfect as human agency can make it. It was originally donated by Act of Congress to the State of Illinois, and by an act of the State Legislature transferred to this company and its Trustees. No incumbrance of any kind whatever. To all who desire in good faith to examine any of these lands, the railroad company issues half rate tickets to and from the nearest points to the land, and if such ticket-holder buys even a forty-acre tract, they will allow what he paid for such ticket as part payment on the purchase. These lands are productive, the climate healthy, and prices very low—usually from \$4 to \$8 per acre, on easy terms and a low rate of interest. These lands can be purchased on the following terms:

One-quarter cash, with five per cent. interest for one year in advance on the residue; the balance payable in one, two and three years, with five per cent. interest in advance each year on the part remaining unpaid. For example, for forty acres of land at \$5.00 per acre, the payments would be as follows:

Cash Payment, \$50.00 principal, and \$7.50 interest.	
In one year, 50.00 " " 5.00 "	
In two years, 50.00 " " 2.50 "	
In three years, 50.00 " "	
\$200.00	\$15.00

Or, the same land may be bought for \$180.00, all cash, as we deduct ten per cent. when all cash is paid. Full information on all points

relating to any particular locality or tract, will be furnished on application, either in person or by letter, to

P. DAGGY, *Land Commissioner*,
Room 11, No. 78 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

This road traverses Marion and Clinton counties from east to west, on an almost straight line, and crosses about the centre nine congressional townships in these counties, it being township two north of the base line. The principal stations in Marion county are Salem, Odin, and Sandoval. The length of main line and side tracks in this county is 28 miles—2,394 feet. The number of miles of main line and side tracks in Clinton county is 34 miles—5,200 feet. The leading stations in Clinton county are Carlyle, Trenton, Breese, and Collins; there are, however, other small stations in each township through which the road passes, which the reader will observe by reference to the small map in this work. The following is a succinct history of the road: In 1848 the legislature of Indiana passed an act incorporating the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, empowering it to locate, construct and maintain a road leading from Lawrenceburg on the Ohio, to Vincennes on the Wabash, and contemplating an eastern extension to Cincinnati, Ohio, and a western to East St. Louis, as soon as the states of Ohio and Illinois would grant the right of way. In 1849 the Ohio legislature, and in 1851 the Illinois, extended the contemplated aid by acts of their respective bodies, and in 1857 the entire length of the road was opened through for business. The panic of that year greatly affected the road, so that in 1858 creditors brought suit for foreclosure of mortgages and sale of property, pending which a receiver was appointed, under whose direction the road was maintained until its reorganization was effected.

The parties, however, who were mainly interested in the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad determined upon carrying out a plan for establishing the road on a firmer basis and consolidating the whole road between Cincinnati and St. Louis. They therefore purchased the stock and a large number of the bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company of Illinois, and organized a new company called the "Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company" of Illinois, which, under its special charter of 1861, was empowered to purchase and obtain a conveyance of the whole property from East St. Louis to Vincennes. Similar steps were taken in the state of Indiana, and in 1869 a formal consolidation was effected by the two organizations. Contemporaneously with the opening of the Atlantic and Great Western R. R. in 1865, the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company joined in the formation of a through freight line via the Erie Railway, Salamanca, and Cincinnati to St. Louis. The broad gauge "Diamond" fast freight line soon became a favorite with the shipping public, and was instrumental in popularizing the route: but the managers of the O. & M. were not slow to recognize the fact that if their railroad was to participate in the through traffic of the country it must assimilate its gauge to the standard of the general system; hence, one of the first steps taken by the consolidated company was to change the gauge from six feet to four feet and one-half inch. These material changes and permanent improvements were effected during the presidency of Wm. D. Griswold, and so systematically that no delay was interposed to the regular passenger train service. It was during the same administration, also, that an independent line was built from North Vernon to Jeffersonville, and through cars run from St. Louis and Cincinnati for Louisville travel. That portion of the road known as the Springfield division extends from Beardstown on the Illinois river to Shawneetown on the Ohio river.

The various lines of this road and the number of miles may be summed up as follows:

Main Line, East St. Louis to Cincinnati	340 miles.
Louisville Branch, North Vernon to Louisville Bridge	53 "
Springfield Division, Beardstown to Cypress Junction	222 "
Sidings	100 "

Total length of main line and branches 715 "

This road does a large business, and is the main thoroughfare of travel between Cincinnati and St. Louis. At *Sandoval*, in Marion county, 60 miles from East St. Louis, it crosses the main line of the Illinois Central; and at *Odin*, four miles further east, connection is made with the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central for Chicago, Cairo, and intermediate points.

The new company which was organized held control until 1874, when it again became embarrassed, and after much litigation, was placed in the hands of a receiver, John King, Jr., Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, acting in that capacity. Under the present administration, the road has been put in excellent order; the credit of the company has been maintained, and the floating debt has been materially reduced.

Louisville and Nashville, formerly (St. Louis and South-Eastern). This road crosses the south-west corner of Looking Glass township in Clinton county, and has one station, *Queen's Lake*, in the precinct mentioned above. The line is only three miles (four thousand seven hundred and seventy feet) in Clinton county. Trains first ran over the line from East St. Louis to Mt. Vernon, a distance of 76 miles, in November, 1870, a little more than a year after its incorporation. This road transports annually large quantities of coal, grain, flour, and other products.

CLINTON COUNTY.

The county of Clinton is situated between the 38° and 39° of north latitude, and 12° and 13° of longitude west from Washington city, and is bounded on the north by Madison, Bond, and Fayette counties; on the east by Marion; on the south by Washington, and on the west by St. Clair and Madison. It is thirty miles in length by about eighteen in width, and contains 252,751 acres.

Population.—The population is composed of several nationalities; English, German, Irish and French being the principal. The English and German constitute the greater portion of the population, and are about equally divided in numbers. The following is the census by townships as enumerated in 1880:

Sugar Creek	2,805
Carlyle	2,450
Looking Glass	1,909
Breese	1,739
St. Rose	1,226
Germantown	1,175
Meridian	957
Brookside	954
Wheatfield	953
Clement	947
Irishtown	886
East Fork	853
Wade	751
Lake	689
Santa Fe	526

Total in county 18,820

Carlyle, the county seat, is situated principally in township No. 2, range 2, and on sections 18 and 19. The English were the first to settle here, and named the settlement or town Carlyle, in honor of Sir Thomas Carlyle of England, who figured so prominently in literature, etc., in the eighteenth century. Its location is nearly central, and is situated on a line of the Ohio and Mississippi railway, being about forty-five miles east of the great metropolis—St. Louis. The Kaskaskia river meanders through the eastern part of the city, and affords waterpower and excellent drainage. Steamboats have navigated the river as far as this point. The population at this writing is nearly 2,000.

Surface.—The general surface of the county is somewhat level, but slightly undulating or rolling in some parts. The larger portion is productive prairie land, with belts of timber along the water courses sufficient to supply the inhabitants with plenty of timber for building purposes and fuel. Along the streams, especially the Kaskaskia, there are small hills or bluffs, but very productive for wheat when cleared and cultivated.

Hydrography.—Nature has done her part in the way of making an almost complete system of drainage in Clinton county. By referring to the map of official survey, one discovers the water-courses spreading out like the fingers from the palm of the hand, extending to nearly every portion of the county. Their main direction is south-west, following the general course of the Kaskaskia, into which they finally empty their waters. The Kaskaskia is the main stream, and enters the county on section 1, Irishtown township. It takes a south and westerly course, almost bisecting the county, and finally passing out at the south-west corner of the county in sec. 19, and forms about one-half of the southern boundary. Shoal creek, a tributary of the Kaskaskia, enters the county in section 2, St. Rose township, takes a southerly course, passes entirely through the county and empties into the Kaskaskia at the centre of section 34, in the township of Germantown. Crooked creek, another important stream, enters in the north-eastern corner of Brookside township, flows south and west, forming a portion of the boundary between Clinton and Washington, and finally empties into the Kaskaskia in section 27, Santa Fe township. There are several smaller streams; Sugar creek in the western part; Beaver creek in the centre, a tributary of Shoal creek; and Lost creek in the east, a branch of the Crooked. There are several lakes, the largest of which is Swan or Grassy lake, situated in the north-eastern part of the county. There are also the Wolcott, Crosskey, and Morrison lakes, the latter of which is a favorite resort for fishing excursions by parties from St. Louis and other points. Numerous never-failing springs abound in different parts of the county, and serve as an important feature in supplying the inhabitants and stock with the best of water.

Soil and Agriculture.—There is probably no tract of land in the State of Illinois, containing the same number of acres, that is better adapted to every kind of grain or vegetable than is the county of Clinton. With the equable climate of southern Illinois, and the rich soil of the prairies of Clinton, the timbered land is peculiarly adapted for wheat-raising; there is scarcely anything that ground will produce but can be cultivated here with success. Wheat is the staple, but excellent crops of Indian corn, oats, barley, potatoes, and all other kinds of grains or vegetables have been successfully raised. We are informed that many years ago cotton was largely cultivated, when it was earled and spun by hand, and manufactured into clothing and worn by the people of this part of the state.

The prairie land proper embodies about two-thirds of the acreage of the county. It is a rich, dark gray loam, and averages about

twelve inches in depth; in places, however, it is much deeper. The timbered land is shallower, and of a lighter color, being mostly clay, mixed with a slight sprinkling of sand and gravel. The largest body of prairie land is known as Shoal Creek prairie; there are also, the Looking Glass, Beaver Creek, Carlyle, Santa Fe, and Grand prairies, all of which are separated one from the other by the various water-courses.

Vineyards have been among the leading industries of some portions of the county; and in the south eastern part, near Centralia, horticulture has been carried on with fair success to the operators. Fruits of all kinds, adapted to the temperate zone, are raised in abundance, and with but little effort on the part of the agriculturist, the leading varieties being apples, peaches, cherries, pears, etc. The native timber has been cut away to some extent for fuel and building purposes, yet the sturdy oak exists in abundance, with many other varieties, such as elm, sycamore, walnut, hickory, wild cherry, etc. But this part of history properly comes under the head of Flora, and is fully set forth in that chapter.

Political Divisions.—Clinton county is divided into fifteen municipal townships as follows: St. Rose, Wheatfield, Irishtown, East Fork, Meridian, Clement, Carlyle, Wade, Breese, Sugar Creek, Looking Glass, Germantown, Santa Fe, Lake, and Brookside.

Such, in brief, is the present geographical and agricultural status of Clinton county. With agriculture as the leading industry of the world, and it must ever be so, there is no spot in the wide west where the husbandman can reap, with certainty of a more bountiful reward, than within the limits of Clinton county. It has a rich soil; plenty of good timber, water in abundance, with a natural drainage, and last, but not least, a climate that is equable and peculiarly adapted to agricultural pursuits.

CHAPTER IV.

GEOLOGY OF MARION AND CLINTON COUNTIES.*

MARION COUNTY.

THE SURFACE.—CONFIGURATION, STREAMS, ETC.



HE north-western portion of this county is watered by the upper course of the east fork of the Kaskaskia river and by its tributaries, the north fork and their branches. In the south-western part of the county we have the upper course of Crooked creek, another tributary of the Kaskaskia, and its principal branch, Raccoon creek. The eastern part of the county is drained by the upper course of the Skillet fork of Little Wabash and its affluents; while in the extreme north-eastern corner heads some branches of the Little Wabash itself. There is no lack of water in the county for all ordinary purposes. Away from the creeks and their branches water can everywhere be obtained in wells, at a moderate depth.

* For the preparation of this chapter we are largely indebted to the State Geological Reports of A. H. Worthen, its editor, and to Henry Engelmann.

The principal creeks, especially the Skillet fork, have along a portion of their course a considerable breadth of heavily-timbered bottom-lands, and all the water-courses, except at their very heads, are fringed with timbered uplands. Where the channel of the creek lies deep below the level of the surrounding country, these timbered lands are somewhat broken, passing into rolling barrens and post-oak flats, and where the creeks have shallow valleys, they are rolling or flat.

Geographically, the county is equi-distant from the Mississippi and Wabash rivers, and the water-shed between these and between the Kaskaskia and Little Wabash rivers passes through it.

The central portion of the ridges and the flat and gently undulating stretches of upland at some distance from the principal water-courses, are occupied by prairies, which ramify between all the creeks and comprise about one-half of the whole area of the county. The prairies in Marion county are all either on the same level or higher than the surrounding timbered lands; while some of them, especially on the main water-shed west of the tributaries of Skillet fork, present a considerably elevated surface of hills and prairie ridges.

The sub-soil, in part at least, of the prairies of Marion county, is the same white, finely-comminuted, arenaceous loam, with ferruginous nodules or concretions, which, as a hard-pan of considerable thickness, has been observed at many points in Clinton county, and will be described in the report on that county below.

Geological Formation.—The rocks which crop out in Marion county all belong to the upper coal measures, to the division which is designated as the upper sandstone formation, and overlies the Shoal-creek limestone. The calcareous matter appears at some points in the shape of strongly cemented, very compact, calcareous sandstone; at others, as a calcareous mud-stone or calcareous slate, which is generally full of fossils; and at others still, as an arenaceous calcareous pudding-stone, or as purer layers of limestone. At a few points this limestone attains so considerable a thickness that one is tempted to consider it as a distinct sub-division of the coal measures; but it appears to vary within short distances, and to be merely a local accumulation of calcareous matter. At some points this limestone thins out within a distance of a few feet. At one, it forms a solid layer; at the next, only single blocks, like concretions or thin slabs; or it changes into a calcareous slate, and close by was lost entirely. This formation contains at least one coal-seam in this county, which has been discovered at many points in various and distinct localities, and appears to be developed rather uniformly and continuously. At some points it attains a sufficient thickness to be profitably worked for supplying the local demands for coal.

We did not observe any rocks exposed on Flat creek, which runs close along the Fayette county line, nor at any point along the north fork, along its whole course in this county, in Township 4, Ranges 1 and 2, nor on the smaller branches. In the shallow wells in the prairies, on both sides of the north fork, no rocks have been struck; but there can be no doubt that the sandstone formation underlies this whole district. At Patoka a well was sunk at the railroad station, deeper than the wells ordinarily are, in order to obtain a large amount of water for a tank. The following was passed through:

1. Soil, clay, etc., 15 feet.
2. A kind of hard-pan, 15 "
3. Blue clay, with sandstone and pebbles, and with pieces of coal, brown wood, etc., 30 "
4. Blocks of limestone, containing some fossils. 2 "

Below this they bored thirty feet through a soft material, apparently shales.

On the east fork of the Kaskaskia, however, rocky outcrops are numerous, and correspond with the formation in the western part of this county, on the east fork and Crooked creek. It consists of argillaceous and arenaceous shales, with intercalations of sandstone, and below them highly calcareous and fossiliferous slates, at least one foot in thickness, below which, underneath the water-level, twelve inches of coal have been discovered.

Turning east up the creek we find small outcrops of the shales and some sandstone, which is mostly hard and calcareous, near the line of Sec. 17, and again a quarter of a mile below the railroad bridge, in the south part of Sec. 17, Tp. 3, R. 1. Three-quarters of a mile south of the creek, on the west side of the railroad, in Sec. 20, sandstones have been occasionally quarried. They are partly soft and yellowish, partly hard, bluish and calcareous. Not a trace of coal has been observed on the East Fork. On Jim Creek, close to its junction with the East Fork, not far from the centre of section 12, T. 3, R. 1, the bank consists, to the height of about three feet, of argillaceous, slaty shales, with concretions of kidney ore; then eighteen inches of coal, capped with argillaceous rock, which is here quite subordinate and only concretionary, so that it can be said to form a layer; but it resembles and takes the place of the heavy stratum of concretionary limestone which is found some miles farther up the East Fork. There is also highly fossiliferous, calcareous, slaty rock, just above the coal, and in many places near the mouth of Jim Creek it protrudes and has tumbled out of the bank in heavy masses. The coal at this point is about eighteen inches thick. On the East Fork, a short distance above the mouth of Jim Creek, the shales, with the kidney ore and calcareous concretions, reach to a height of ten feet. Sandstones and shales are found at various points along the creek. The sandstones are of variable quality, partly purely arenaceous, partly of calcareous, hard, bluish, and splintery variety, partly smooth and easily dressed, and partly hard and ripple marked. In section 32, T. 4, R. 2, the coal is said to have been exposed for a number of years; also in the north-east corner of section 33, at the foot of the hill; the coal has also been found in places, capped by nine inches of the black, highly fossiliferous, slaty, calcareous rock. At a well dug at a higher level in section 28, the overlying sandstone was struck, while on the brow of the hill, not far off, fifty-two feet of quaternary deposits were passed through. In section 34, on the south bank of the creek, a more complete exposure was noticed. It consists underneath the soil of—

1. Gray shales 2 feet.
2. Bluish slates 1 foot 6 in.
3. Coal 1 " 6 "
4. Gray argillaceous shales 4 feet.
5. Silicious 2 "
6. Gray argillaceous shale 6 "

The sandy limestone (No. 5) has a concretionary appearance, and is, notwithstanding its great hardness, much cracked and decomposed from atmospheric influences. A similar rock, less prominently developed, may be seen near the mouth of Jim creek. It contains fossils, some of which were also observed in the arenaceous strata of Crooked creek, which it resembles in some respects, and of which it seems to form the continuation. Coal has been dug up near East Fork, on section 27, T. 4, R. 2. The vein is said to be eighteen inches thick, and it has again been discovered on a small branch south of the East Fork, near the middle of the south line of section 26, capped by the calcareous, slaty rock. It has also been found on the East Fork, in the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, of the same township, at a point known as Strickler's Old Mill. It has been dug

there out of the bed of the creek, and is said to have been sixteen inches thick.

On ravines running into the East Fork, north-west of Alma, near the edge of the prairie, are noticed numerous small outcrops of shaly and thinly-stratified sandstones; below them, gray shaly strata, with concretions of carbonate of iron; and finally again, the coal, some distance down the branch, in the south-eastern quarter of section 1, T. 3, R. 2, at Martin's old diggings. It forms the bed of the creek, and was not exposed, but is said to be at least fifteen inches thick.

In a high part of the town of Alma, sandstone was struck at a depth of only ten feet, and some coal at thirty-eight feet.

One and a half miles north of Alma, the East Fork coal is again exposed on another prong of the creek, in section 31, T. 4, R. 3. It is dug from the bed of the creek, and is from fourteen to eighteen inches thick, and of very fair quality; contains little sulphur, and is preferred by blacksmiths, although it is soft and laminated, and the cuboidal pieces in which it breaks generally present the same dull appearance, which is common to the other outcrops of this coal-seam.

This coal-seam, and all the geological formations above described, are found in this part of the county, in the vicinity of the East Fork. The sandstones crop out at numerous points, and are quarried in several places for building purposes. They are mostly soft, partly massive, some of them shaly, and some of them are hard and slightly calcareous.

The formations in the vicinity of Crooked creek will be fully observed in the Clinton county report below.

On Raccoon creek, there are numerous outcrops of sandstones, calcareous slaty rock, or a highly fossiliferous calcareous mudstone. On a small branch of Raccoon, to the south, at a quarry on section 9, T. 1, R. 1, the following strata are observed; first, four inches of black slate, then six inches of stone-coal; above that twenty feet of sandstone, and then shaly, arenaceous strata, which latter are also struck in wells nearly at the edge of the Nine-mile prairie. The sandstone forms heavy beds, and when freshly quarried, it is bluish-gray, but turns yellowish-brown upon exposure. At a shaft sunk, at Central City, in 1857, the following are the strata passed through, as nearly as can be obtained as no record has been kept. The shales were struck at a depth of fifteen feet, and continued thirty-five feet, with an intercalation of eighteen to twenty-four inches of the fossiliferous, calcareous sandstone, No. 2. Then, at a depth of fifty feet, ten inches of coal were found, the same crops out at the ford near by; after that, principally shales, which were partly arenaceous, and some shaly sandstones and concretions of carbonate of iron. At a depth of ninety feet another bed of hard rock was struck, apparently also a calcareous sandstone, and then more shales and the like. At a depth of one hundred and ten feet, sandstone was found, and at one hundred and eighty feet, a second seam of coal, twelve inches thick. Ten feet below the coal, at a depth of one hundred and ninety feet, the sinking was discontinued, and they bored one hundred and eight feet deeper, when a weak brine was struck, which rose in the hole to seventeen feet above the bottom of the shaft. The undertakers then abandoned their work, thinking that they had penetrated through the whole of the coal measures to the lower formations.

At Centralia, in many wells, water is obtained in quicksand, while shales are struck in all deeper ones at twenty feet or more. The railroad tried to obtain water by an artesian well, and bored, for that purpose, at their machine shops, a six inch hole, to the depth of eight hundred and sixty-four feet, in 1857 and 1858, without, however, succeeding in their object. If a record of this boring

had been kept, it would be of inestimable value, in settling some questions in relation to the geology of this part of the state, but such was not done, to our knowledge.

All along Raccoon creek and its branches may be seen occasional outcrops of sandstones, shales, and in a few places a thin layer of coal and slate.

Coal has also been found on Crooked creek in sections 33 and 34, T. 2, R. 2. The highest rock there, is a soft sandstone, of which about four feet are exposed. In the black slate, at some of these diggings, is noticed concretions of iron-pyrites.

Along Crooked creek, on section 28, T. 2, R. 2, may be seen several out-crops of sandstone, and abandoned quarries and others that are now being worked on its banks. The quarry rock is there twenty-five or thirty feet above the creek, rather soft, finely grained, and a little micaceous.

At Salem, water is obtained in shallow wells, and no rocks have been struck in digging. At the west edge of Romine prairie, near the Salem and Fairfield road, in the east part of section 31, T. 2, R. 3, shales have been struck in a well, while most wells in this vicinity pass only through quaternary deposits. Everywhere on Romine prairie, sandstone has been found in sinking wells. South of this, on a branch of Big Muddy river, in section 32, T. 1, R. 3, near the county line; and also at various points in the timbered hills, farther east where sandstones or shales are generally found within a few feet of the surface.

On Horse creek, in the south-east part of township 1, range 3, between Romine and Donehue prairie, sandstone crops out at a few points, and the hills are underlaid with it; but the banks of the creek are generally formed of high alluvial clay-banks, and show only tumbling rocks. Coal has also been discovered at several points in Romine prairie.

On Skillet Fork no rocks are exposed for seven miles above the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and for over a mile and a half below it. The first exposure that occurs south of the railroad is in section 22, T. 2, R. 4, where about ten feet of rather massive sandstones outcrop at the water's edge. Passing down the creek to the county-line, there are numerous similar outcrops. The bluffs become quite rugged, on this Fork, as it nears the county-line.

About the same formations occur on Dom's creek, where also coal appears. On Lost Fork, just above its junction with Skillet Fork, in section 22, T. 3, R. 4, shales, with iron ore have been observed in the lower part of the bank, and close by, some twenty-five feet above low water, several feet of sandstone, of good quality for building purposes. Similar sandstones crop out further up the creek, and also near the edge of Lowell prairie. Limestone is quarried at some places in the county, which after burning makes a very good lime. Sandstone is also quarried, and is used quite extensively for building purposes, etc.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Coal is by far the chief mineral product, and very fine mines are now in operation in various parts of the county.

Iron ores.—Iron in the shape of kidney ore is disseminated in concretions in larger or smaller quantities, through many of the shales of the coal measures. It may be seen at numerous points in this county, but it is doubtful whether it is concentrated at any one point in sufficient quantity to be profitably mined for the manufacture of iron.

Building Materials.—Sandstones for ordinary building purposes, especially for foundations and common walls, may be obtained at numerous places in the county, and no point is more than a few miles distant from a quarry. Lime has been burned at several lo-

calities from the limestone in the vicinity of the coal-seam, but these rocks are generally rather impure, and if a superior article of lime is wanted, it must be imported, for which the several lines of railroads offer facilities. The most prominent localities of limestone are near Raccoon creek, in the south-west part of township 1, range 2; on Bee branch, in the south-west part of T. 3, R. 4; near Lost Fork, in section 36, T. 4, R. 4; but the limestone has been discovered at many other points, near the upper coal-seam.

Sand for plastering and mortar can be easily obtained on many of the creeks, because they run through sandstones and other arenaceous strata.

Timber and Agriculture.—Nearly half of the county is timbered land, the other somewhat larger half, prairie. On the flats the post-oak still prevails, with often hardly any undergrowth on the white soil. In the barrens we find, together with a growth of white oak, black oak, barren hickory (*carya tomentosa*), and other trees. In the creek bottoms, especially in the wide bottoms of the Skillet Fork, and of the lower course of some of its tributaries, there is a heavy growth of choice timber. It consists principally of the white oak proper (*Quercus alba*), which shows that these bottoms are at many points not wet land, although they may be occasionally overflowed; then the bottom white oak (*Q. bicolor*), sugar tree (*Acer saccharinum*), and on lower ground various hickories, elm, maple, water oak (*Q. pallustris*), and others. These bottom lands where they are not too low, have a deep rich soil. The prairie lands in this county are all rich and productive. Further mention is made of the soil in the chapter on Geography and Agricultural Resources.

CLINTON COUNTY.

This county is well watered, first by the Kaskaskia river, which passes from north to south through the whole width of the county, east of the center. and then forms its southern border; then in the western part by tributaries of the Kaskaskia, running parallel to the upper course of the main stream, from north to south; then by Sugar Creek, and by Shoal Creek and its tributary, Beaver Creek. In the eastern part of the county the branches, on the contrary, tend more toward the west or south-west, and are—the East Fork, in the north, and Crooked Creek in the south, with its tributaries, Lost Creek, and some others of minor importance.

Along the principal water-courses we find timbered bottom lands, and more or less wide belts of timbered uplands, while the intermediate uplands are prairies. In the western part of the county long prairies, extending from north to south, alternate with belts of timber. The eastern part of the county is, however, much flatter, and timber is scarce, except along the main streams, the East Fork and Crooked Creek, and diminishes rapidly on the smaller branches. Although some of these are many miles in length, and drain large areas, they have the appearance of mere prairie drains. East of the Kaskaskia the county is mainly prairie and rather uniform, and comparatively low and wet.

The prairies are about the same as those usually found in this part of the State (except the low bottom prairies) like the Santa Fe prairie, in the principal bend of the Kaskaskia river. There is no definite land-mark between that prairie and the river bottom,—no elevated bank whatever, and the bottom timber gradually yields to the grasses, so that there is an intermediate district occupied by oak openings, where patches of prairie alternate with clumps of trees, mainly consisting of the water oak. Most of this prairie is so wet that it is covered with the coarsest grasses, and absolutely needs ar-

tificial drainage before it can produce ordinary crops. Along all the ravines of any size there are timber belts, which intersect the prairies. Creeks many miles in length, which, at certain seasons, discharge vast volumes of water, appear only as slightly depressed prairie drains. This is due partly to the flatness of the land, but the changed quality of the soil is not without its influence in this respect.

The timber is still of the same type as that in Southern Illinois generally. The only existing differences are produced by the gradual change of the surface configuration.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

THE geological formation of Clinton county consists mainly of the upper coal measures. A thin strata of coal in this measure, which might be advantageously worked at some points by stripping along their outcrops, and thus supply a limited local demand. The main reliance for a supply of coal, however, must be placed upon the coal of the lower coal measures, which can only be reached at a considerable depth by extensive mining operations. There is no doubt but that the St. Clair county coal extends eastward under the whole surface of Clinton county.

The Upper Sandstone Formation appears to consist in Clinton county mainly of shales, many of which are arenaceous and full of concretions of carbonate of iron, interstratified with thinly-bedded sandstones. This formation, as developed in this county, presents several calcareous intercalations, especially one near its base, and another in its upper portion. Of these none contain sufficient lime to form a heavy layer of limestone, but form calcareous sandstones, calcareous mudstones, and calcareous slates. In the upper part of the formation a seam of coal has been observed at different points, from ten to twelve inches in thickness. The upper sandstone formation occupies mainly the eastern part of Clinton county.

The Shoal Creek Limestone is a light-colored—mostly light-bluish-gray—limestone, with a fracture varying from sub-conchoidal to uneven, and sub-crystalline and compact texture. It sometimes forms layers of eighteen inches or more in thickness, sometimes thinner ledges, and at most points quarries well, and is finely adapted for building purposes. Its thickness varies between six and eleven feet, and is generally about eight feet. The name Shoal Creek limestone has been given to this bed because it is most prominently exposed in numerous outcrops on Shoal Creek and its vicinity, and we find there no other limestone with which it could be confounded.

The Slaty Division embraces the strata between the Shoal Creek limestone and the lower sandstone formation, and consists mainly of slates and shales, and, in places, some sandstone, with a seam of coal of from ten to eighteen inches in thickness. This formation varies from twelve to twenty feet. The black slates of this division, at some places are rich in fossils, beautifully preserved in sulphuret of iron. Among them are *Bellerophon carbonarius*, *B. percarinata*, and others; several species of *Marocheilus*, *Pleurotomaria grayvillensis*, *P. sphaerulata*, *Euomphalus*, *Nucula*, *Orthoceras*, corals, some bivalves and fish teeth.

The Lower Sandstone Formation.—This formation is hardly exposed in Clinton county, although it undoubtedly underlies the extreme south-western part of it, immediately below the quaternary deposits. Below the lower sandstone formation the Belleville limestone would follow the lower coal measures, with their main coal seams. On the Kaskaskia river, as far as it forms the south line of the county, no outcrop of rocks whatever has been discovered, except at its south side, and is, therefore, in Washington county. On

the lower course of Sugar Creek no rocks are exposed; but, in a well on the hills, in the large bend of the creek, in the north-west quarter of section 3, T. 1, R. 5, the Shoal Creek limestone has been struck at a depth of hardly thirty feet, and at various points of that bend large masses of this rock are found in the banks of that creek, which partly appear to be in places, while most of them are tumbling, or have at least slipped down several feet from their original position in the higher part of the banks. Fragments of black slate and coal are also noticed occasionally on this point of the creek. Near the middle of the E. half of section 28, T. 2, R. 6, the Shoal Creek limestone forms the bed of Sugar Creek at the Rock Ford, and is divided into large rectangular blocks by wide vertical fissures. West of Sugar Creek the limestone is exposed at a far more elevated point. At Trenton, in the first shaft sunk there, the strata next to the surface is as follows:—

1. Soil and yellow clay	27 feet.
2. Shales, partly arenaceous	8 "
3. Black slate	2 "
4. Consisting of 5 inches coal, 7 inches shale, 12 inches coal	2 "
5. Shales	1 "
6. Solid sandstone	4 "
7. Shales and slaty shales	52 "
8. Sandstone, alternating with shales	36 "

East of Sugar Creek the Shoal Creek limestone has been struck in wells at the edge of Shoal Creek prairie at a depth of twenty-two feet, and on section 24, T. 2, R. 5, at a depth of thirty feet; but no rocks have been struck anywhere else in this vicinity. Some miles farther north, near the Madison and Bond county lines, limestone has been struck in several places. In the central part of Shoal Creek prairie, throughout its whole length from north to south, no rocks have thus far been discovered in wells; but on the east side, on Shoal Creek, we again find limestone. The limestone outcrops at numerous points on Shoal Creek. The limestone is also struck in wells on the prairies, between Shoal Creek and Sugar Creek. Between Shoal Creek and Beaver Creek, in Beaver prairie, water is generally obtained in sand or gravel at a depth of seldom over twenty-five feet. Rocks are struck only occasionally, which shows that the same formation continues under the prairie. There is not a single outcrop on Beaver Creek. At Carlyle the Shoal Creek limestone crops out again near the north line of section 19, T. 2, R. 2, at the bridge, in the banks and bed of the Kaskaskia river. In the town a thin, hard arenaceous stratum, a highly calcareous sandstone, crops out in a ravine; at other points, a highly arenaceous limestone; and the same has been struck in various wells in the town. The Shoal Creek limestone is here reported to be 11 feet thick. The next outcrop south of Carlyle is at Clabough's quarry, on the Kaskaskia, two and a-half miles from the last one, on the east side of section 36, T. 2, R. 3. In the west bank of the river we find ten feet of irregularly stratified sandstone and arenaceous shales, capped by some black slates, then eighteen inches of gray shale, and above that eight feet of Shoal Creek limestone. The latter here is very hard, and is not as fine a building material as at most places. There are several more outcrops on the Kaskaskia, but they differ so little in their formation that it is unnecessary to notice them. No rocks have been discovered in Clinton county east of the Kaskaskia, from East Fork to Crooked Creek; but on the latter we find outcrops of the upper sandstones, which are numerous in the vicinity of Central city. The following would be a complete section of the strata on Crooked Creek, in descending order:—

1. Shales, partly arenaceous, with, in places, some layers of sandstone, and much kidney ore, at least 35 feet thick.
2. An arenaceous calcareous layer, with numerous fossils; generally a hard calcareous sandstone, which varies between 1½ and 2½ feet in thickness.
3. A seam of coal 10 or 12 inches in thickness.
4. Shales, partly arenaceous, with kidney ore. At some points these change below the coal into dark-colored calcareous slates, with fossils.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Coal underlies the whole of Clinton county, and is the principal mineral product. The depth at which the Belleville coal is reached increases to the eastward. The upper coal seams are thin, and cannot profitably be worked, only for local demands, where it outcrops. Coal is being developed at Centralia, Sandoval and Trenton. The mines will be fully described in the township histories in this work.

Minerals.—Concretions of impure carbonate of iron and kidney ore are sometimes found in the shales of the coal measures. These are nowhere accumulated in sufficient quantity to be valuable as an iron ore.

Building Materials.—As far as the Shoal Creek limestone extends in the north-west and central parts of the county, it furnishes a superior building stone, and, when burnt, a good—but not very white—lime. At a few points some sandstone is quarried, and on Crooked Creek the arenaceous layers. In the south-western and northern parts of the county rock are not easily accessible, but good brick can be manufactured anywhere. Timber is also plenty for building and other purposes.

Agriculture.—This is fully mentioned in the Geography, Agricultural Resources, etc., in this work, and we will leave it entirely to that chapter.

CHAPTER V.

FAUNA OF MARION AND CLINTON COUNTIES.



THE object of this article is not to give an elaborate and comprehensive treatise on Natural History. It is our design only to give a carefully prepared list of the animals which originally inhabited these counties prior to the advent of man; their habits and the means of their subsistence become a study; some were animals of prey, others harmless, and subsisted upon vegetable matter. The early animals of this portion of the state ranged over a wide field—and those which inhabited the prairie and timbered regions of the Kaskaskia river and its tributaries differ very materially as to species.

Of the ruminating animals that were indigenous to this territory, we had the American Elk (*Cervus Canadensis*), and still have the deer of two kinds, the more common, the well known American deer (*Cervus Virginianus*), and the White-tailed Deer (*Cervus Leucurus*). And at a period not very remote, the American Buffalo (*Bos Americanus*) must have found pastures near the alluvial and shaded banks of the Kaskaskia and plains and prairies of this portion of the State. The heads, horns and bones of the slain animals were still numerous in 1820. The Black Bear (*Ursus Americanus*) were quite numerous even in the memory of the older settlers. Bears have been seen in the county within the last thirty

years. The Gray Wolf (*Canis Occidentalis*) and Prairie Wolf (*Canis latrans*) are not unfrequently found, as is also the Gray Fox (*Vulpes Virginianus*), which still exists by its superior cunning. The panther (*Felis concolor*) was occasionally met with in the earlier times, and still later and more common, the Wild Cat (*Lynx rufus*). The Weasel, one or more species; the Mink (*Putorius Vison*); American Otter (*Lutra Canadensis*); the Skunk (*Mephitis Mephitis*); the Badger (*Taxidea Americana*); the Raccoon (*Procyon Lotor*); The Opossum (*Didelphys Virginiana*). The two latter species of animals are met with in every portion of the United States and the greater part of North America. The coon-skin among the early settlers was regarded as a legal tender. The Bear and Otter are now extinct in the county, and were valuable for their furs. Of the Squirrel family we have the Fox, Gray, Flying, Ground and Prairie Squirrel (*Sciurus Ludovicus*, *Carolinensis*, *Volucella*, *Striatus* and *Supermaphilus*). The Woodchuck (*Arctomys Monax*); the Common Musk Rat (*Fiber Zibethicus*). The Bats, Shrews and Moles are common. Of the Muridae we have the introduced species of Rats and Mice, as also the native Meadow Mouse, and the Long-tailed Jumping Mouse (*Meriones Labradorus*), frequently met with in the clearings. Of the Hares, the (*Lepus Sylvaticus*) the so-called Rabbit, is very plentiful. Several species of the native animals have perished, being unable to endure the presence of civilization, or finding the food congenial to their tastes appropriated by stronger races. Many of the pleasures, dangers and excitements of the chase are only known and enjoyed by most of us of the present day through the talk and traditions of the past. The Buffalo and Elk have passed the borders of the Mississippi to the westward, never more to return.

Of the *Fish*, the most common are the Cat, Bass and the Sun-fish. The Perch Pike and Buffalo are also occasionally met with. The common Carp Chub are numerous; the Bass is a game fish, and affords fine sport.

Of *Birds* may be mentioned the following:*

Among the Game Birds most sought after are the Meleagris Gallapavo (Wild Turkey), and Cupidonia Cupido (Prairie Hen), which afford excellent sport for the hunter, and are quite plentiful; Pinnated Grouse (*Bonasa Umbellus*); Ruffed Grouse (*Ortyx Virginianus*); Quail (*Philohela Minor*); Woodcock (*Gallinago Wilsonii*); English Snipe (*Macrorhamphus Griseus*); Red-breasted Snipe (*Gambetta Melanoleuca*); Telltale Snipe (*Gambetta Flavipes*); Yellow-Legs (*Limosa Fedoa*); Marbled Godwit (*Scolopax Fedoa*, Wilson); Numenius Longirastis (Long-billed Curlew); Numenius Hudsonicus (Short-billed Curlew); Rallus Virginianus, (Virginia Rail); Cygnus Americanus, (American Swan); Cygnus Buccinator (Trumpeter Swan); Anser Hyperboreus (Snow Goose); Bermicala Canadensis (Canada Goose); Bermicala Brenta (Brant); Anas Boschas (Mallard); Anas Obscura (Black Duck); Dafila Acuta (Pintail Duck); Nettion Carolinensis (Green-winged Teal); Querquedula discors, (Blue-winged Teal); Spatula Clypeata, (Shoveler); Mareca Americana, (American Widgeon); Aix Sponsa, (Summer, or Wood-Duck); Aythya Americana (Red-head Duck); Aythya Vallisneria, (Cavass-back Duck); Bucephala Albeola (Butter Ball); Lophodytes Cucullatus, (Hooded Merganser); (Pelecanus erythrorhynchus), Rough-billed Pelican; (Colymbus torquatus), The Loon; (Aegialitis vociferus), Killdeer Plover; Ball Head, Yellow-legged and upland Plover; (Tantalus loculator), Wild Ibis, very rarely visit this locality. (Herodus egretta), White Heron; (Ardea Herodias), Great Blue Heron; (Botaurus

lentiginosus), Bittern; (Grus Canadensis), Sand Hill Crane; (Ectopistes migratoria), Wild Pigeon; (Zenaidura Car. linensis), Common Dove; (Corvus carnivorus), American Raven; (Corvus Americanus), Common Crow; (Cyauurus cristatus), Blue Jay; (Dolichonyx oryzivorus), Bobo'link; (Agelaius phoeniceus), Red-winged Black Bird; (Sturella magna), Meadow Lark; (Icterus Baltimore), Golden Oriole; (Chrysometris tristis), Yellow Bird; (Junco hyemalis), Snow Bird; (Spizella Socialis), Chipping Sparrow; (Spizella pusilla), Field Sparrow; (Melospiza palustris), Swamp Sparrow; (Cyanospiza cyanea), Indigo Bird; (Cardinalis Virginianus), Cardinal Red Bird; (Pipilo erythrophthalmus), Cheewink; (Sitta Carolinensis), White-bellied Nuthatch; (Mimus polyglottus), Mocking Bird; (Minus Carolinensis), Cat Bird; (Harporhynchus rufus), Brown Thrush; (Troglodytes aedon), House Wren; (Hirundo horreorum), Barn Swallow; (Cotyle riparia), Bank Swallow; (Progne purpurea), Blue Martin; (Ampellis cedrorum), Cedar Bird; (Pyrrangra rubra), Scarlet Tanager; (Pyrrangra astiva), Summer Red Bird; (Tardus migratorus), Robin, came less than forty years ago. (Sialia Sialis), Blue Bird; (Tyrannus Carolinensis), King Bird; (Sayornis fuscus) Pewee; (Ceryle alcyon), Belted Kingfisher; (Anostrismus vociferus), Whippoorwill; (Chardeiles popetue), Night Hawk; (Chaetura pelagica), Chimney Swallow; (Trochilus colubris), Ruby-throated Humming Bird; (Picus villosus), Hairy Woodpecker; (Picus pubescens), Downy Woodpecker; (Melanerpes erythrocephalus), Red-headed Woodpecker; (Colaptes auratus), Golden-Winged Woodpecker; (Conurus Carolinensis), Carolina Parrot; (Bubo Virginianus), Great Horned Owl; (Syrnium nebulosum), Barred Owl; (Nyctea nivea) Snowy Owl; (Cathartes aura), Turkey Buzzard; (Falco columbarium), Pigeon Hawk; (Nauclerus furcatus), Swallow-tailed Hawk; (Icteria Mississippensis), Mississippi Kite; (Buteo borealis), Red-tailed Hawk, (Haliastur leucocephalus), Bald Eagle; (Falco fulvus), Ring-tailed Eagle.

We give the following classification of birds into three divisions, as found in the "Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society" of 1876.

1st. Those of the greatest value to the fruit-growers, in destroying noxious insects, and which should be encouraged and fostered in every way.

Blue Birds, Tit-mice or Chickadees, Warblers (small summer birds with pleasant notes, seen in trees and gardens), Swallows, Vireos (small birds called green necks). All birds known as Woodpeckers except sap-suckers (*Picus varius*). This bird is entirely injurious, as it is not insectivorous, but feeds on the inner bark, cambium (and the elaborated sap) of many species of trees, and may be known from other Woodpeckers, by its belly being yellowish, a large black patch on its breast, and the top of its head a dark bright red. The males have also a patch of the same on their throats and with the minor margins of the two central tail feathers white. This bird should not be mistaken for the two other most valuable birds which it nearly resembles, to wit:—The Hairy Woodpecker, (*Picus villiosii et vars*); and the Downy Woodpecker, (*Picus pubescens et vars*). These two species have the outer tail feathers white (or barred with black), and have only a small patch of red on the back of the head of the males. The Yellow Hammer or Flecker, (*Colaptes auratus*) is somewhat coloured with yellow, and should not be mistaken for the sap-sucker. It is a much larger bird. The Red-headed Woodpecker, (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*), sometimes pecks into apples and devours cherries, and should be placed in the next division, (2d). The Wren, Ground Robin, (known as Cherwick), Meadow Lark, all the fly-catchers, the King

* In the preceding mention of animals, both the scientific and common names are generally given for the convenience of the reader.

Bird or bee-catcher. Whip-poor-will, Night Hawk or Goat Sucker, Nut-hatcher, Pewee or Pewit. All the Blackbirds, Bobolinks, Finches, (Fringillidæ), Quails, Song Sparrows, Scarlet Tanager, Black, White and Brown Creepers, Maryland Warblers, Indigo Birds, Chirping Sparrow, Black-throated Bunting, Thrushes, except those named in the next class, and all domestic fowls except geese.

2d. Birds of Doubtful Utility.

Which include those which have beneficial qualities, but which have also noxious or destructive qualities in the way of destroying fruits, and whose habits are not fully determined. (Thus the Robin, Brown Thrush and Cat Bird are very valuable as cut-worm eaters, but also very obnoxious to the small fruit growers. The Jay (Blue Jay) not only destructive to grain and fruits, but very noxious in the way of destroying the nest eggs and young of smaller and better birds, Robin, Brown Thrush and Cat Bird, Shrike or Butcher Bird, Red-headed Woodpecker, Jay Bird or Blue Jay, Crow and the small Owls (screech owls), Pigeons and Mocking Bird.)

3d. Birds that should be Exterminated.

Sap-sucker, or Yellow-bellied Woodpecker (see above), Baltimore Oriole, or Hanging Bird, Cedar Bird, or Wax-wings (Ampelis cedrorum), Hawks and the larger Owls.

CHAPTER VI.

FLORA OF MARION AND CLINTON COUNTIES.



IN speaking of the flora of the above counties it is not our purpose to treat exhaustively on the plants of the respective counties, but rather to give a list of the native trees and grasses found within their limits.

"Mere catalogues of plants growing in any locality," says a learned writer, "might without a little reflection, be supposed to possess but little value;" a supposition which would be far from the truth. The intelligent farmer looks at once to the native vegetation as a sure indication of the value of new lands. The kinds of timber growing in a given locality will decide the qualities of the soil for agricultural purposes. The cabinet maker and the wheelwright and all other workers in wood will find what materials are at hand to answer their purposes. The state of Illinois by the botanist is usually considered under three divisions; the heavily timbered regions of the south, the flora of which is remarkable for its variety; the central portion, consisting mainly of prairie, yet not without groves which are usually adjacent to water-courses; and the northern section. The counties of Marion and Clinton represent the characteristics of both a timbered and prairie country. Few spectacles are so inspiringly beautiful as a grand prairie at certain seasons of the year, and yet the luxuriant vegetation, which at first view seems so various, comprises but few species of plants.

Upon the flora of these counties civilization has produced its inevitable effect. As the Indian and buffalo have disappeared

before the white man, so have some of the native grasses been vanquished by the white clover and the blue grass. Below we add a list of

NATIVE WOODY PLANTS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Acer Saccharinum, rock sugar maple | Populus Tremuloides, quaking asp, aspen |
| A. Nigrum, black " " | P. Monilifera, necklace poplar, cottonwood |
| A. Dasycarpum, soft maple, silver leaf maple | P. Angulata, cotton tree |
| A. Negundo, box-elder, ash leaf maple | Prunus Americana, wild plum |
| Æsculus Glabra, stinking buckeye | Pyrus Coronaria, crab apple |
| A. Serrulata, smooth leaf alder | Quercus Macrocarpa, burr oak |
| Amelanchier Canadensis, true service berry | Q. Obtusiloba, post oak |
| Amorpha Fruticosa, false indigo shrub | Q. Alba, white oak |
| A. Canescens, lead plant | Q. Prinus, swamp white oak |
| Ampelopsis Quinquefolia, virginia creeper | Q. Diacolor, swamp chestnut oak |
| Asimina Triloba, paw paw | Q. Imbrearia, laurel leaf oak |
| B. Nigra, river or red birch | Q. Nigra, black jack oak |
| Carpinus Americanus, blue beech, hornbeam | Q. Tinctoria, yellow bark oak, quercitron oak |
| Ceanothus Americana, red root | Q. Coccinea, scarlet oak |
| C. Ovalis, great red root | Q. Rubra, red oak |
| Cercis Canadensis, Judas tree, red bud | Q. Palustris, swamp Spanish oak, pin oak |
| Celastrus Scandens, false bitter sweet, wax work | R. Glabra, sumach |
| Celtis Occidentalis, hackberry | R. Radicans, climbing poison ivy |
| Cephalanthus Occidentalis, button bush | R. Toxicodendron, poison ivy |
| C. Virginica, choke cherry | Ribes Cynosbati, prickly gooseberry |
| C. Serotina, black cherry, cabinet cherry | R. Hirtellum, smooth " " |
| C. Alternifolia, false dogwood | R. Rotundifolium, " " |
| C. Sericea, kinnickinick | R. Lacustre, swamp gooseberry |
| C. Cercinata, pigeon berry | R. Floridum, black currant |
| C. Stolonifera, " " red osier | Rosa Lucinda, prairie rose |
| C. Paniculata, " " " | R. Blanda, wood rose |
| C. Sanguinea, " " " | S. Tristis, rose willow |
| Corylus Americana, hazelnut | S. Hamulis, cone willow |
| C. Coccinea, hawthorn | S. Erioccephala, silky head willow |
| C. Tomentosa, " " | S. Nigra, black willow |
| C. Crus-galli, " " | S. Fragilis, joint willow, brittle willow |
| C. Alba, shagbark hickory | Sambucus Canadensis, elderberry |
| C. Sulcata, thick shellbark hickory | S. Pubens, red fruit elderberry |
| C. Tomentosa, white heart hickory | Sassafras Officinale, sassafras |
| C. Glabra, pig-nut hickory | Shepherdia Canadensis, buffalo berry |
| Dirca Palustris, leatherwood | Smilax Hispida, greenbrier |
| Euonymus Atropurpureus, wahoo, strawberry tree | Spirea Opulifolia, vinebark spirea |
| E. Americana, wahoo | Spirea Salicifolia, hardhack, willow spirea |
| Fraxinus Americana, white ash | Staphylea Trifolia, rattle-box, wood-bladder nut |
| F. Viridis, green ash | Symphoricarpos Vulgaris, coral berry |
| F. Sambucifolia, black ash | Tecoma Radicans, trumpet creeper |
| F. Quadrangulata, blue ash | Tilia Americana, basswood |
| Gleditsia Triacanthos, three thorned acacia, honey locust | Ulmus Fulva, red elm |
| Hamamelis Virginica, witch hazel | U. Americana, white elm |
| Gymnocladus Canadensis, Kentucky coffee nut | U. Racemosus, cork elm, hickory elm |
| Juglans Cinerea, butternut | Viburnum Prunifolium, black haw, arrow wood |
| J. Nigra, walnut | V. Lentago, black haw |
| Juniperus Virginiana, red cedar | Vitis Aestivalis, summer grape |
| Lonicera Grata, Woodbine | V. Cordifolia, frost grape |
| Menispermum Canadense, moonseed | Zanthoxylum Americanum, prickly ash |
| Morus Rubra, mulberry | Lin. Iria Benzoin, spice bush |
| Ostrya Virginica, hop-hornbeam, iron wood | Rubus Strigosus, red raspberry |
| Plantanus Occidentalis, buttonwood, sycamore | " Occidentalis, black raspberry |
| | " Villosus, blackberry |
| | Robinia Pseudocacia, black locust |

Our article will particularly treat of the more valuable woods used in the mechanic arts, and the grasses, plants, vegetables, and flowers most beneficial to man, and particularly those which are natives of these counties. The plants are many and rare, some for beauty and some for medicine. The pinkroot, the columbo, the ginseng, the boneset, pennyroyal, and others are used as herbs for medicine. Plants of beauty are phlox, the lily, the asclepias, the mints, golden rod, the eyebright, gerardia, and hundreds more which adorn the meadows and brook-sides; besides there are climbing vines, the trumpet creeper, the bitter sweet, the woodbine, the clematis and the grape, which fill the woods with gay festoons, and add grace to many a decayed monarch of the forest. Here are found the oak, with at least its twenty varieties; the hickory, with as many more species; the thirty kinds of elm, from the sort which bear leaves as large as a man's hand, to the kind which bear a leaf scarcely larger than a man's thumb-nail; the black walnut, so tall and straight and beautiful is nearly gone; the hackberry, gum tree, black and sweet, the tulip, the giant cotton-woods, and hundreds more attest the fertility of the soil and mildness of the climate. The *White Oak* is much used in making furniture and agricultural implements, as are also the *Panel Oak*, *Burr Oak*, and *Pin Oak*. The *Blue Ash* is excellent for flooring. The *Honey Locust* is a very durable wood, and shrinks less than any other in seasoning.

In the above list we have given the scientific as well as the English names, believing such a course best to pursue in the study of plants, and more beneficial to the student or general reader. There may be some plants omitted, yet we think the list quite complete.

Grasses.—In speaking of these we purposely exclude the grain plants, those grasses which furnish food for man, and confine ourselves to those valuable grasses which are adapted to the sustenance of the inferior animals.

Timothy grass or cat's tail, naturalized

Agrastis vulgaris, red top or herb grass

Muhlenbergia diffusa, nimble will
Calamagrostis Canadensis, blue joint, this is a native and grew upon prairies to the height of a man's head on horseback.

Dactylis glomerata, orchard grass

Poa Pretensis, Kentucky blue grass

Poa Compressa, true blue grass

Festuca Elator, meadow fescue

Bromus Lacinatus, cheat chess, foreign

Phragmites Communis, the reed

Arundinaria Macrosperma, or cane

Solium Perenne, perennial ray grass
Anthoxanthum Odoratum, sweet-scented vernal grass

Ptilaria Arundinacea, reed canary grass

P. Canadensis, canary grass

Paspalum Setaceum,

Panicum Sanguinale, crab grass

Panicum Glabrum, smooth panicum

Panicum Capillare, Witch grass

Panicum Crus galli barn-yard grass

Setaria Glauca, foxtail

Setaria Viridis, bottle grass

Setaria Italica, millet

Andropogon Scoparius, broom-beard grass

scarcely three-quarters of a century ago, when westward the star of empire took its course, constituted the vanguard of civilization in the valley of the Mississippi, and commenced to subdue the vast wildernesses of this western land. Slowly rose the rude cabins then, where now stand the busy bustling cities and the palatial homes of millions of human beings, presenting a grand theater of human activity, whereon the world gazes in wonder and admiration. The rapid transformation of this wild waste into a cluster of magnificent states, teeming with high civilization and masterly enterprise, is unparalleled in the annals of nations, and furnishes a lofty theme for the pen of history, and fresh theories for the science of political economy. Here, from time immemorial, had been the undisputed hunting-grounds of the savage, and the undisturbed retreats of the wild beasts of by-gone ages. Here too, prior to the Indian, had roamed a race of human beings of whom little is known, and of whose rise and fall still less probably will ever be discovered. Whence they came, or whither they went, no one can tell, and whether even they were the true aborigines of North America is equally uncertain.

The artificial mounds of earth that are found scattered here and there from the extreme north to the far south, and from ocean to ocean, mark the sepulcher of this buried race. The numerous stone implements, as spear-heads, stone axes, water-pots, finely carved pipes, images of various kinds and curious design, found everywhere in great abundance are the only relics of their handiwork left by this people to indicate their primitive existence.

So far as is known, they had no system of written language by which they could leave records of their thoughts and deeds for modern scholarship to decipher, and thereby determine their position in the great family of nations. Whatever else may be said of these so-called mound-builders, evidence is not entirely wanting that they were a peaceable people, domestic in their habits and, as these relics prove, not altogether unskilled in various kinds of arts and manufactures.

The bones of this extinct race now lie mouldering in thousands of unnoticed graves, scattered throughout the Mississippi valley, where centuries ago hundreds of their rude villages were situated, and millions of this "lost race of America" dwelt, happy in their ignorance of the swift destruction that awaited them, leaving their race and rank as subjects of vague speculation in these brighter days of human development. No Homeric bard swept with a magic touch the heart-strings of this mysterious nation, surrounding it with a halo of poetic fancy, and immortalizing its heroes in the Lethean fount of epic verse. They were at best a nation of rude artists, physically unable to cope with the hardy, warlike savages who succeeded them in the possession of the country, and before whom they wholly disappeared as if swept away by some deadly pestilence, bequeathing to posterity nothing except the vague title of the "Lost Race of America."

Whence came the red, or copper-colored, race to which Columbus unwittingly affixed the name of Indians, and what destiny they were designed to fulfill, are also mooted questions which it is not the province of this chapter to discuss. Here they were found occupying the country when the white pioneers made their advent amid the wilds of the west. The mission of the Indians seems to have been to roam the plains and forests, hunt the bear and bison, and oppose with fiendish savagery the onward march of civilization.

Endowed by nature with wonderful physical strength and endurance, and possessing the cruel and cunning instincts of wild beasts, the Indians were indeed the terror of the early pale-faced adventurers who sought to transform these western plains and prairies into

CHAPTER VII.

PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLERS

MARION AND CLINTON COUNTIES.

ABORIGINES.



THE darkness that envelops the early history of every country and community is partially dispelled by the ever-vanishing light of tradition.

Memory, the faithful servant of history, loves to treasure up in her mysterious storehouse the recollections of the heroic struggles, the severe privations, and the final triumphs incident to the first settlers of a country. Es-

pecially is this true respecting the brave, adventurous men, who

fields and farms, towns and cities, where millions of the cultured Saxon race were soon to find happy homes, and the red men were destined to dwell no more. At the beginning of the present century the Indians occupying the territory of Illinois numbered about forty thousand. The five principal tribes, viz., the Michiganyes, Peorias, Cahokias, Tamaroas, and Kaskaskias, constituted a confederacy, of which the generic name was Illini, whence the name of the state. The Michiganyes at first occupied the region of country around the great lake which has since borne their name. They afterwards migrated southward and prior to 1720, settled near Fort Chartres where they as a nation shortly afterwards became extinct, and the remnants of this once powerful tribe joined the Kaskaskias. The Tamaroas inhabited the village of Cahokia, in the present county of St. Clair. The three remaining tribes occupied respectively the villages bearing their names, and had undisputed possession of the surrounding regions of country. Besides this confederacy there were other isolated tribes in Illinois, as the Pottawatomies in the north-east section of the state near where the city of Chicago now stands; the Piankeshaws, residing on both banks of the Wabash River, and in the region lying between the courses of the Kaskaskia and Saline rivers, and extending to the Ohio; the Shawnees, occupying a village on the north bank of the Ohio, the site of the present city of Shawneetown, in Gallatin county; the Miamis dwelling in the extreme north-eastern part of the territory; the Kickapoos, a small but active tribe inhabiting the eastern portion of the state near the Sangamon river together with the country thereabouts; the Sacs and Foxs, occupying the eastern bank of the Mississippi, near where Rock Island now stands, and extending their hunting-grounds in the direction of Galena and Peoria. Such, in brief, were the Indian tribes and their geographical distribution in Illinois when the first white men arrived to commence the settlement of the country.

No finer hunting-grounds could be found than those included within the present limits of Marion and Clinton counties, and consequently, here assembled from time to time, under their chosen chiefs, the Cahokias and Kaskaskias from the west, and the Shawnees from the south, attracted by the bear, elk, deer and other kinds of game that abounded in this region. It was bands of these tribes that the early white settlers of these two counties encountered when they were building their cabins or ploughing their newly-made fields. The many bloody atrocities perpetrated by the Indians upon the early settlers of Illinois will ever remain one of the unwritten chapters of pioneer life. The red men left their familiar haunts in this territory at an early day. The more powerful tribes of the north had long waged relentless war upon the Illinois Indians which with the steady current of white immigration that had already set westward, caused these once monarchs of this country to vanish like the stars before the king of day. Their last point of resort was Kaskaskia, where in 1805, the Kickapoos made a hostile attack upon the children of the Kaskaskia Indians and carried them away into captivity. There are, at present, about two hundred and twenty-five thousand red men in the United States and Territories, and soon they, too, under the blighting influence of Saxon civilization will join their departed ancestry in the final "Happy Hunting Grounds."

"Alas for them! their days are o'er,
Their fires are out from shore to shore;
No more for them the wild deer bounds,
The plow is on their hunting-grounds;
Their children look by power oppressed,
Beyond the mountains of the west."

THE FIRST WHITE MEN IN MARION COUNTY.

The first white men that visited the region now embraced in the limits of Marion county, were the famous "rangers," who at an early day scoured the country far and wide, contiguous to Kaskaskia and Fort Russel, near the present city of Edwardsville. In those times forts were established along the frontier settlements as a protection against the hostile bands of Indians that, at every opportunity, satiated their blood-thirsty vengeance with the massacre of the pioneer whites. One of these rude forts was established on the present site of Carlyle as early as 1811.

From these forts the white troopers made incursions into the adjacent regions for the purpose of preventing the savages from exterminating whatever white men had found their way into this part of the Illinois Territory. Probably about the year 1811 these rangers first reached the present limits of Marion county, but of their operations here nothing can be definitely ascertained.

It has been found by no means an easy task to determine to whom belongs the honor of having been the pioneer settlers of this county. Upon this subject, as upon all others with which tradition has to do, reports are various and conflicting. However, from the evidence at hand which has been carefully collected from all available sources, this distinction is believed to belong to Captain Samuel Young, who, in 1813, settled on what is now known as the Shanafelt place, near Salem, its present owner being Samuel Shanafelt. Capt. Young was a native of Virginia, whence he removed at an early day to Tennessee, and thence to Illinois, settling in 1803 near the site of the present city of Shawneetown. He shortly afterward went with his family to New Madrid, Mo., where his house was utterly destroyed by the terrible earthquake of 1811. In a short time he returned to Illinois, and in August of the year already mentioned, "amid flies and wild beasts," took his permanent abode in this county. At this time he was a widower, his wife having died in Tennessee the year before the family left that state. He was accompanied to this county by his son-in-law, Robert Snodgrass, and six children, of whom Matthew, the youngest son, is the sole survivor, and the oldest pioneer now living in Marion county.

Capt. Young died on the old homestead, near Salem, in 1846.

Matthew Young was eleven years old when he returned with his father from Missouri and settled here. His father at first camped near where the Salem court-house now stands. This region was at that time full of wild-cats, bears, wolves, elk, deer, buffalo, and many other less prominent species of wild animals. His father cut a bee-tree within fifty yards of the site of the present court-house, and, having taken out a large amount of fine honey, placed it in a log which he had hollowed out, and turned another log over it. The next day he went to get the treasure, but found the bears had devoured the honey and departed.

At that time it was impossible, on account of the wild animals, to raise hogs, sheep, calves, or even chickens, unless they were herded by day and guarded by night. Indians, too, were then numerous here. As many as seven or eight hundred could be seen at one time, assembled for the purpose of hunting.

The prairies were infested with myriads of green-headed and other kinds of horse-flies, which were a constant torment to the horses, and rendered them almost unfit for service. Matthew Young remembers the great storm that swept over this section in 1813. It hailed constantly for two hours, doing great damage to the timber, and severely crippling some of their horses. Hail-stones as large as hens' eggs fell, and at the conclusion of the storm the ground was covered with several inches of ice.

The family of Youngs lived on jerked venison which had been cut in thin slices and hung up around their cabin. The first year, they had to purchase at St. Louis what corn they needed. Honey, venison, and bear bacon constituted their daily bill of fare, and the same dishes were reversed when variety was desired. The European plan of conducting hotels had not then been inaugurated in these parts. The winter of 1813-14 being very severe, most of the streams were frozen solid, so that the horses and cattle suffered greatly for want of water. Matthew Young has reared a family of thirteen children, of whom eleven are still living, nine in this county, and two elsewhere. At the advanced age of seven-nine years, though quite hale and hearty, he still resides on their old homestead, three miles south-west of Salem.

James Pyles, son-in-law of Capt. Young, and a native of Kentucky, came to this county in 1814. He resided at Salem till 1840, when he removed to Missouri. Jacob and William Albert arrived in this county from Tennessee about the same time Capt. Young came. Jacob married Young's daughter Patsey in 1816, the ceremony being performed by a justice of the peace, named Abia Lee. As a pioneer event, may be mentioned in this connection, a fight with Indians, that took place in what is now Haines township. In 1813 a family of whites living near Kaskaskia was massacred. A squad of twenty men under command of Col. Harvey immediately set out in pursuit of the Indians, and overtook them at the place mentioned.

A battle ensued in the midst of the timber, both parties fighting from behind the trees. The Indians numbered about fifty. During the engagement Col. Harvey was killed, and five of the savages were slain. Col. Harvey's body was buried on the field, and his grave still marks this historic spot. Samuel Huff, who had camped near the place of the massacre at Kaskaskia, settled in Marion county during the year 1818, and afterwards purchased the ground where the battle occurred, and converted it into a farm, on which he lived till he died.

Rufus Ricker, one of the early prominent men of the county, settled at Walnut Hill in 1819. He came here from Indiana. In 1823 he removed to Salem and purchased the land upon which the city is now situated. He was the first circuit clerk of Marion county, which office he held from the organization of the county in 1823, to 1836. At one time he filled all the county offices except that of sheriff. He was also the first post-master of Salem, in the year 1825, and sold the first dry goods, his store being situated under the stairway of his residence; kept hotel, and was justice of the peace, —a monopoly of public interests which could not long exist in these latter days of sharp business competition and official contagion. He was a highly respected, upright, honorable man, and by his subsequent removal, with all his family, to Davenport, Iowa, the county lost one of its best and truest citizens.

William Boyle and his sister Annis ran away from their home in Kentucky, and came all the way on foot to this county at an early day. They settled about three miles from the present site of Salem, on what is now known as the Roach farm,

He cultivated corn where Salem now stands. His sister died some four years ago, but he still lives, a resident of the county. Joseph Hensley, born in 1784, removed to Kentucky, and thence to Illinois, settling in Marion county as early as 1818. His family consisted of a wife and six children, of whom there are two survivors, Mrs. Willis H. Black, residing at present in Salem, and Robert Hensley, now living in Colorado.

Mrs. Black's husband was killed by a deserter in 1864, an account of which murder may be found in the history of Raccoon township.

Marion Hensley is said to have been the first white child born in the county after its organization, and was therefore christened with its name.

Israel Jennings, Sr., came to this county from Kentucky, about the year 1819, and settled two miles west of Walnut Hill, where he improved a large body of land and lived till his death in 1870. He reared a family of eight children, four boys and four girls. He was a good citizen. At one time he represented the county in the state legislature. For a long time prior to his death he is said to have had his coffin laid away in an upper room of his dwelling, in readiness to receive his remains. He died at the advanced age of between 90 and 100 years, and left a fine landed estate to be divided among his children. Daniel McKinney came to the county in 1820, and settled near Walnut Hill, where he improved a small farm and afterwards removed to Fayette county.

Malachi Ware removed from Kentucky to this county in 1818. He had a family of seven children, of whom three are still living, viz: Mrs. Matthew Young, near Salem; Rhoda Malcom, in Salem; and Mahala Boyles, in Romine township.

In 1818 James Roberts settled near Salem, but shortly afterwards returned with his family to Indiana. Jesse Roberts, his son, was the first sheriff of this county. John Waldon came here about the same time, and, after remaining some fifteen years, removed elsewhere. At one time he kept hotel in Salem.

Benjamin Vermillion, at an early day, settled on a piece of land near Walnut Hill. After some time he removed to a place west of Salem, where he improved a good farm. On account of his swarthy complexion and his being an expert bear hunter, he was nick-named "black bear," by which appellation he was familiarly known throughout the settlements of those times. He subsequently emigrated to Missouri and there died. He was foreman of the first grand jury of Marion county, during the first circuit court, held at the house of James Young, Thursday, May 29th, 1823. He was also one of the famous "Rangers," whose organization then extended throughout the territory of Illinois.

William Taylor came from Clinton county, Ill., to Walnut Hill about 1820. He had settled in that county prior to 1817. He was a rough looking man, and it is said of him that he "would rather fight than eat." An entire set of double teeth extended around his mouth, and nothing gave him more delight than an opportunity to use these formidable weapons on some boasted bully. His face and head were covered with the scars of manly warfare, and the external appendage of one of his ears was entirely gone. Daniel White, who lived in the western part of Clinton county, tried to "enter old Taylor out" of his land; but the latter's ferocious appearance and pugnacious disposition induced White to abandon the undertaking. Taylor had "squatted" on the land expecting to enter it when he got able and ready. Taylor's proposition to "chaw White up" precipitated matters, and he promptly paid the entry money, thus securing the land.

In 1820, Samuel Shook, a Baptist preacher, located near Walnut Hill, where he afterward died, leaving no family. About 1819 John Edington removed with his family from Kentucky and settled on a farm five miles north-west of Salem. He afterwards took up his residence about the same distance north of Salem, where he died during the late war. He was a very intelligent, generous-hearted man and excellent citizen. "Old Uncle" Hardy Foster, as he was latterly called, emigrated from Georgia to St. Clair county, Ill., as early as 1812, and a few years later made his advent into Marion county, to hunt bears and bees. He at first, in company with James Jones, established a camp on the Mt. Vernon and Vandalia road, where he afterwards took up a permanent res-

idence. Here he married and reared a family of ten children, of whom five—two sons and three daughters—still survive. He was a reliable man and worthy citizen. He represented the county in the state legislature, and was for a series of years one of the county commissioners. Foster township was named after him. John Boucher was one of the early settlers of the county. He built a water-mill and ground grain for a few of his neighbors. He was noted for his habit of nicknaming everybody with whom he became acquainted. One day after having tried in vain for some time to catch his horse, he determined to "crease" him, and getting his rifle he fired at the animal, aiming to graze the top of its head and thus knock it down. The horse fell, but when Boucher went to put the bridle on, the animal was found to be dead.

In 1819, Thomas Welch, a native of Tennessee, settled at Walnut Hill, where he cleared a farm and reared a family of eight children. He afterwards removed to Fulton county, and there died. John Wilson came here from North Carolina and established his residence on section 32 in this county. He had six children, three of whom are still living, two in this county and one in Missouri. His daughter, now Mrs. Josiah Fyke, remembers when there was not a house between Raccoon township and Carlyle. Abraham Swartz was a pioneer settler, but of his subsequent career nothing seems definitely known. Abraham Romine was doubtless the first settler in what is now called Romine township. Isaac McClelland, an honored pioneer of the county, was a native of Pennsylvania, but came from Ohio to Illinois, and stopped at Kaskaskia. In 1820 he walked from that place to the residence of Israel Jennings, near Walnut Hill. He remained in the neighborhood of the latter place till New Year's, 1824, when he was married to Miss Sally Welch, and removed with his bride to what is now Odin township, where he settled on section 32, a place now occupied by the widow Martin. He there improved a farm; but subsequently purchased a farm on the Walnut Hill prairie, and returned to that neighborhood. In 1865 he became a resident of Central city, near Centralia, where he died March 19th, 1881. He was twice married. By his first wife he reared a family of six children, four girls and two boys. Three of his daughters still reside in the county. His two sons, John and Alexander, are also residents of the county, and are industrious, well-to-do farmers and respected citizens. Isaac McClelland was justice of the peace for twenty-two years, and also filled the offices of county commissioner and county judge, the latter for a term of four years. He was an upright, honorable man, an active trader, and a very useful citizen. His second wife, Mary Jane, still resides in Central city, a quite hale, active old lady, who has already passed thirty-three years in Marion county, and who is now sixty-five years old. Many of the early settlers of this county came from Tennessee, and among these was Fredrick Phelps, who first settled in St. Clair county as early as 1817. He then removed to Clinton county, and thence, in March, 1820, to this county, settling in what is now Carrigan township.

In 1821 he made the first land entry in this township, and commenced to make improvements. He bought of James Jones a partially finished cabin, and with his wife, whom he had but recently married, took possession of it. He reared a family of ten children, who lived to be the heads of families, and of whom two sons still reside in the county, one keeping hotel in Salem; the other living on the old homestead of his father.

Fredrick Phelps was a very industrious man and excellent manager, and accumulated considerable property. He was a devoted member of the Baptist Church. His death occurred September 2, 1845, his wife surviving him many years.

Major Samuel Davidson, born in Virginia, but reared in Ken-

tucky, came to this county about 1821, and settled in what is now Carrigan township. He there erected a cabin, broke twenty acres of ground the first year after his arrival, and raised a crop of corn. He started from Kentucky with a family of ten children, but his married daughter, Betsey, died on the way, and her husband returned to Kentucky. The other nine married and settled in the county. Mr. Davidson was a major in the war of 1812, under Colonel Dick Johnson, and had four brothers in the same regiment. He was a large, portly man, most excellent citizen, but was always "ready and willing" to resent an insult or defend himself against any personal violence. He died about 1844, on the old homestead, five miles north-west of Salem. Three of his children are still living in the county. His son, William, was sheriff of the county for two terms, from 1827 to 1829, and from 1834 to 1836. He, also, represented the county in the state legislature. In 1847 he died from injuries received by falling out of a wagon.

Among the noted men in the early history of the county was Mark Tully, who was a native of Tennessee, born in 1791. He first removed to Indiana, and thence to Illinois in 1821, settling on a place near Salem. His family at that time consisted of a wife and six children, two of whom were step-children, his wife, Susannah, being a widow when he married her. Nine children were born to them after their arrival in the county. Of these five still survive, and are residents of the county.

Mr. Tully was the second sheriff of Marion county, and filled that office from 1823 to 1827, and from 1829 to 1833. He was a man of most excellent character, and was highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens. He died in Tonti township, October 17, 1869.

Thomas Fulton was an early settler in the county. He was born the same day the independence of the United States was declared. It was not surprising, therefore, that he enjoyed Fourth of July celebrations more than did any of his neighbors. Charles Jennings, son of Israel Jennings, improved a farm near Walnut Hill in 1821, and lived there till he died. His widow still lives on the old farm, and is now nearly eighty years old.

Joel Davis, a native of Tennessee, was the third settler in what is now Carrigan township. He made several trips to Tennessee, and finally died on Fredonia Prairie, leaving a wife and family of children. The farm that he improved is now occupied by Mrs. Sugg.

Zedick Phelps was cotemporary with Davis in point of arrival in the county. He built a cabin on the spot now occupied by the residence of James Carrigan. He was a "squatter;" he would build a cabin, start an improvement, and then sell out. He thus settled at least eight places in the county. He was twice married, and reared two large families. His death occurred in Washington county, whither, at an advanced age, he had removed, to pass the evening of life.

About the year 1821, Samuel Gaston, a native of South Carolina, came here and settled twelve miles south-west of Salem. He had a family of eight children, of whom one daughter still survives, and is a resident of one of the territories. In 1826 he went ten miles to help raise a cabin, took cold, contracted pneumonia, and died. He was a man of fine character and noble impulses. His widow survived him several years, but is now dead.

Mr. Jamison came from Tennessee to this county in 1821, and settled in the present limits of Iuka township, near a small creek that now bears his name. He commenced to make improvements, but was killed by the Indians in 1823.

In 1822 Samuel Huff emigrated from Logan county, Tennessee, and settled on Walnut Hill prairie, in this county. His family numbered eight children, of whom three are still living, viz,

Rachel Gaston, in Stevenson township; Cynthia Mercer, in Raccoon township; and Samuel Allen Huff, in Kansas.

The early surveyors of this part of the state were called "rangers," and to these Samuel Huff belonged. His daughter, Cynthia, remembers when there were only two houses in Salem, those of Mark Tully and Rufus Ricker. She heard the famous Lorenzo Dow preach at Salem in 1828, and remembers his text, an account of which may be found in the chapter on Raccoon township, published in this volume.

Mr. Huff subsequently removed to a place south-west of Salem, where he died. Sherwood and McKinney were among the early settlers of Walnut Hill prairie. They came from North Carolina, but of their later movements nothing is definitely known. In 1822 James Chance, a native of Tennessee, came to this county with a large family, and settled in Salem, where he opened a blacksmith-shop.

Several years later he removed to another part of the county, and in 1835 took up his residence in Fredonia prairie, where in 1863 he died. Some of his children are still residing in the county; others are living in Texas.

William Nichols, of Tennessee, settled in this county prior to 1823, and in 1826 removed to Missouri. William Pursley was the first settler within the limits of the present township of Tonti. His arrival here dates back to 1822, and his death occurred shortly afterwards. His widow, whose maiden name was Lydia Little, survived him many years.

It was she that rescued the intrepid frontiersman, Thomas Higgins, from the Indians, within sight of Fort Hill, near Greenville, Illinois, after he had been deserted by his comrades. This heroic act has given to her name a historic lustre that will ever remain bright in the early annals of this country. She was a medium-sized woman, and, in dauntless bravery, a true pioneer. Her skill in the use of the rifle was equal to that of any man, and her cool courage never failed her even in the most dangerous situations. She was the mother of nine children, all of whom are dead. Several of her grandchildren, however, still live in the county. About twenty years ago she went to Texas, and soon afterwards died.

Cornelius Dunham was the first settler in what is now Meacham township. He came with his family from New York, as early as 1823, and made improvements on section thirteen. In 1836 he went to Iowa, and his family to Wisconsin. William Tully, a native of Virginia, came from Tennessee to this county prior to 1825, and became a resident of Salem. About the year 1835, he removed to another part of the county, and seven years later went to Texas, where he died. In 1824 David Fulton, of Tennessee, came to the county. He had a family of eight children, four boys, and four girls. In 1877 he died, at the advanced age of 94 years. Letitia Duncan, whose husband was in the war of 1812, and died in a hospital after the battle of New Orleans, came at an early day, with her family of ten children, to Tennessee prairie, in this county. In 1834 she removed to another part of the county, where, in 1846, she died. Only one of her children now resides in the county. John W. Nichols, born in Smith county, Tennessee, emigrated to Illinois in 1823, and settled, the same year, on the site of the present town of Kinmundy, in this county, where he divided his time between farming and hunting. His nearest neighbors then lived five miles distant. Leaving there in 1827, he went to Wisconsin, where he married Mary Beau, and the next year returned to this county. In 1829 he removed to Fayette county, but in 1836 became a resident of Salem. The next year he located permanently in Meacham township, where he now resides his age being 77 years, and that of his wife 72.

Robert Nichols settled in the county as early as 1823, and improved a farm, some distance from Salem, and lived on it till he died in 1836.

William Marshall came to the county about 1823, and established his home north-east of Salem. He afterwards purchased the improvement of William Nichols, where he lived several years. He was one of the first teachers in the county, having taught school here in the winter of 1825; was a man of mirthful disposition, and accustomed to attend all the parties of the surrounding settlements. He was a good fiddler, and would play all night for the merry gatherings:

While the music loud and louder grew,
The dancers quick and quicker flew.

He was Justice of the peace, and united in the bonds of wedlock many of the rustic youths of that early day. He at one time represented the county in the State Legislature, and was also the first County Surveyor, and filled this office many years. He reared a large family and died in Carrigan township.

John Eddington was one of the early prominent men of the county. He was a man of fair education, and filled the office of County Commissioner. He settled on a farm in Tonti township in the year 1823, and lived there till he died.

James Chance came to the county in 1823, and cleared up a farm a short distance south of where the Baptist church now stands, in Carrigan township. He was Sheriff of the county from 1850 to 1853 and from 1855 to 1858, and during these two terms of office resided in Salem. He was a man of excellent reputation and a very worthy citizen. His family was large, and his widow, who was a daughter of Robert Nichols, has survived him since Jan. 5, 1866, when his death occurred.

Jeremiah Gilmore settled in the county during the year 1824, and improved a good farm, where he lived till he died.

In 1824, John Cunningham, a native of Todd county, Kentucky, came with his parents to Illinois, and settled on a farm in the edge of Walnut Hill prairie, near the county line, their farm lying in Marion Co., and their residence being in Jefferson Co. The family consisted of nine children, of whom four still survive; three daughters and one son; the latter being now a highly esteemed citizen and a prominent merchant of Salem. His father's name was Matthew. The latter removed from Walnut Hill to a farm in Romine prairie, and in May, 1878, died at the residence of his daughter in Salem, aged 84 years. Mrs. Sarah Cunningham, mother of John, died of cholera in 1834.

John Bundy came from North Carolina to this state in an early day, and settled at first in Jefferson county, and afterwards removed to this county. He had a family of eight children, the oldest of whom, Isaac, born in 1828, has been a minister of the gospel for twenty years.

Reuben Chance was born in Randolph county, in the year 1805, and in 1825 became a citizen of this county. He reared a family of ten children, six of whom still survive. His son, S. S. Chance, is the present County Clerk of Marion county; another son, J. O. Chance, is Clerk of the Supreme Court at Mt. Vernon; and a third, David D., is a resident of Macon county, Ills. Reuben Chance died in Sept., 1880, at his residence, seven miles south-east of Salem, where he had lived thirty-five years. Mrs. Catharine Chance, his wife, died at the old homestead in April, 1877. Mr. Chance and family were among the best and most respected citizens of the county.

Henry Howell emigrated from Tennessee to Illinois in 1826, and settled on a farm in this county, where he continued to reside till the time of his death. He reared a large family, some of whom

are now in Texas, some in Missouri, and three are residents of this county; viz., Philip, Barney, and Caroline, wife of B. Smith, all prominent citizens.

Hugh Eagan, also from Tennessee, was one of the early settlers of the county. He resided at first in what is now Kinmundy township, but after several years removed to a farm north of Salem, which farm he purchased of Ross Jones, and upon which he lived till he died. He has a large family. Harrison, one of his sons, is a prominent minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is now located in Washington Territory. Other early settlers in Kinmundy township were John Blurton, Hinton Blurton, Barney Eagan, Roger Williams, Thomas Williams, James Ray, Samuel Whiteside, and Wm. Howell.

Ross Jones, from Tennessee, became a citizen of the county about 1827; improved a farm, upon which he lived for several years, and then removed to East Fork on the Vandalia road. He there made a good farm, upon which he was living at the time of his death.

John Davidson settled in the south-east part of Tonti township as early as 1828, and lived there many years. He afterwards removed to Carrigan township, where he died.

In 1827, Thomas Deadmond, a native of Virginia, came from Tennessee to Marion county, and settled on section 28, Odin township. His family consisted of ten children. He arrived here late in the fall, and built a log shed enclosed on three sides, in which he passed the winter. On the open side of this structure he kept a log heap constantly burning, to prevent himself and family from freezing. He was at that early day a prominent man, and for ten years served as Justice of the peace.

Jacob Tabor, of Tennessee, settled in the county at an early day, and reared a family of children who were heads of families at the time of his death, which occurred about 1837.

Absalom Steele, George Harrison, Robert and F. J. Lewis, Moses Ptomey, and Wm. Alexander were all early settlers in that part of the county now known as Carrigan township.

Gideon Burton was one of the pioneers of Clinton county, and removed to this county about 1823. His first land entry in this county was made September 26th, 1825. He cleared up and improved a good farm, and built a horse-mill; reared a family of nine grown daughters and three sons, who composed his family when he arrived in the county. He and his wife were very large and healthy, and consequently well prepared physically to endure the hardships common to pioneer life. He died on the old homestead in 1830.

One of the oldest settlers now living in the county is Wm. Hill, who emigrated from South Carolina in 1803, and removed from Randolph county, Ills., to this county in 1825, he being one of twelve children. The company of emigrants with whom his father and family came from South Carolina numbered thirty persons. They were nine weeks *en route* to this western country, and once lost the road, causing them to go for four days without anything to eat. Mr. Hill was nine months in the war of 1812, and three months in the Black Hawk war, during which time he was as near that celebrated warrior as he desired to be. In 1819 he married his cousin, Jane Hill, with whom he, at the time of her death, had lived sixty-one years. He has witnessed the transformation of this county and state from a howling wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts and savage Indians, into a blooming paradise, occupied by the enterprising Saxon race with all the rich results of modern civilization. Let his name then be embalmed in history as one of the honored pioneers of this great state and this prosperous county.

Marshall Wantland and his brother, John, came from Tennessee

to this county about 1826, and settled on adjoining tracts of land. Each of the brothers had a large family. In 1844 Marshall removed with his family to Texas, and John with his to Saline Co., Ills.

Samuel Hays left Alabama in 1828, and the same year became a resident of this county, and settled in what is now Haines township. He died in 1835, leaving a family of nine children, seven boys and two girls, some of whom still reside in the county. In the same year David Mercer came here from Kentucky, and settled where his son, Silas, now lives.

In 1828 John Adams left his home in Kentucky, and came to this county, settling on a farm now occupied by his son, Elisha. Six of his children came with him, most of whom are now dead. His son, Elisha, is one of the oldest and most respected citizens now living in Tennessee Prairie. He is at present 68 years of age.

Green De Priest settled here at an early day, and built one of the first two cabins in Haines township, Isaac McClelland erecting the other, where J. C. Gaston now lives.

Abner Stewart, a native of Maury county, Tennessee, emigrated, in 1828, from that state and settled on a farm in what is now Kinmundy township. His cabin then stood on the site of the present town of Kinmundy, and there he improved a good farm. He reared a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. Two of his children, a son and daughter, still survive; the former named Joseph, residing in Texas; the latter, Catharine, in Johnson Co., Missouri. The old gentleman long ago removed to Missouri, where he died twenty years ago.

In the same year, three brothers, James, Joseph and William Gray, arrived here from Tennessee. In 1829 William built a hewed log cabin near Stewart's dwelling, and the same still stands, being used for a stable by the widow Coleman. About 1833 William Gray removed to Randolph Co., Missouri. James Gray was the first Justice of the Peace in this (Kinmundy) township. He filled the office till the time of his death, in 1835, and his brother, Joseph, from that time till he died. James Gray left a widow and a family of eight children. She died in 1844. The two youngest children, James H., and Isaac D., still survive, and are highly esteemed citizens of the county. The former occupied the old homestead, where he has resided fifty-three years; reared a family of five children, and become by industry and economy one of the wealthiest men in the county. The latter, born here just half a century ago, lives near his brother and has a family of five children. Joseph Gray, one of the three brothers, improved several tracts of land here, and was one of the early prominent citizens. His son, John H., was several years Justice of the Peace, and for a while was one of the County Judges.

Joseph Gray died on his farm in 1844, leaving a family of nine children, only one of whom (William) is now living. He resides on a farm north-west of Kinmundy.

Isaac Eagan was a single man when he came to the county with James Gray. He drove stage for a number of years, but subsequently married, and in 1831 bought a farm, to which he from time to time made additions, till he at length had one of the finest farms in the county. He was a quiet, unassuming man, very successful in agricultural pursuits, and became owner of a thousand acres of cultivated land. He reared a large family of children, seven of whom now live in the vicinity of the old homestead. In 1873 he died on the place where he first settled.

John Beardin was another early settler in that part of the county now embraced within the limits of Kinmundy township. He had no family, and died here.

The first settler in what is now Odin township was probably

Isaac Smith, who came to the county as early as 1828, but of whose subsequent life no information has been obtained.

In 1829 Daniel Lovell, a native of Virginia, but subsequently a resident of Tennessee came from the latter state to this county, and located on Walnut Hill Prairie, where he remained some three years. In 1832 he removed to another part of the county, and settled on a farm now owned by Alexander Millican, and there died in 1858. His wife died in 1849. Four of his children still live in the county.

Henry Holt, the oldest living settler of Patoka township, came from Georgia with his father, Harmon Holt, and settled here in the year 1826. He was then sixteen years of age, and there was not another family living in what is now Patoka township. He here grew to manhood, married, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has since followed. Though seventy-one years of age, he is still a hale, hearty old gentleman.

In 1826, Mrs. Jones and family of four children became the second settler within the present limits of Foster township. Her oldest son, James, was married in Clinton county, and came to this county the year following that of his mother's arrival. For some time prior to his marriage he was employed by the government as a guard of escort to the government engineers while they were making the early state surveys. He was a native of Georgia, having been born there in 1795. In 1865 he died on the farm he had improved in this county. His widow, whose maiden name was Laura Llewellyn, is still living, the oldest lady in Foster township. They reared a family of eleven children, of whom six (three daughters and three sons) still survive.

Mary Wilkins and her husband, who has been dead thirty-four years, emigrated from South Carolina in 1829, and the same year located in this county, in the part now known as Haines' township. The 15th of August, 1881, was the one hundred and first anniversary of her birthday, and yet in all that century of life she has never seen a railroad! She has reared a family of sixteen children, of whom ten are still living. During the present year she has become partially demented—doubtless, the direct result of her very advanced age. She was a young lady of eighteen summers when Washington died, and a woman of family when Napoleon was conquered at Waterloo. She has lived during the grandest century of the world's history,—a century that, in magnificent achievements, far outshines the brilliant Augustan age of Rome, the renowned Periclean era of Greece, or the celebrated Elizabethan period of England.

Thomas Allmon, a native of Tennessee, settled here in 1829. He was the first blacksmith in Tonti township; was a good business manager, and at his death left a fine estate to his widow and large family. David W. Allmon, his oldest son, bought numerous tracts of land, and subsequently died on the old homestead, where his widow still resides.

Mordecai and Britton Smith, brothers, and natives of North Carolina, came from Tennessee to this county in 1829, and located for the time being at Salem. Mordecai afterwards married and settled on a farm in Foster township, where he still resides. Britton drove stage, worked by the month, kept a grocery store at Salem, and traded around till 1837, when he married, and the same year bought an improvement. He afterwards entered this land and lived there till 1840, when he removed to where he now lives in Tonti township.

When he came to the county (1829), there were only seven families living in Tonti township, viz: those of William Marshall, Thomas Allmon, the Widow Pursley, John Eddington, Robert Mann, John Davidson and Ross Jones.

Josiah Fyke, of Tennessee, settled here about 1829. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war and also in the war of 1812; was at the battle of New Orleans. His son now occupies the old homestead in this county.

In 1829 John Wandling emigrated from Tennessee, and the same year located on Red Lick Prairie in this county. He afterwards removed to Omega township. He had a large family of children, of whom one son, Manuel, still resides in the township.

Robert Carrigan came from his native state, Georgia, and settled here in 1830. He improved a farm upon which he lived till his death, in August, 1834.

His widow, now Mrs. Huff, still lives on the old homestead. Mr. Carrigan reared a family of three children. The year following his death, his brother, James M. Carrigan, came to the county and settled where he now lives. He reared a family of ten children, of whom three are still living. His wife, whose maiden name, was Davidson, has lived here since 1820. Mr. Carrigan and wife, and Mrs. Sallie Huff are the oldest living settlers of Carrigan township. About the year 1830, Isaac Charlton became a resident of Marion county, locating near the north edge of Haines township, where he died a few years ago. His family consisted of a wife and four children, two of whom, James and Ann, still survive; the former living, at present, in Odin; the latter, in California. His widow, Elizabeth Charlton, is now 77 years old and resides on the old homestead. W. D. Haynie was born in St. Ann county, Virginia, in 1798, and at an early day removed to Kentucky and thence to Tennessee, where he married Miss Elizabeth B. Frost. In 1830 the family removed to this county and settled at Salem, where he died in 1870, aged 72 years. He was the father of Gen. J. N. Haynie, of whom a biographical sketch may be found in the chapter on Bench and Bar, published in this volume. Mrs. Elizabeth Haynie still survives her husband and is now a resident of Salem, aged 77 years.

Nannie Earnhart settled in Salem during the year 1830, when the only families living in the town were those of Mark Tully, James Pyl's, Henry Higgins and Rufus Ricker. She and her brothers lived in a little house without floor or windows, and having but one door. The next year her father and mother removed here from Tennessee. She is still a resident of Salem, and is now 79 years old. All the east part of Salem was then a large field in cultivation. Wolves at that time howled through the streets at night and the scream of the panther could be heard in the surrounding woods. The court-house was then used for a church, and David R. Chance and William Chaffin expounded the scriptures therein. Leonard P. Piles came to the county at an early day. He was from Tennessee, and had a family of six children. He was one of the first grand jurors of Marion county. In 1835 he left the county and went to Missouri, where he died.

The same year Thomas Howe, from the same state, settled in Stringtown prairie and reared a family of six children. Enoch Holtsclaw formerly occupied as a farm the site of the present village of Central city, where he located in 1830. He continued his residence there till the time of his death, in 1840. He was a strict member of the Baptist church, and a highly respected citizen. N. B. Nelms came from Tennessee and settled at Salem in March, 1831. He lived there till 1853, when he changed his residence to Clay county, Ill., where he died in 1857. He had twelve children, three of whom still reside in this county; viz.: S. A. Nelms, John T. Nelms, and Mrs. Margaret C. Sanger. Marcum C. Lovell emigrated from Tennessee with his father, Daniel Lovell, and settled on Walnut Hill prairie about 1829-30. He married Polly Hensley, and in 1831 changed his residence to Omega township, where he continued to reside till his death, which occurred in 1879. His

wife died in 1873. Four of their children are still living in the township. William Middleton, with his wife and children, emigrated at first from Virginia to North Carolina and thence, about 1800, to a place near Nashville, Tenn., whence, in 1831, they came to Illinois and settled in this county. His son, Joel H. Middleton, came with his father, and now occupies the old homestead. He is now 77 years of age, and up to last fall followed the plow and made a hand at various other kinds of field labor. He has always been free from the vices to which unfortunately the boys of these latter days are becoming so much addicted. Soon after his arrival here he opened a blacksmith shop—made plows, shod horses, etc. Many of the knives and forks used on the table here at that early day were fashioned on his anvil. He used to go seventy-five miles for meal, making the trip by night to avoid exposing his team to the swarms of flies that infested the country.

Chasing wolves and hunting deer were at that early time the common sport and pastime of the people. Mr. Middleton, owing to his temperate habits, still possesses a strong, robust constitution, and is a good specimen of a well-preserved old gentleman. He never used an oath in his life, and, in his youth, would not associate with boys that were guilty of profanity. Henry H. Piles, son of Leonard P. Piles, was born in Tennessee in 1807, and was only a lad when he came to this county. He never had an opportunity to attend school until he became a man, when he attended a school at Harvey's Point, in this county. This was in 1849. He soon acquired a taste for literature and became a great reader of history. In 1829 he was married and settled on the Robinson place in Stringtown. About 1830 he removed to Lovell's prairie in Omega township. He resided there for thirty years, and reared a family of nine children, six boys and three girls. His oldest son, Greenberry, died in 1854; his youngest daughter, Mary, in 1865; and in a few days thereafter the death of his wife occurred, he surviving her till July 1st, 1877. Mr. Piles was an honest, upright citizen and a very reliable man. His reputation for veracity was so great among his neighbors that the saying, "if Piles says so, that is enough," became a current expression. Of his children, Josiah lives in Kinmundy; Lydia Jones (*nee* Piles), in Iuka township; William C. resides on the old homestead; Elizabeth Castleton (*nee* Piles), in Mainè; John J., in Metropolis, Illinois; Thomas B. Piles, in Salem, and is one of the editors of the *Herald-Advocate*. James Black, Sr., came from Kentucky to this county in 1831; erected a cabin the same year; reared a family of ten children, six of whom are now living, and, except one, are all residents of the county. In 1834 he died on the place where he first located.

Alexander Brown emigrated from Indiana to this county in 1831, and settled in what is now known as "Stringtown." He had a wife and five children. His death occurred in 1834, and his family soon afterwards scattered to different states. At the time of his arrival here, there were only about one hundred voters in the county, and these all voted at Salem.

Prominent among those who settled in the county between 1830 and 1840, were: David England, with wife and six children, who came from Tennessee in 1832, and removed to Texas in 1857; Joseph Telford, who brought his family in a four-horse wagon from South Carolina to this county in 1831, his two sons, Joseph and Monroe, still residing in Raccoon township; Thomas L. Middleton, who was born in North Carolina in 1800, and settled two miles south of Salem in 1831, and died in 1876, a resident of the county; he was a pioneer preacher and physician. Ferry Scrutchfield, who came to the state prior to 1823, and to this county in 1833, locating with his wife and one child in Meacham township, his son John now occupying the old homestead. James Mc D. Hill, who was

born here in 1827, and has lived ever since within half a mile of his birthplace, six of his children still residing in the same (Haines' township); Thomas T. Jones, who was born in South Carolina and with his wife and three children became a resident of this county in 1834; died here in 1876, his wife surviving him and now living with her son, John L. Jones, in Omega township; Alexander Brown, who was a native of North Carolina, having been born there in 1782, and with his wife and six children settled here in 1831, died in 1834, his wife surviving him till 1866, and one of his sons, Blackburn, a highly respected citizen, still living in Omega township; Charles and Mike Radcliff, who were the first settlers in Little Prairie; Jarrett Purdue, who came from Tennessee to this county with two ox-carts, and in 1838 settled with his wife and eight children on the place now occupied by James Purdue; died in 1874, aged 75 years. Thomas Hill, who came from South Carolina and in 1835, settled in Haines Tp. on a farm where he still resides. He had a family of twelve children, seven of whom, five sons and two daughters, live at present in the vicinity of their father's place. Thomas C. Smith, who was a native of Kentucky, and came to Jefferson county, Ill., in 1833. In 1836 was married to Elizabeth, only daughter of Benjamin Vermillion, and the same year settled on a farm east of Salem. He removed the next year to Omega township. He was married three times, his last wife being a daughter of William Hill. He reared a family of fifteen children, nine of whom with his first two wives lie buried in the Lewis grave-yard, the other six still living. He served eighteen years on the Marion county grand jury. He still resides with his third wife on the old homestead.

Andrew Copple, who was a native of Indiana, and came to this county in 1835; died in 1880, leaving three sons and one daughter, all, at present, residing in the county; Felix G. Cockrell, who was born in Kentucky, and came with his wife and two children to this county in 1837, settling in Meacham township, where he still resides; has served his township in an official capacity since township organization was established. James Telford, who in 1822 came from South Carolina and settled in Jefferson county, Illinois, whence he removed to this county in 1836, and settled in Haines township; had seven children, of whom two, Mrs. Brown and Samuel G. Telford, are now residents of the township. Samuel Higgason, who was born in Virginia, came to Illinois in 1831, and settled five miles south of Carlyle in Clinton county; remained there five years and then removed to this county, locating six miles north of Salem; he died in 1866, aged 82 years; his children are all dead except two, John R., living near Kinmundy, and Samuel G., residing a few miles south of Salem. Samuel D. Higgason served in the Creek war under Gen. Jackson; washed his feet in the same water with "Old Hickory." B. W. Lester, who was a native of Virginia, and in 1836 with his wife and nine children, settled in Salem township; the only representative of the family now being George E. Lester, who was born in Virginia in 1846, came to this county in 1838, and is now a prominent citizen of Salem. Uriah Mills, who was born June 12, 1799, in Massachusetts, came to Marion county in 1837 and settled at Salem (there being at that time only eleven voters in the place), where he still resides. John Hull, who came from Kentucky at an early day and settled here, had a large family; died five miles west of Carlyle in 1832. Samuel Hull, who was one of the early settlers in the county; married Lucy, daughter of Mark Tully, and lived in Salem four years; has since lived on the farm he now occupies, a short distance north of Salem; was sheriff of the county twelve years; was the first county Judge elected to do probate business, and filled that office four years; served seven years as post-master of Salem; was a sergeant in the Black Hawk war; is now 75 years old, and his wife 67

William Whitchurch, who located in this county at an early day, probably not later than 1830, improved a farm here which his sons, John, James and David, now occupy. His son Lewis T., resides a short distance from the old homestead, near which his two daughters, Mrs. Sarah Crawford and Mrs. Susan Young, also reside. Joseph McWham, who in 1835 came here from Tennessee, in a wagon made by himself, and drawn by two yoke of oxen, settled near where his son Robert now lives; died in 1858; had three sons who served with him in the Mexican war; only one son, Robert, now survives, and he is a man of wide influence, having been Supervisor of his township many years. John Blackburn, who was a native of North Carolina, and settled here in 1833. His only living son, Andrew, has a family of eleven children, all living; has also 134 grandchildren, and eleven great-grandchildren living; he is now 70 years old.

INCIDENTS, RELICS, NOTES, ETC.

About 1818-19 a band of outlaws established their headquarters near Walnut Hill, in this county, and soon became the terror of the surrounding settlements. Their principal object seemed to be to make, and, through their numerous agents, to put into circulation, counterfeit silver coins of various denominations, and when business in this line was dull, to steal horses from the early settlers in this part of the state. Accounts of their bold depredations having reached the adjacent counties, it was at length determined to make a raid on the villainous gang, and, in frontier parlance, "clean them out." With this object in view, a posse of men, forty-five in number, known in those days as "Regulators," under command of Capt. Thomas and Capt. Andrew Bankson, rode over from St. Clair and Clinton counties to the infested neighborhood. Arrived there, the company was divided into three squads of fifteen men each, and simultaneously surrounded three houses occupied by the suspected parties. The attack was a complete success; the parties were surprised and captured while engaged in a social game of cards. The names of the captives were, William, John and Pleasant Goings, Theophilus W. Herring, Tarleton Kane, and John Brimberry. A seventh man was captured, but his name is not known.

The "Regulators" took these men to the woods, tied each one in turn close up to a tree, and then administered a severe flogging to the whole gang. This ceremony over, the band was given a definite time, which was very brief, to leave the country. They left. Some of the men that were whipped had made considerable improvements which they were compelled to abandon under the peremptory order to emigrate. In the field adjacent to the headquarters of the band counterfeit coins were found for years afterwards, but so far as is known, no one of the party ever returned to look after his landed possessions near Walnut Hill.

Mrs. Rachel Gaston has in her possession "Arnold's Book of Problems," which was left with her by Matthew Rainey, grandfather of Dr. J. K. Rainey. The book was written with a quill pen, in 1748.

The name of Aaron Musgrove, supposed to be the teacher that used the book, appears on a blank leaf; also the names of Robert and John Gaston, James Ayers and others. A note given by Thomas Hill in 1846 for a clock, which is still running in the house of N. G. Huff, illustrates the style of doing business in those days. The following is an exact copy: "On or before the 15th of April next I promise to pay R. T. Harris & Co., or bearer, one good second-rate cow and calf, and one good yearling and one dollar for value received this the 26th of November, 1846."

Mr. N. P. Huff has a rifle used by his father for forty years. It has been in use, in all, sixty-five years, and is still in good condition. The gun has been changed from a flint to a cap lock. His

father used to kill bears with it in Mississippi. Mrs. Joel Middleton, living in Stevenson township, has a chest that has been used upwards of a hundred years. Adolphus Rogers has in his custody the first ballot box used in Marion county. It was made by A. P. Black, and is about the size of an ordinary cigar box. It was first used in 1831. On one side of it, written in ink, is the rather ominous inscription, "Candidate's Coffin." Uncle Tommy Kell was the first man to sell goods in Marion county. He at one time took to St. Louis 600 dozen rabbit skins, for which he paid 50 cts. per doz., and sold them at the same price. He had, however, paid for them with goods upon which he realized a safe profit. His sons, Alexander and M. C. Kell, are now prominent merchants of Centralia, in this county.

The first house built in the county was the log cabin erected for a residence in 1813 by Capt. Samuel Young, and stood a few miles south of Salem. It was afterwards used for a stable, and at present not a vestige of it remains. The first wedding in the county was that of Jacob Albert and Miss Patsey Young in 1816, the ceremony being performed, as elsewhere stated, by a justice of the peace named Abia Lee. The first white child born in the county was the daughter of the parties just mentioned, which birth occurred in 1817. The first death occurred in 1816, the deceased being the son of Robert and Jane Snodgrass. The first school-house was built in Salem township during the year 1824. It was a rude log structure. William Hadden taught the first school in this building. The first religious meetings were held in private houses, the house of James Young being the general resort of the ministers of that early day. The first preachers were Lorenzo Dow, Thomas Cole, Leonard Maddux, and Elder Patterson. The first circuit court of Marion county was held at the house of James Young, Thursday, May 29, 1823. The first justice of the peace in the county was John Waldron. The first physician was Dr. John Davenport, in 1820. His practice included several counties. The first blacksmith was James Young, in 1815. The oldest native-born citizen still living is John Young, son of Matthew Young.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Owen Bandy and Elizabeth Wilson, by Rev. David R. Chance Dec., 1821.

Eli McKasy and Sally Shearwood, by the same, July 18, 1823.

Adam Lasher and Sally Whitworth, by Joseph Hensley, J. P., Oct. 19, 1823.

Isaac McClelland and Sally Welch, by the same, January 6, 1824.

Nathan Huff and Rachel Radcliff, by the same, January 6, 1824.

Henry Ware and Catherine Albert, by the same, January 8, 1824.

Green De Priest and Polly Allen, by the same, June 15, 1824.

Joseph B. Hall and Mary Smith, by Leonard P. Piles, Sept. 2, 1824.

Montgomery Ingram and Mahala Ingram, by Leonard P. Piles, Dec. 2, 1824.

Joseph Nichols and Paulina Piles, by Benj. Vermillion, judge, Feb. 17, 1825.

David Elliott and Fanny Mason, by L. P. Piles, J. P., April 30, 1825.

L. Phelps and Miss L. Benton, by W. Marshall, judge, May 12, 1825.

Solomon Allen and Princess Chance, by Rev. D. R. Chance, Nov. 10, 1825.

Bednick Bandy and Polly Wilson, by D. R. Chandler, J. P., Dec. 5, 1825.

CLINTON COUNTY.

In the latter part of the year 1808 a wagon-road was laid out through what is now Clinton county. This road extended from what was called the "Goshen Settlement" to the Ohio salt works. It crossed the Kaskaskia river at the site of the present city of Carlyle, thence via the Walnut hills to the salt works mentioned. This was known in those early times as the "Goshen road."

The survey of this highway, doubtless, marked the time when the white man first set foot in the present limits of Clinton county, and from that date on for several years civilized man occasionally traversed this region on his way from the settlements on the American Bottom to those on the Ohio river.

In 1811 a fort, or block-house, was established on an elevation of ground lying some six blocks east of the present Court-house square in Carlyle, and subsequently became the nucleus for the "Lower," or old town of Carlyle. This block house was about sixteen feet square, made of logs, arranged in palisade form. It was one of a number of frontier forts built to protect the early white settlers against the hostilities of the savages who in those days roamed through the forests and prairies of Illinois, wreaking, as opportunity was afforded, bloody vengeance on the pale-faced adventurers of this wild western territory. At this fort assembled then the Illinois "Rangers" whenever the tocsin of alarm was sounded announcing that the Indians had committed, or were about to commit, some murderous acts upon the whites of the surrounding country. Here, too, gathered the early settlers of the sparsely settled neighborhoods, with their women and children, whenever the dusky forms of the savages were seen skulking through the woods or the high grass of the prairies. As early as 1810 a few "squatters" had located in certain parts of what is now Clinton county; but, the war of 1812 breaking out, these temporary settlements were mostly deserted, and the country for a while was left under the undisputed sway of the red men.

Nevertheless between the organization of Illinois as a territory in 1809 and its admission as a state nine years later, some thirty thousand acres of land were entered within the limits of the present county of Clinton, the first of these entries being made by John Journey, Charles Cox, and James McCracken in Sept., 1814. The lands thus entered were located in what is now Sugar creek township.

In the timbered portions of that region settlements were made about the year 1810. The following year these early settlers were greatly annoyed by the predatory bands of Indians that hovered around the defenceless settlements, and watched with jealous eyes these first invasions of their time-honored hunting-grounds. To guard against their depredations, Nathaniel Journey in 1812 constructed a rude log fort a short distance north-west of the present site of Aviston. Mr. Journey was captain of a company of "rangers," and, according to Reynolds, pioneer historian, was a man of superior ability and foresight. Doubtless, the cool bravery and military sagacity of Capt. Journey, displayed on every occasion and in every emergency, saved the surrounding settlements of those early times from the fiendish massacres so often perpetrated upon the whites in other parts of the territory. So far as can be learned by tradition, only one person, the wife of Jesse Bayles, was killed by the Indians in this settlement. She was shot in the autumn of 1814, under circumstances fully detailed in the history of Sugar creek township, published elsewhere in this volume. In the year 1810 William Taylor emigrated from Kentucky to Illinois and "squatted" in the extreme south-western part of the county, now known as Brookside township. Like all the settlers in this

region at that early day, he was compelled by the hostility of the Indians and the approaching war with England to abandon his proposed improvements, and remove to safer quarters.

The land he selected for a house was afterwards occupied by H. C. Gilmore. Taylor, however, returned in 1813, built a cabin for his family, and this made the first settlement in that part, and one of the first in the county. He also erected a cabin for his step-daughter, Mrs. Anderson, a widow, who afterwards became the wife of David Roper. Other settlements were attempted to be made in the county as early as 1810, but for the causes before assigned, were probably all for the time being abandoned, and the hardy adventurers scattered, some enlisting for the war, others returning to the states, there to await the cessation of hostilities. James McCracken, a native of Kentucky, and an intrepid hunter and trapper, settled in the county prior to 1814, in which year he entered land and commenced to clear up a farm. He afterwards reared a family upon the place he improved, and lived there till he died. He was one of the first constables in the county. His family subsequently removed to another part of the state. John Journey settled here about 1814, but shortly afterwards died. His cabin was located a half-mile east of Sugar creek. His widow was married again, and with the family lived in the county many years.

In the same year (1814) James Bankson, Jonathan Hill, and James Hooper established settlements on the east side of Shoal creek, the first-mentioned, building his cabin near the Kaskaskia river. Barnet Bone about the year 1814 built a cabin in the western part of the county, near the present state road, where he lived till 1817, when he removed and joined the pioneers of Shelby county, Illinois. He was a devoted member of the Baptist church, and a strict observer of its doctrines and ordinances.

In 1815 John Row came with his wife from Tennessee, and settled in the south part of what is now Sugar Creek township, and there improved a farm of eighty acres. He was by trade a carpenter, and occupied most of his leisure time in making doors, window frames, &c., for the early settlers in his neighborhood.

He was also a Justice of the peace, and sometimes officiated as a Baptist clergyman. He was a good man and a worthy citizen. He reared a family of children, of whom one son, named George, still survives, and resides near the old homestead, in Sugar Creek township.

Another son, William, lived and died on the old farm his father had improved. He was a prominent man, and highly esteemed by his fellow citizens. He filled the office of Justice of the peace for many years, and was honored with some of the county offices.

The cabin of Thomas Higgins, the celebrated Indian fighter, stood about three miles north-east of the site of the present town of Trenton, on the west branch of Sugar Creek. Higgins removed from there to Vandalia in the Spring of 1819. He had a wife and three children, she being the sister of Capt. Nathaniel Journey. In November, 1815, the first permanent settlement in the eastern part of the county was made by William and Simeon Walker, who accompanied by John Martin, came from Turkey Hill, an old settlement in St. Clair county, and camped on the banks of the Kaskaskia river, near a body of water called Townsend's Lake. Simeon was then only 18 years of age, and his brother, William two years younger. They passed the winter of 1815-16 in camp, without seeing the face of another white man,—

"Where nothing dwelt but beasts of prey,
And men as fierce and wild as they."

However, "being well supplied with fire-arms, ammunition, and

fiere curs, they did not fear the wild beasts which were then very numerous all over this part of the country." Martin and his wife remained with the boys only a short time, when they returned to the settlement whence they had set out. It certainly required no ordinary amount of bravery on the part of the two boys to pass that lonely, cold winter amid the wilds of this unsettled region, where nightly the forests were made hideous with the howling of wolves, the growling of bears, and the screaming of panthers. But such were the pluck and courage of the pioneer boys of this western country. In the following spring Martin returned to the camp, and with him came a number of other adventurers who became the first settlers of that part of the county, now known as Santa Fe township. Among those who came back with Martin were, Parker Dikes, Daniel Dikes, Ephraim Walker, and Thomas Nichols, all of whom settled on places in the neighborhood, and were prominent pioneers of the county. In the *Union Banner*, of March 14th, 1872, published at Carlyle, Mr. H. H. Walker gives the following incident of Parker Dikes:—"I think he was of German descent; if not, he must have been a descendant of the old New Englanders, for they never could have been more strong in the belief of witchcraft and witchery than he was. Though a worthy member of the church, this was his besetting sin; and to show the falsity of such belief, I will here relate the occurrence to which I have alluded. His gun had got out of order, and he had shot a great many times at deer and scarcely ever killed any, and he became perfectly satisfied that his gun was bewitched or 'spell-bound.' Thomas Nichols was the imagined author of his trouble, and he determined to punish him severely for it. To this end he cut up some silver, and mixing lead with it, he run some bullets, and prepared for the contest with the supposed witch or wizard. Then he drew a rough sketch of a man on an oak tree, to represent his enemy, stepped off a reasonable distance, and taking aim at the 'picture' he had drawn, fired. How many shots he fired before hitting his antagonist, I know not, but he did finally hit him in the thigh, and went home, I suppose satisfied, believing he had broken the spell." Parker Dikes afterwards removed to Texas, where, as late as 1860, he was still living. Ephraim Walker subsequently went to Mississippi, where, a few years ago, he died at the age of 90. In the autumn of 1816, the settlement of Pleasant Ridge was augmented by the arrival of Levin Maddux, Leonard Maddux, Alexander Maddux, and H. H. Walker. The first three were brothers, and in 1817 they were joined by another brother named Zachariah.

Alexander Maddux, a cousin, became one of the early settlers on the "Ridge," and to distinguish the two cousins of the same name from each other, one was called "Ridge Aleck," and the other "Mud Aleck." Other pioneers of the settlement were, Gilcad Maddux, Wingate Maddux, brothers; John Nichols, a brother of Thomas Nichols, before mentioned; Isaac and William Darneel, most of whom made permanent improvements in this part of Clinton Co.

"Mud Aleck" was a good citizen and reared a large family, of whom nearly all are dead. "Ridge Aleck" subsequently emigrated to Arkansas, where he and his wife died several years ago. He was a devout member of the Methodist Church, and his cabin was for many years the only "meeting-house" of the "Ridge" settlement. In later times his two sons, Colonel Maddux and George W. Maddux, a resident of the Ridge, became prominent citizens of the county. Leonard Maddux afterwards joined the Mormons, removed to Nauvoo, Ill., and thence to Iowa, where he and his wife died. Levin Maddux settled the place, afterwards occupied by young Isaac Maddux, and died there in 1825, leaving a family of seven children, some of whom are still living in the old neighborhood.

Charles Cox, a native of Kentucky, settled here in 1815. His cabin was located a short distance from the Journey fort, where he cleared a farm upon which he afterwards died. In 1816 George Green and Joseph Johnson purchased land in what is now Breese township, and improved farms. In the same year, Andrew Bankson settled in that part of the county, purchased land, and made considerable improvements. He was for many years a prominent citizen of Clinton county, filled several important civil positions, and in the Black Hawk war organized here a company of men of which he became captain, and afterwards was appointed Colonel of militia. He was at an early day a member of the state senate, and was one of the commissioners appointed to relocate the capital of Illinois, when it had been determined to change it from Kaskaskia. The commissioners were divided in their choice between Vandalia and Carlyle, and Bankson, for reasons probably unknown to his constituents in Clinton county, gave the deciding vote in favor of the former place. In 1838 he removed to Iowa and thence to Wisconsin, where he died. In 1816 Daniel Swearingen came with his family to this county, built a cabin, improved a farm and became a permanent settler. He was a very intelligent man and highly esteemed citizen. He lived, till his death, on the old place he first settled.

During the same year Harrison Thompson and his wife settled in the county. After improving a farm and living upon it for a number of years, they removed with their family, consisting of two sons, to Fayette county, Illinois. The first settlers in the southwestern part of the county embraced within the present limits of Germantown township were two brothers by the name of Eads, a man named Hooper and another named Shipman. These settled on the east side of Shoal creek, near the timber, north of what is now called Hanover, as early as 1816. On the other side of the timber settled the same year Jonathan Hill, the widow Petty, and a few others. They all came from Georgia.

Daniel Simons and wife settled in Sugar creek township in 1816. He bought and improved a farm, erected a home, and here reared a family. He was a Methodist preacher, and also a great hunter. He and his wife both died at the old homestead. Beverly Watkins, a single man, came to this county at an early day from Kentucky. He traded a great deal with the Indians, and was a good business manager. He accumulated much property, and was one of the wealthiest men in the county at that time. He married here, and reared a large family.

In 1816 John H. Morgan came from Kentucky and settled in Madison county, Ill. The following year he came to this county, and purchased land, which he at once began to cultivate. His house was situated on the Alton and Carlyle stage route. He kept a stage station about 18 miles from Carlyle, and in 1827 he had a post-office established here (now his home) called Clifton, which was the first in that part of the county. He and his wife both died at this place. He reared a family of two children, of whom one is dead, and the other, Mrs. George Richardson, widow of the late Judge Richardson, survives, and lives with her son in Sugar Creek township.

Robert C. McKeever, a native of Georgia, emigrated to Illinois, St. Clair county, in 1816, and in 1817 came to Clinton county. He resided here till 1835, when with his family he moved to Arkansas, where he died in 1838, and the following year (1839) his wife died. Of a family of ten children Robert C. McKeever, Jr., is the only one living. He is a respected and honored citizen of this county.

In 1817 Dempsey Kennedy, also a native of Georgia, settled in this county. Robert Carter, a Methodist minister from Tennessee,

came to this county in 1817, and afterward settled elsewhere. During the year 1817 John Johnson, of Kentucky, moved to this county with his family. He bought and improved a farm on the west side in what is now known as Sugar Creek township, where he resided till the time of his death, which occurred in 1833. He was justice of the peace, and also owned a cotton gin, to which, from 1820 to 1835 all the cotton from the surrounding country was brought. At his death he left a widow and ten children, of whom only two are still living, and are much respected citizens of Clinton county. William Johnson, brother of John, moved to this county in 1817, and purchased property west of Sugar Creek, where he resided upwards of a half century, an honored, worthy citizen. He afterwards moved to another part of the county, where he died about five years ago. He reared a family of four children—three sons and one daughter. The sole survivor of the family is his son, Hugh Johnson, who now lives near the last home of his father. In 1817 William Johnson, a cousin of John and William Johnson, settled in the western part of Clinton county, purchased and put under cultivation a fine farm, which he sold in 1845, and removed to Hancock county, Ill., where he has since died. In the latter part of 1817 George Morris settled in the western part of the county, and the following year erected a house of hewn logs. At that time his house was one of the most spacious and commodious in the county. In 1820 his house burned down, and being somewhat discouraged he soon after left the settlement. What is known as "Twiss Hill" was first settled by a man named Crabtree prior to 1817. Joel Medley, who was the first sheriff of Clinton county, lived there at the time of his election. The same property afterwards passed through the hands of John Scott, James Halstead and others, and at last was purchased by Moses Twiss, whence its name "Twiss Hill." This farm was located on the stage route, and here was a tavern and stage station, being for a long time the only one between Carlyle and Lebanon.

In the timbered land, in the extreme south-west part of Clinton county, "squatters" settled as early as 1810-12, but the first regular land entry in this part of the county was made in 1817 by Eliaba Rittinghouse, who in 1814 lived in St. Clair county, Ill., and came from there here subsequently. During the year 1817 Solomon Silkwood improved a farm in the south-western part of the county, and resided there a number of years. Daniel White, a native of Virginia, came to Illinois in 1816, but did not locate in any particular place until the year 1817, when he settled and commenced the cultivation of land in this county, and resided here till his death in 1840. He reared a family of fifteen children, three of whom—Daniel and A. H. White, the well-known attorneys of Carlyle, and Mrs. George Ferguson, now residing in Mount Vernon, Ill.—are the only survivors. In November, 1817, a land entry was made here by Jacob Crocker. William Steele settled in what is now Germantown township in 1817, and with his brother Fielding purchased land, and made some improvements upon it. They shortly afterwards emigrated northward. In the same year Henry Neeley became a citizen of this region, and bought the squatter improvements made by Bankson, and soon thereafter entered the land. He reared a large family, and resided here till the time of his death. In the autumn of 1817 Robert Chesney and Caydon Usher settled in what is now Clinton county, the former remaining here during his life; the latter afterwards moving to Missouri. John Creel, John and William Orrendorff, and Absalom Yarbrough settled here during the year 1817, but of these pioneers and their subsequent history little information can be obtained. It is known that Yarbrough acted as justice of the peace for several years, and

that he and John Creel lived here till they died. The other two named subsequently went farther north. In 1817 Elijah Bayle, from Philadelphia, Pa., and Caleb and David Peirce, also from Pennsylvania, purchased and improved land, and then erected a water-mill. William Speechley, a bachelor, from England, was one of the early settlers. He improved a farm, was a quiet, good citizen, and lived here till his death. James Carr, also from England, came and made it his home here at an early day. Mathew Barber, another early settler, moved to Clinton county and cultivated a farm. He was a widower, and did his own housework and cooking. In 1817 Thomas Sloo made improvements on some land, but lived here only a short time.

Of the family of Wingate Maddux, who has been previously mentioned, no survivor can at present be found in the county, two of his sons having many years ago gone to California. About the year 1817 Haden Watts and John Wadsworth came here from St. Clair county, Ill., and settled in what is now Lake township.

The following year John Bradford and Haden Posey established settlements in the eastern part of the same township. During the year 1818 David White, William Darneil, Simeon and Jackson Wakefield, Lem. Hawkins, and a few others arrived and located in the south-eastern portion of the county.

It was about this time that Covington was laid out and made the county-seat of what was then Washington county, including the region of country now embraced within the limits of Clinton county. Among the most prominent citizens of the early county-seat were Samuel Morrison, William Bradbury, and Hartsborn White. Covington was situated on the Kaskaskia river, about thirteen miles due south from the present city of Carlyle. The place was long ago abandoned, and the crumbling ruins of the old brick court building are the only visible signs now left of its having once been the capital of an extensive country. In 1818 the settlement in the southern part of the county was reinforced by the arrival of Charles Stephens, William Brown, John Brown, and Colyer Brown. In the following spring Jonathan Sharp, Samuel Sharp, Henry Sharp, and a few others reached the settlement and located in the neighborhood. About this time Charles and Thomas Slade arrived here from New England with an extensive stock of goods, and established themselves as merchants in what is now Old, or Lower Carlyle, situated on the west bank of the Kaskaskia river, some six blocks east of the court-house square in the present city of Carlyle. There was at that time only one dwelling on the present site of Lower Carlyle, and that a small log-cabin, occupied by the man who kept a ferry on the river at that point. Charles Slade at once proceeded to lay out a town, and commenced to sell town lots. Being a man of enterprise and fine business tact, he soon created the impression that Carlyle was destined to become at no distant day the leading city in this part of Illinois. Hence his lots found ready sale, and at extravagant prices. The spirit of speculation seemed to be contagious. The people of the surrounding country under the prevailing excitement were led to invest all their surplus money in these town lots. The town grew like a western mining village of the present day. With the mind's eye could be seen the grand business blocks, brown-stone fronts, and palatial residences of the near future, arranged with fine architectural effect on the picturesque elevations and depressions which at this point skirt the western side of the Kaskaskia.

"But the best laid plans o' mice and men
Gang aft a'glee."

The only money of that day was specie, and, change being scarce, some sharpers conceived the idea of accommodating the people and

enriching themselves by cutting a silver dollar into ten equal parts and passing each "bit" for 12½ cents. The per cent. of profit by the transaction may form a little problem for some school-boy of these latter days. Charles Slade afterwards became one of the prominent men of the county, and in 1831 was elected to Congress from this district. While at Vincennes, Ind., on his way home from Washington city in 1832, he died of cholera. He reared here a family of children, of whom two, a daughter and a son, still survive, and are residents of Carlyle.

J. A. Slade, one of his sons, when about twenty-six years of age, is said to have killed a man in a quarrel and left the state. He went to St. Joseph, Mo., and joined an overland emigrant train for California. How he was appointed train-master, shot one of the drivers; escaped, became a slayer of Indians; by his daring exploits procured for himself the important position of division-agent of the overland stage line; inflicted swift death and destruction upon the outlaws along the stage line; killed twenty-six men; became one of the most noted desperadoes of the far West; was feared "from Fort Kearney, west, a great deal more than the Almighty;" and how he was finally caught and hanged by a vigilance committee of Montana, is fully and graphically described in Mark Twain's "Roughing It," to which the inquiring reader is respectfully referred. Soon after Carlyle was laid out, the question of changing the county-seat from Covington to this place began to be agitated. The controversy was finally settled, when Washington county was divided and Clinton county organized with Carlyle as its capital, while Nashville became the county-seat of Washington. The old court-house that was built in Lower Carlyle, soon after the establishment of the county-seat there, has long since disappeared, and some of its timbers now form part of the dam across the Kaskaskia, just east of Carlyle.

Near the site of the present village of Jamestown, in the north-western part of the county, and in what is now called St. Rose township, John King and a Mr. Reed bought land, and settled in the spring of 1817. Each built a cabin upon the land he improved. In July, 1817, Joseph Barber located in the same part of the county, and commenced to cultivate the soil. He lived here till his death. The first permanent settler, who came to Wheatfield township, Clinton county, in 1818, was William Dunn. He improved a farm, on which he resided till his death. Jesse Henning cultivated a farm here in 1818. At an early day John Cook came to Clinton county and located. He built a cabin, but did not improve a farm. He was a peculiar man, and very fond of hunting and fishing. For a livelihood he made gunpowder, and sold it to early settlers. Two brothers, William and John Brisbar, came from Tennessee in 1818, and settled in the county of Clinton. They erected a cabin on a part of the site of the present Jamestown, where they resided for several years, and then moved to Morgan county, Illinois. In 1818, Peter and Israel F. Outhouse took up their residence in the south-west part of the county, where they improved farms.

George Ward purchased a farm, and settled near Sugar Creek, in the south-western part of Clinton in 1818. He and his family remained on the farm for many years. In the same year Anthony Casal moved with his family to Looking Glass township, and began agricultural improvements. James Baxley, an early settler, was for many years a resident of the county. During the year 1818, William Middleton became a resident here. He afterwards was owner of what was known as Middleton's Ferry on the Kaskaskia. He purchased the ferry from a man named Thatcher. He took charge of the ferry till the time of his death. His brother, Robert Middleton, settled near the edge of St. Clair county, Illinois. Both

died on the places they improved. John Duncan, a native of Kentucky, became a settler in this region some time in 1818. He purchased a farm, built a home, and lived here till his death, which occurred in 1842. His family consisted of four children, of whom Mr. Duncan, now residing at New Memphis station, is the only survivor. In the year 1818, William Lewis came and settled in the western part of the county, where he laid out and cultivated a farm upon part of which the town of Trenton now stands. He came from Trenton, New Jersey, and first located, in 1816, a half mile from where Trenton is now located. He afterwards died in Trenton which took its name (probably) from the old revolutionary city of that name.

A well remembered old settler was William Blackman. He was a native of the Isle of Wight, and came to this county in 1818. He purchased land and made improvements upon it, and built a beautiful residence on a high mound. His wife came from London, England. Both died at the old homestead. John Ramsay, born in North Carolina, came here in 1818. Instead of buying a farm he rented a piece of land of Joseph Oliver, who had entered it in 1814, and in 1819 sold it to Mr. Ramsay. Thomas Higgins, the celebrated Indian fighter, had settled the farm just mentioned. Some four months after Ramsay had moved into the cabin, which had been built by Joseph Robbins, an early "squatter" on this land. Higgins moved to Fayette county, and John H. Ramsay, son of John Ramsay, took up his residence in the Higgins cabin. This was in the spring of 1819. Mr. Ramsay reared a family of eight children, of whom only one, Thomas S. Ramsay, now survives, and lives in Carlyle.

The first white man that located in the northern part of the county, embraced within the present limits of Irishtown township, was James Burnside, Jr., who located there early in the year 1817. The following year he was joined by his brother John, and in 1820 by other members of the family. About the same time the settlement was augmented by the arrival of John Stroad, Zachariah Morris, Thos. Nichols, the Hill and Reid families, and the McNeills. In the year 1817 Mr. Brown, of Cincinnati, Ohio, laid out a town in the south-eastern part of the county, and named it Clinton. In the same year Thomas Neal and Mr. Sherwood located in the same neighborhood, and improved farms, the latter on a place afterwards occupied by Col. Joliffe.

Sherwood erected the first mill in that part of the county. It was designed to grind corn, and was propelled by horses attached to a long beam or lever, much the same as the more modern sugar-cane mills. When no horses could be had, the wife and daughters became the motive power, and ground the grists of their customers.

Three years later this settlement was reinforced by the arrival of John Gilmour, from Urbana, Ohio. He first settled at Carlyle, but shortly afterwards removed to the settlement before mentioned, and occupied a place which had been located by William Taylor, and upon which in later times Henry C. Gilmour resided.

John Gilmour had three sons, viz., Henry C., David M., and Adam C. Gilmour, and one daughter, Eleanor Mahaffy, all of whom settled in the immediate neighborhood, and became prominent citizens. About the year 1820 the influx of immigrants rapidly increased, and settlements began to spring up in various parts of the county, where prior to this time the smoke from the cabins of civilization had not been seen. The Johnson settlement was established in the western part of the county by the two William Johnsons, John Johnson, Daniel Simons, — Powers, and — McDonald, who were all good men and excellent citizens.

This settlement was close to what was afterwards known as the Old Sharon Camp ground, south of the present town of Trenton.

About the same time another settlement was made near what is now called Hanover. Prominent among the early settlers of that place were Silas and Andrew Bankson, Burrill Hill, Wm. Cox, and Wm. Steele. Permanent locations were made and improvements begun near Beaver Creek, and along the old road leading from St. Louis to Vincennes.

John Clark, Thomas Hood, and "Uncle Jack" Johnson, about 1820, joined a few pioneers that had, a short time before, made settlements in the northern part of the county. In the locality where they built their cabins there were at that time some strong salt-springs from the waters of which it was thought salt could be profitably made.

A man arrived from the East with a number of large kettles, and quite extensive preparations were made for establishing salt-works at this point. For a short time the salt excitement absorbed all other interests of the settlement; but it soon declined and finally died away, never to be revived.

About this time a settlement was made east of the Kaskaskia river by Benjamin Allen, Harry Thomas, Charles Wilton, and a man named Easton, and south of this by Julius Nichols, Jubilee and Haden Posey. Other early settlers on that side of the county were, Lewis Lothlin, Benjamin Allen, a Mr. Roper, and a Mr. Carrigan, both soldiers of the Revolutionary War; Messrs. Gilmore, Carter, Kennedy, Bradford, and perhaps, a few others of whom no definite information can be obtained.

Among the early settlers of Clinton county were, Jacob Seagraves, who was a Revolutionary soldier, a private in the North Carolina Continentals; Moses Land and Peter Outhouse, also soldiers of the Revolution, the former a private in the Virginia Continentals; the latter a private in the Maryland Line.

In 1817 J. J. Justice, a native of Georgia, emigrated with his mother to Illinois and settled in St. Clair county. They remained there till 1823, when they removed to Clinton county.

In St. Clair county, his mother was married to Burrill Hill, who died in the year 1831, and his mother in 1863. He worked on the farm till he became of age; in 1823 was married to Miss Creel, and reared a family of four children, of whom two are still living. Mr. Justice was forty-one years Township Treasurer, and two years School Treasurer; served three months in the Black Hawk war, and was for a long time Justice of the Peace. He still survives, a highly respected citizen of Carlyle.

Zachariah Maddux was a pioneer Methodist minister, and for a long time was the only preacher in the "Ridge" settlement. He was a man of great energy and devotion to the cause of Christianity. It is said of him that often when he was too feeble to stand, he would sit in a chair and preach. He was the first representative from this (then Washington) county to the state legislature. This was in the year 1819, when the legislature held its first session at Vandalia. He died many years ago, leaving behind an enviable record and numerous friends to mourn his death. Asbury Maddux, another of the early settlers of Pleasant Ridge, died here some years ago.

The only survivor of a family of six children belonging to Zachariah Maddux is Joseph W. Maddux, who is an honored citizen, and the present efficient post-master of Carlyle. Polly Wilton, wife of Thomas Wilton, is the only living representative of the family of Gilead Maddux. She now resides in Marion county, Illinois. He is seventy-six years old, and still enjoying excellent health. He is favorably known, and highly esteemed by all the old citizens in the county. Archibald Traylor, a native of Va., was among the early settlers of Illinois. He came with his family, and settled in the south-western part of Clinton county, in 1819, and afterward

made a permanent location here, where he lived till his death. His family consisted of seven sons, two of whom are still living. Ignatius Anderson cultivated a farm in Clinton county, in 1820, and lived here many years. In 1844 he died at the old place. His son was shot by young Howley, an account of which is given in the township chapter. Among the early settlers of 1821 was Godfrey Ammons, a native of Tennessee, who emigrated to Illinois, and settled here, where, six years later, his two brothers, Jefferson and Jackson, joined him. They were agricultural men, dealt largely in stock, were worthy and prominent citizens, and by their thrift and industry accumulated handsome estates. Levi Edmunds was one of the prominent business men of the county in 1828. He speculated in stock and lands, and in that way accumulated considerable property. Unfortunately, several years ago, while laboring under mental derangement, he shot himself. Hiram Parker was another early settler. He was truthful and honest, and a valued citizen. The Maxey brothers came from Kentucky, and located here in 1828. Peter Maxey, the only survivor, is now residing in Kentucky. Several families of free negroes came to the county as early as 1820. Jesse Norman, a native of South Carolina, arrived here in 1829. He cultivated the soil, and lived in the county till his death, in 1844. His only surviving son, Jason Norman, has resided in the county fifty-two years, and is the oldest settler in Wheatfield township. Captain James Hill came here in 1829, and made this county his home till his death, in 1879. Some time in 1829 William Alexander, a soldier in the war of 1812, settled here, but afterwards moved to Missouri. Also in 1829, Robert Norman, father of Jesse Norman, Berryman Husk, Thomas Norman, Elijah Norman, John Norman, James McCullough and Mrs. Clay located in Clinton county. They all had families, and were all from Tennessee. William Watkins arrived here in 1830, and bought and cultivated a small farm.

During 1830 Daniel Griffith settled near School Creek timber, and improved land. Berton Baker located in the north-west part of the county about 1830. He was an honored and respected citizen, and a prominent member of the Methodist Church. Samuel Hull, of Virginia, came here in 1830. Other early settlers in the western part of the county, were Samuel Stiles, Reuben and Daniel Rutherford, and George Remick. At an early day James Orton moved to the south-western part of Clinton county, and there improved a nice farm, where he died in 1832, leaving four grown sons, two of whom are yet alive. At about the same time with Orton, Theophilus W. Harrell, settled with his family in the same neighborhood, and there resided till his death. He left two sons and two daughters. James Meyers became a resident here in 1832. He purchased and cultivated land, and remained in the county till he died. The first German that came to Clinton county located at what is now known as Germantown township. The first German arrivals were Ferdinand Boehne and Fredrick Heman. They left Germany in 1833. Thomas Johnson, of Liverpool, England, came over in their company. He had money, with which he purchased the improvements (five pieces of land of ten acres each) which the "squatters" had made where Germantown now stands. In the fall of 1834 the family of Fredrick Hiedemann came to Germantown. They were German Protestants, and for some reason did not remain long here. During 1834 Asa Eutrekin and family came from Kentucky and decided to make this their home. He cultivated two farms, and was esteemed highly as a citizen and neighbor. In 1864 he died. Jesse R. Fard, also a native of Kentucky, located in what is now known as Wheatfield township in 1834. He improved a place where he lived till 1877, when he removed to Carlyle, and still lives there, the much loved minister of the Baptist

Church. In 1835 Franz Hankap and Theodore Vornholt settled in Clinton county. Each purchased eighty acres of land, and soon had it under cultivation. Lebanon was then the nearest post-office. Joseph Hankap and Henry Simburger arrived in the county in 1836. In the north-western part of the county in 1835, Joseph Taylor and family settled. They were from Kentucky. Forty-four years ago he erected a fine brick residence, which his daughter now occupies. He improved a large farm, and was a minister of the Baptist church, which office he filled till the time of his death, in 1845. He reared a family of eight children, three of whom are now living. John Jackson, a native of Tennessee, located in the north-western part of Clinton county in 1835, but after residing here several years he moved to Bond county, Illinois. Most of the old settlers of the north-western portion of Clinton have either died or moved elsewhere, and later this part of the county has filled up with Germans who have proved to be thrifty, industrious, and enterprising. Prominent among the settlers of 1835 was William Hull of Virginia. He became a very wealthy farmer, and was an excellent citizen. His death occurred at the old homestead. Three of his sons are still living in the county. Some time during 1835 Casper H. Eoes came here and settled in Germantown Tp. Other old settlers were Adam Yingst, William Ogle, William Puryer, John Norris, William Cole, Josiah Austin, Joshua Sharp, Jackson Edwards, William and Joseph Nichols. In 1836 Conrad Vornholt, Nicholas Frerker and brother, Henry Olke and four sisters came via New Orleans and the Mississippi river, and settled in Clinton county. The same year Gerhard Hahnwinkle, Herman Koelker, and soon after Frank H. Schrader, Sr., Henry J. Hoehchler, J. H. Hilmes, H. Bernhardt Wobbe, Sr., J. Bernhardt Wobbe, Joseph F. Beckmann, W. H. Beckmann, and G. Henry Horcheler came to Clinton county, and all settled north and west of Shoal Creek. They all cultivated farms.

Prominent among the earliest German settlers in the south-west part of the county was B. H. Heimann, a native of Hanover. He came here in 1837, improved a farm, and died in 1852. Edward Teke, a farmer, settled here in 1838, and died in 1867. Harman Kalmer also settled in the county in 1838. In 1839 H. Henry Santle, J. Henry Santle, and Harman Rensing all located in the south-western part of the county. Other early settlers were John Nardman, C. Meyers, Frank Albers, H. Knepman, and others. A majority of these German settlers came from Hanover, and were industrious, and became highly respected citizens of the New World.

Prominent among those who became citizens of the county between 1830 and 1840 was Zophar Case, who is now well known throughout this part of the state. Mr. Case is a native of Ohio, whence in 1829 he emigrated on foot to Illinois, and located at Vandalia, which was then the capital of the state. In 1833 he came to Clinton county and settled at Carlyle. The same year he married Miss Mary E. Halstead, a resident of the county, and has reared a family of thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, viz: Elizabeth Moore, who resided at Carlyle till she died; Henry Case, who died here at the age of twenty-five; Augusta Scott, now living in St. Clair county; Edward Case, a carpenter and builder, now residing in Carlyle; Hardin Case, who was for fourteen years proprietor and editor of the *Constitution and Union*, the leading democratic paper of this part of the state, but who in September, 1881, removed to Cleveland, Ohio; Zophar Case, Jr., a prominent physician and surgeon in Johnson county, Mo.; Warren Case, present deputy sheriff of Morgan county, Ill.; Leonard, Minnie, Ellen, and Eckstein Case, who reside with their parents in Cleveland, O.; Georgiana and Daniel Case, both died young.

Zophar Case, Sr., was an honored citizen of Carlyle from 1833 to

1881, when he removed with his family to Cleveland, O., to take charge of a magnificent estate which he there inherited by the death of his nephew, the late Leonard Case, of that city.

A more extended sketch of his life will be found in the chapter on the "Bench and Bar" published in this volume.

In 1814 Major John White, a native of Jackson county, Georgia, came with his father and family to Illinois and settled at first in Randolph county. After remaining there for some time, they removed to St. Clair county, and resided several years at the fort near Lebanon, and afterwards in what was then called the Crooked creek settlement in this county. Subsequently they went to Washington county, where Major White died in July, 1881.

During the Black-Hawk war he organized a company, of which he was made captain. He was also Major of the 41st Regiment of State Militia.

The entire population of the county in 1825, when the first census was taken was 1,106, and prominent among these, besides those whose names have already been mentioned, were John Gilmore, Thomas Wadsworth, Peter Cole, John Abbott, Benjamin Smith, Jonathan Sharp, Elijah Lincoln (a relative of the late President Lincoln), John Batteau, Thomas Hood, William Gibson, Benjamin Allen, John Kain, Edward Marsh, Calvin Barns, John Burnside, William Sublitt, James Chaffin, Elias Chaffin, George Russel, William Wall, Turner Outhouse, David Dow, Samuel Lindly, David G. Howard, James Hughson, James Buck, Brazel Lonsey, John Nicholas, Thomas Herald, Neely McNeal, James Turner, Berriman Creel, Bennet Short, John French, John Brake, Caswell Waters, Isaac Ferree, Jeremiah McKinney, John Padon, Theophilus Harrell, George Crum, Mr. Black, Peter Deel, Thomas and Edward Pigg, John Wells, Benjamin Skipper, Henry T. Killen, John Smith, Sanford Williams, Jonathan Williams, Israel Jennings, John Clayton, William Clemmons, Col. James Jolliff, John Johnson.

INCIDENTS AND NOTES.

THE early settlers of the county encountered here several tribes of wild Indians roving through the country, and committing depredations wherever and whenever opportunity was presented. Their lands had been purchased by the government, but they were unwilling to leave their long familiar haunts. For the protection of the whites the government constructed a fort near where Lebanon now stands, and to this the families from the surrounding settlements would flee when menaced by the treacherous savages. Mr. R. C. McKeever, a pioneer, who still lives in the county, is the author of the following:

"I knew one family who were in their little hut at night when the Indians began to break or burst down the door, while the man and his wife stood against it, he with his gun cocked in his hands and his ax by his side, and she with a butcher-knife in her hand ready for defence. They determined that if the Indians should burst open the door to make the most of it, and sell their lives as dearly as possible, for they well knew it was victory or death. The Indians invested the house all night and were reinforced, but were still afraid to enter. That was one of the longest nights of their lives, and one of the deepest distress. To stand up against their door all night, expecting every moment that the merciless savages would crush in the door and be upon them, required very great courage and endurance. But life was at stake, and they endured and suffered and conquered. When the morning light began to appear the Indians dispersed; but the man and his wife, through excitement of mind and physical exertion, seemed more dead than alive." The Indians shot at a man and his wife where Lower Carlyle now stands. The woman was severely wounded and, while

they were escaping from the savages, she became faint and was obliged to have water. Her husband bade her conceal herself behind a log, gave her his loaded rifle and told her to shoot the first Indian that approached, while he would run to the river and bring her some water in his hat.

On his return, he found his wife dead, the gun tightly grasped in her hands, and her face turned in the direction of the retreating Indians. In 1811, near the same spot, a man, named Young, was shot and killed by the Indians. He is said to have been buried about fifty rods south of the old Carlyle Fort. Some time afterwards the mother of the murdered man was reported to have said that before his departure from home, she had sewed up five thousand dollars in gold in his clothes. This rumor caused a search to be instituted for the grave, but it was never found.

As late as 1833, Mr. Zophar Case made some excavations in the supposed region of the grave, but finding nothing, he placed some boards in one of the holes he had dug, covered them up and departed. When the boards had somewhat decayed, he dug them out and left them exposed to view on the pile of dirt. Soon the report spread that Mr. Case had found the grave and the buried gold. To carry the joke, a friend loaned Mr. Case some forty dollars in gold, which he displayed on all proper occasions. This convinced everybody that, sure enough, the treasure had been found, and Mr. Case's financial standing suddenly became unlimited. However, the joke reached its climax when a grave-minded clerical gentleman wanted to have Mr. Case arrested for "resurrecting" the dead.

In the early days, the prairies and forests of this region abounded in game of all kinds. Deer, elk, panthers, wolves and bears were as plentiful here then as the same animals are now in the wildernesses of the far west. It was no uncommon sight to see fifty deer in a gang quietly grazing on the prairies, and in one case even three hundred are reported to have been counted at one time on the ridge, a few miles south of where Carlyle now stands. The principal early hunters in the county were Benjamin Allen, Fred. Oliver, and Asbury S. Maddux, whose exploits in killing deer and other wild animals seem in these latter days almost incredible.

Mr. B. M. Posey, an early settler and well-known citizen of the county, relates the following incident: "Benjamin Allen, father of Mrs. Captain Bond, about the year 1820, at the commencement of cold weather, was out on a hunting expedition. Striking the trail of three bears in the snow, he followed them a short distance, to some thick brush, when his dogs brought them to bay, and after a severe contest between the dogs and the bruins, he succeeded with the aid of his rifle in capturing the whole gang. This occurred near a lake which, from this circumstance, took the name of "Bear Lake." One morning, in 1831, John Berry was out in the commons looking after his stock, when he happened upon two big bucks with their horns inseparably locked together. He procured a gun, shot one and killed the other with a butcher knife.

The prices of property in those early days were very low. From 1820 to 1830, a cow and a calf were worth from five to seven dollars; oxen from thirty to forty dollars per yoke; horses from twenty-five to forty dollars; pork from one dollar and a half to two dollars per cwt. net; fat three-year old steers from seven dollars to eight dollars fifty cents per head; corn from twelve and a half to fifteen cents a bushel; wheat from thirty-seven and a half to fifty cents a bushel.

Among the first teachers in the county were Messrs. Harris, Stinnett, Locoy, and Stoops and Miss McMurphy. The pioneer preachers were Zachariah Maddux, Noah Webster, James Horshey, Simeon Walker, James Dickins, A. T. Rogers, and Wilson Pitner, William Johnson, John Dew, Samuel Thompson, Thompson and

John Barnes. The first white male child born in the county was (probably) Elias M. Morgan, whose birth occurred in 1817, and death in June, 1881, at his home in Madison county. The first marriage recorded in Clinton county was that of Ely Moore and Jane Mitchell, the ceremony being performed by John Row, Justice of the Peace.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Year 1825.—Ely Moore and Jane Mitchell, by John Row, J. P.; Stephen McClure and Sally Smith, by John Abbott, J. P.; John Beaty and Peggy Johnson, by Rev. Joshua Barns; James Outhouse and Elizabeth Maddux, by County Commissioner Joseph Huey; Thomas Bay and Polly Bale, John Brown and Nancy Dunn, by Rev. John Baugh; Mr. Boon and Miss Wallace, James Birnsides and Anne Foss, Elbert Cooper and Delphia May, John Leanord and Mary R. Kennady, by Rev. E. Y. Webster; John Cooper and Jane May, James Long and Sarah Miller, William Maddux and Elizabeth McLord, by John Johnson, J. P.; Lewis Cole and Sarah Hutton, William Paddon and Rebecca Owen, by Rev. John Baugh; Benjamin Hull and Lucinda Allen, by Harry Wilton, J. P.; John Benson and Phebe Gaskal, John Trayler and Melinda Duncan, by Absolem Yarbrough, J. P.

Year 1826.—Thomas Moore and Jane Foster, by Harry Wilton, J. P.; Benjamin Smith and Louisa Watkins, Andrew Gillespie and Temperance Bank, by Elijah Lincoln, J. P.; William Hutchins and Sally Raper, by Jonathan Sharp, J. P.; Francis Cole and Ann Sugg, by Rev. Aquilla Sugg; David Spencer and Huldah Wilson, by Harry Wilson, J. P.; James Belym and Miss M. Gregory, by Rev. John Miller; Moses Hutton and Elizabeth White, by Rev. John Miller; Samuel Wilson and Polly Starintor, by Rev. William Johnson; Bluford Curtis and Elizabeth Pendegross.

Year 1827.—John Harris and Jane Ramsay, George Waddle and Dizzy Dunn, by Harry Wilton, J. P.; John Glass and Nancy Moore, Benjamin Jackson and Sally Maddux, by Harry Wilton, J. P.; Stephen Anderson and Milly Moore, by Harry Wilton, J. P.; Archibald Trayler and Polly Starnator, by Absolem Yarbrough, J. P.; Thomas Lawrence and Susan Bledshaw, by Harry Wilton, J. P.; Stephen S. Ashby and Ruth Pearce, by Harry Wilton, J. P.; John Clark and Elizabeth R. Fitch, by Rev. Joseph Folks; James Raney and Parthena Powers, by Jonathan Sharp, J. P.; William Vincent and Amy Carrigan, by Harry Wilton, J. P.; John Hull and Sarah Maddux, by Harry Wilton, J. P.; Daniel Hollingshead and Francy J. Lacey, by Harry Wilton, J. P.; Levi Sharp and Lydia Short, by Rev. Simeon Walker; James Lowe and Franky Crawley, by Harry Wilton, J. P.

CONCLUSION.

THE facts recorded in the two preceding chapters have been patiently and carefully collated from all available sources. While the various statements made may not all, in point of chronology and otherwise, be absolutely correct, they are believed to be as near the truth as could be reached through the multitude of veteran witnesses we have from time to time called to testify. The object of the articles is to rescue from oblivion, and perpetuate in these pages some of the heroic deeds of the men who, "by their energy, bravery, and sound practical sense, reclaimed these counties with all the comforts and blessings of civilized life, from a wilderness infested with wild beasts and hostile savages."

Time is fast sweeping away the pioneers of our country. Their early trials and privations will soon be forgotten, unless the pen of history records in permanent form the traditions of those yet living. Such history has a beginning, but no definite end. It begins with the arrival of the first white man, but ends nowhere. The few facts

we have been able to collect and compile are like pebbles gathered from the boundless sea-shore, or moments snatched from eternity. Tradition has been the chief source of our information in preparing the foregoing pages, and it has been no easy matter to reconcile conflicting statements respecting many of the events mentioned. A little more than half a century has elapsed since these two populous, prosperous counties belonged to nature's wild domains.

Their progress, prior to the completion of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, was slow. This was done in 1855, and marked the beginning of a new and better era in the history of Marion and Clinton counties. The locomotive with its splendid train now goes thundering along, where formerly the slow-going stage-coach bore its load of weary travelers. The electric pathway of thought now stretches across both counties, and palpitates with the daily news from every quarter of the globe.

Palatial residences have taken the place of the pioneer cabins; spacious school-buildings with all their convenient equipments, and elegant church edifices, with their spires pointing heavenward, have superseded the rude structures of the early days; the self-binding reaper has laid to rest the ancient cradle; the threshing-machine has destroyed the demand for the old-fashioned flail; ingenious machinery of every kind has driven from the field the rude implements of our forefathers.

In short, the old has gone; the new has come. May the progress and prosperity of the two counties in the future be still greater than in the past; and may the few surviving pioneers scattered here and there over both counties live many years to enjoy the comforts and blessings they so richly deserve.*

CHAPTER VIII.

CUSTOMS OF EARLY DAYS.

HABITS AND MODES OF LIVING OF THE PIONEERS AND FIRST SETTLERS.



It is a trite but true proverb that "Times change, and we change with them;" and it is well illustrated by the change in dress, condition and life, that have taken place in this county in less than half a century. We doubt not that these changes, as a whole, are for the better.

To the old man, indeed, whose life-work is accomplished, and whose thoughts dwell mainly on the past, where his treasures are, there are no days like the old days, and no song awakens so responsive an echo in his heart as "Auld Lang Syne."

The very skies that arch above his gray head seem less blue to his dimmed eye than they did when, in the adoration of his young heart, he directed to them his gaze; the woods appear less green and inviting than when in the gaiety of boyhood he courted their cool depths; and the songs of their feathered inhabitants fall less

melodiously upon his ear. He marks the changes that are everywhere visible, and feels like crying out in the language of the poet:

"Backward, turn backward, oh, Time, in thy flight!"

It is natural for the aged to sigh for a return of the past, nor would we attempt the hopeless task of convincing them that with the changes of the years there have come also an increase in happiness, an improvement in social life, a progress in education, an advancement in morality, and a tendency upward in all that relates to the welfare of mankind.

We may learn useful lessons, however, from a study of that land over which the pardonable and fond imagination of the old settler has thrown the "light that never was on sea or land," if, withdrawing ourselves from the dizzy activities of the present day, we let the old settler take us by the hand and lead us back into the regions of his youth, that we may observe the life of those who founded a grand empire in a great wilderness. Let us leave the prow of the rushing ship, from which may be discerned a mighty future rich in promises and bright with hope, and take our place upon the stern and gaze backward, into the beautiful land of the past.

No doubt we shall be led to regret the absence among us of some of the virtues of dwellers in those early days. Gone is that free hearted hospitality which made of every settler's cabin an *inn* where the belated and weary traveler found entertainment without money and without price. Gone is that community of sentiment which made neighbors indeed neighbors; that era of kindly feeling which was marked by the almost entire absence of litigation.

Gone, too, some say, is that simple, strong, upright, honest integrity which was so marked a characteristic of the pioneer.

So rapid has been the improvement in the machinery, and the progress in the arts and their application to the needs of man, that a study of the manner in which people lived and worked only fifty years ago seems like the study of a remote age.

It is important to remember that while a majority of settlers were poor, that poverty carried with it no crushing sense of degradation like that felt by the very poor of our age. They lived in cabins, it is true, but they were their *own*, and had been reared by their hands. Their houses, too, while inconvenient and far from water-proof, were built in the prevailing style of architecture, and would compare favorably with the homes of their neighbors.

They were destitute of many of the conveniences of life, and of some things that are now considered necessities; but they patiently endured their lot and hopefully looked forward to a better. They had plenty to wear as protection against the weather, and an abundance of wholesome food. They sat down to a rude table to eat from tin or pewter dishes; but the meat thereon spread—the flesh of the deer or bear, of the wild duck or turkey, of the quail or squirrel—was superior to that we eat, and had been won by the skill of the head of the house or of his vigorous sons. The bread they ate was made from corn or wheat of their own raising. They walked the green carpet of the grand prairie or forest that surrounded them, not with the air of a beggar, but with the elastic step of a self-respected freeman.*

The settler brought with him the keen axe, which was indispen-

* For some of the pioneer data used in the Clinton county chapter we are indebted to the *Constitution and Union* and the *Union Banner*, both published at Carlyle. Other early settlers, who do not appear in this chapter, are mentioned in the township histories and other portions of the work.

* The whole country, now dotted with smiling farms and happy villages traversed by railroads and telegraph wires, was a wilderness, consisting chiefly of prairie, which stretched away in billowy vastness like a congealed ocean. Along the water-courses, was a fringe of timber, and occasionally was to be seen a grove. The immigrants came; some in carts, the children packed like sardines in a box; some in wagons, and some on horseback with pack-horses.

sable, and the equally necessary rifle; the first his weapon of offence against the forests that skirted the water-courses, and near which he had made his home; the second that of defence from the attacks of his foe, the cunning child of the forest and prairie. His first labor was to fell trees and erect his unpretentious cabin, which was rudely made of logs, and in the raising of which he had the cheerful aid of his neighbors. It was usually from fourteen to sixteen feet square, and never larger than twenty feet, and was frequently built entirely without glass, nails, hinges or locks.

The manner of building was as follows: First, large logs were laid in position as sills; on these were placed strong sleepers, and on the sleepers were laid the rough-hewed puncheons, which were to serve as floors. The logs were then built up till the proper height for the eaves was reached; then on the ends of the building were placed poles, longer than the other end-logs, which projected some eighteen or more inches over the sides, and were called "butting-pole sleepers;" on the projecting ends of these was placed the "butting-pole," which served to give the line to the first row of clap-boards. These were, as a matter of course, split, and as the gables of the cabin were built up, were so laid on as to lap a third of their length. They were often kept in place by the weight of a heavy pole, which was laid across the roof parallel to the ridge-pole. The house was then chinked, and daubed with a coarse mortar.

A huge fire-place was built in at one end of the house, in which fire was kindled for cooking purposes, for the settlers generally were without stoves, which furnished the needed warmth in winter. The ceiling above was sometimes covered with pelts of the raccoon, opossum, and of the wolf, to add to the warmth of the dwelling. Sometimes the soft inner bark of the *base* wood was used for the same purpose. The cabin was lighted by means of greased paper-windows. A log would be left out along one side, and sheets of strong paper, well greased with *coon* grease or bear-oil, would be carefully tucked in.

The above description only applies to the very earliest times, before the rattle of the saw-mill was heard within our borders.

The furniture comported admirably with the house itself, and hence, if not elegant, was in most perfect taste. The tables had four legs, and were rudely made from a puncheon. Their seats were stools having three or four legs. The bedstead was in keeping with the rest, and was often so contrived as to permit it to be drawn up and fastened to the wall during the day, thus affording more room to the family. The entire furniture was simple, and was framed with no other tools than the axe and auger. Each was his own carpenter; and some displayed considerable ingenuity in the construction of implements of agriculture and utensils, and furniture for the kitchen and house. Knives and forks they sometimes had, and sometimes they had not. The common table-knife was the pack-knife or butcher-knife.* Horse collars were sometimes made of the plaited husk of the maize sewed together. They were easy on the neck of the horse, and if tug-traces were used, would last a long while. Horses were not used very much, however, and oxen were almost exclusively employed. In some instances carts and wagons were constructed or repaired by the self-reliant settler; and the woful creaking of the untarred axles could be heard at a great distance.

The women corresponded well with the description of the *virtuous woman* in the last chapter of Proverbs, for they "sought wool and flax, and worked willingly with their hands." They did not, it is

* Wooden vessels, either dug out or coopered, and called "noggin," were in common use for bowls, out of which each member of the family ate mush and milk for supper. A gourd formed the drinking cup.

true, make for themselves "coverings of tapestry," nor could it be said of them that their "clothing was silk and purple;" but they "rose while it was yet night, and gave meat unto their household," and they "girded their loins with strength and strengthened their arms." They looked well to the ways of their household, and ate not the bread of idleness. They laid "their hands to the spindle and to the distaff," and "strength and honor were in their clothing."

In these days of furbelows and flounces, when from twenty to thirty yards are required by one fair damsel for a dress, it is refreshing to know that the ladies of that ancient time considered eight yards an extravagant amount to put into one dress. The dress was usually made plain, with four widths in the skirt, the two front ones cut gored. The waist was made very short, and across the shoulders behind was a draw-string. The sleeves were enormously large, and tapered from shoulder to wrist, and the most fashionable—for fashion, like love, rules alike the "court and grove"—were padded so as to resemble a bolster at the upper part, and were known as "mutton legs," or "sheep-shank sleeves." The sleeve was kept in shape often by a heavily starched lining. Those who could afford it used feathers, which gave the sleeve the appearance of an inflated balloon from elbow up, and were known as "pillow-sleeves."

Many bows and some ribbons were worn, but scarcely any jewelry. The tow dress was superseded by the cotton gown. Around the neck, instead of a lace collar or elegant ribbon, there was disposed a copperas colored neck-kerchief.

In going to church or other public gathering in summer weather, they sometimes walked barefoot till near their destination, when they would put on their shoes or moccasins. They were contented and even happy without any of the elegant articles of dress. Ruffles, fine laces, silk hats, kid gloves, false curls, rings, combs and jewels were nearly unknown, nor did the lack of them vex their souls. Many of them were grown before they ever saw the interior of a well-supplied dry-goods store. They were reared in simplicity, lived in simplicity, and were happy in simplicity.

It may be interesting to speak more specifically regarding cookery and diet. Wild meat was plentiful. The settlers generally brought some food with them to last till a crop could be raised. Small patches of Indian corn were raised, which, in the earliest days of the settlements, was beaten in a mortar. The meal was made into a coarse but wholesome bread, on which the teeth could not be very tightly shut on account of the grit it contained. Johnny-cake and ponies were served up at dinner, while mush and milk was the favorite dish for supper. In the fire-place hung the crane, and the dutch-oven was used in baking. The streams abounded in fish, which formed a healthful article of food. Many kinds of greens, such as dock and polk, were eaten. The "truck-patch" furnished roasting ears, pumpkins, beans, squashes and potatoes, and these were used by all. For reaping-bees, log-rollings and house-raisings, the standard dish was pot-pie. Coffee and tea were used sparingly, as they were very dear, and the hardy pioneer thought them a drink fit only for women and children. They said it would not "stick to the ribs." Maple-sugar was much used, and honey was only five cents a pound. Butter was the same price, while eggs were three cents. The utmost good feeling prevailed. If one killed hogs all shared. Chickens were to be seen in great numbers around every doorway; and the gabble of the turkey and the quack of the duck were heard in the land. Nature contributed of her fruits. Wild grapes and plums were to be found in their season, along the streams.

The women manufactured nearly all the clothing worn by the family. In cool weather gowns made of "linsey-woolsey" were

worn by the ladies. The chain was of cotton and the filling of wool. The fabric was usually plaid or striped, and the different colors were blended according to the taste and fancy of the fair maker. Colors were blue, copperas, turkey-red, light-blue, etc. Every house contained a card-loom and spinning-wheels, which were considered by the women as necessary for them as the rifle for the men. Several different kinds of cloth were made. Cloth was woven from cotton. The rolls were bought and spun, on little and big wheels, into two kinds of thread; one the "chain," the other the "filling." The more experienced only spun the chain; the younger the filling. Two kinds of loom were in use. The most primitive in construction was called the "side-loom." The frame of it consisted of two pieces of scantling running obliquely from the floor to the wall. Later, *frame-loom*, which was a great improvement over the other, came into use.

The men and boys wore "jeans" and linsey-woolsey hunting shirts. The "jeans" were colored either light-blue or *bitternut*.

Many times when the men gathered to a log-rolling or barn-raising, the women would assemble, bringing their spinning-wheels with them. In this way sometimes as many as ten or twelve would gather in one room, and the pleasant voices of the fair spinners were mingled with the low hum of the spinning-wheels. "O! golden early days!"

Such articles of apparel as could not be manufactured were brought to them from the nearest store by the mail carrier. These were few, however. The men and boys, in many instances, wore pantaloons made of the dressed skin of the deer, which then swarmed the prairies in large herds. The young man who desired to look captivating to the eye of the maiden whom he loved, had his "bucks" fringed, which lent them a not unpleasing effect. Meal-sacks were also made of buckskin. Caps were made of the skins of the wolf, fox, wild-cat and musk-rat, tanned with the fur on. The tail of the fox or wolf often hung down the top of the cap, lending the wearer a jaunty air. Both sexes wore moccasins, which in dry weather were an excellent substitute for shoes. There were no shoemakers, and each family made its own shoes.

The settlers were separated from their neighbors often by miles. There were no church-houses or regular services of any kind to call them together; hence, no doubt, the cheerfulness with which they accepted invitations to a house-raising, or a log-rolling, or a corn-husking, or a *bee* of any kind. To attend these gatherings they would go ten and sometimes more miles.

Generally with the invitation to the men went one to the women, to come to a quilting. The good woman of the house where the festivities were to take place would be busily engaged for a day or more in preparation for the coming guests. Great quantities of provisions were to be prepared, for dyspepsia was unknown to the pioneer, and good appetites were the rule and not the exception.

"The bread used at these frolics was baked generally on *Johnny* or *Journey* cake-boards, and is the best corn-bread ever made. A board is made smooth, about two feet long and eight inches wide—the ends are generally rounded. The dough is spread out on this board, and placed leaning before the fire. One side is baked, and then the dough is changed on the board, so the other side is presented, in its turn, to the fire. This is *Johnny-cake*, and is good if the proper materials are put in the dough, and it is properly baked."

—*Reynolds' History*.

At all log-rollings and house-raising it was customary to provide liquor. Excesses were not indulged in, however. The fiddler was never forgotten. After the day's work had been accomplished, out doors and in, by men and women, the floor was cleared and the merry dance began. The handsome, stalwart young men, whose fine

forms were the result of their manly out-door life, clad in fringed buckskin breeches and gaudily colored hunting-shirts, led forth the bright-eyed, buxom damsels, attired in neatly-fitting linsey-woolsey garments, to the dance, their cheeks glowing with health and eyes speaking of enjoyment, and perhaps of a tenderer emotion.

The following description of a "Shucking" of the olden time is taken from *Reynolds' Pioneer-History of Illinois*:

"In pure pioneer times the crops of corn were never husked on the stalk, as is done at this day, but were hauled home in the husk and thrown in a heap, generally by the side of the crib, so that the ears, when husked, could be thrown direct into the crib. The whole neighborhood, male and female, were invited to the *shucking*, as it was called. The girls, and many of the married ladies, generally engaged in this amusing work.

"In the first place two leading expert huskers were chosen as captains, and the heap of corn divided as nearly equal as possible. Rails were laid across the pile so as to designate the division; and then each captain chose, alternately, his *corps* of huskers, male and female. The whole number of working hands present were selected, on one side or the other, and then each party commenced a contest to beat the other, which was in many cases truly exciting. One other rule was, that whenever a male husked a red ear of corn, he was entitled to a kiss from the girls. This frequently excited much fuss and scuffling, which was intended by both parties to end in a kiss. It was a universal practice that *tafia* or Monongahela whisky was used at these husking frolics, which they drank out of a bottle, each one, male and female, taking the bottle and drinking out of it, and then handing it to his next neighbor, without using any glass or cup whatever. This custom was common, and not considered rude. Almost always these corn-shucks ended in a dance. To prepare for this amusement fiddles and fiddlers were in great demand; and it often required much fast riding to obtain them. One violin and a performer were all that was contemplated at these innocent rural games.

"Towards dark, and the *supper hal'-over*, then it was that a bustle and confusion commenced. The confusion of tongues at Babel would have been ashamed at the corn-shuckings. The young ones hurrying off the table, and the old ones contending for time and order. It was the case nine times out of ten, that but one dwelling-house was on the premises, and that used for eating as well as dancing.

"But when the fiddler commenced tuning his instrument the music always gained the victory for the young side. Then the dishes, victuals, table and all, disappeared in a few minutes, and the room was cleared, the dogs drove out, and the floor swept off ready for action. The floors of these houses were sometimes the natural earth, beat solid, sometimes the earth with puncheons in the middle over the potato-hole, and at times the whole floor was made of puncheons.

"The music at these country dances made the young folks almost frantic, and sometimes much excitement was displayed to get on the floor first. Generally the fiddler on these occasions assumed an important bearing, and ordered, in true professional style, so and so to be done; as that was the way in North Carolina, where he was raised. The decision ended the contest for the floor. In those days they danced jigs and four-handed reels, as they were called. Sometimes three-handed reels were also danced.

"In these dances there was no standing still; all were moving at a rapid pace from the beginning to the end. In the jigs the bystanders cut one another out, as it was called, so that this dance would last for hours. Sometimes the parties in a jig tried to tire one another down in the dance, and then it would also last a long time before one or the other gave up.

"The cotillion or *stand-still dances* were not then known.

"The bottle went round at these parties as it did at the shuckings, and male and female took a dram out of it as it passed around. No sitting was indulged in, and the folks either stood or danced all night, as generally day-light ended the frolic. The dress of these hardy pioneers was generally in homespun. The hunting-shirt was much worn at that time, which is a convenient working or dancing dress. Sometimes dressed deer-skin pantaloons were used on these occasions, and mawkawsins—rarely shoes—and at times bare feet were indulged in.

"In the morning all go home on horseback or on foot. No carriages, wagons or other vehicles were used on these occasions, for the best of reasons—because they had none."

Dancing was a favorite amusement, and was participated in by all.

"Alike all ages; dancers of ancient days,
Have led their children through the mirthful maze,
And the gray grandsire, skilled in gestic lore,
Has frisked beneath the burden of three-score."

The amusements of that day were more athletic and rude than those of to-day. Among settlers in a new country, from the nature of the case, a higher value is set upon physical than mental endowments. Skill in wood-craft, superiority of muscular development, accuracy in shooting with the rifle, activity, swiftness of foot, were the qualifications that brought their possessors fame. Foot-racing was often practiced, and often the boys and young men engaged in friendly contests with the Indians. Every man had a rifle, always kept in good order; his flints, bullet-moulds, screw-driver, awl, butcher-knife and tomahawk were fastened to the shot-pouch strap or to the belt around the waist. Target-shooting was much practiced, and shots were made by the hunters and settlers, with flint-lock rifles, which cannot be excelled by their descendants with the improved breech-loaders of the present day.

At all gatherings jumping and wrestling were indulged in, and those who excelled were thenceforward men of notoriety. Cards, dice, and other gambling implements were unknown. Dancing was a favorite amusement. It was participated in by all.

At the shooting-matches, which were usually for the prize of a turkey, or a gallon of whisky, good-feeling generally prevailed. If disputes arose, they were settled often by a square stand-up fight, and no one thought of using other weapons than fists. They held no grudges after their fights, for this was considered unmanly. It was the rule that, if a fight occurred between two persons, the victor should pour water for the defeated as he washed away the traces of the fray, after which the latter was to perform the same service for the former.

To illustrate the ready ingenuity of the early settlers, developed by their poverty, and remoteness from places where necessities could be purchased, we borrow an anecdote from "Ford's History of Illinois," related of James Leinen, a well-known pioneer of Monroe county, and an old-style Baptist preacher. A farmer by occupation, "He manufactured harness as they were required. Being one day employed in plowing a piece of stubble ground, on turning out for dinner, as was his wont, he left the harness on the beam of the plow. His son, not differing from the proverbial minister's boy, perhaps, who had assisted him by removing the clogging straw from the plow with a pitchfork, remained behind long enough to conceal one of the collars, that he might have a playing spell while his father was occupied in making another. But his plot failed; on returning after dinner and missing the collar, his father, reflecting a few minutes, promptly divested himself of his leather breeches, stuffed the legs with stubble, straddled them across the neck of the horse for a collar, and plowed the re-

mainder of the day bare-legged, requiring the assistance of his truantly-inclined boy all the time." At this day, to provide for such a mishap, half a day would have been spent in going to town after another collar, and the boy would probably gain his point.

Pioneer Mills.—Among the first were the "band mills." A description of one will not prove uninteresting. The plan was cheap. The horse-power consisted of a large upright shaft, some ten or twelve feet in height, with some eight or ten long arms let into the main shaft and extending out from it fifteen feet. Augur holes were bored into the arms on the upper side at the end, into which wooden pins were driven. This was called the "big wheel," and was, as has been seen, about twenty feet in diameter. The raw-hide belt or tug was made of skins taken off beef cattle, which were cut into strips three inches in width; these were twisted into a round cord or tug, which was long enough to encircle the circumference of the big wheel. There it was held in place by the wooden pins, then to cross and pass under a shed to run around a drum or what is called a "trunnel head," which was attached to the grinding apparatus. The horses or oxen were hitched to the arms by means of raw-hide tugs. Then walking in a circle the machinery would be set in motion. To grind twelve bushels of corn was considered a good day's work on a band mill.

The most rude and primitive method of manufacturing meal was by the use of the Grater. A plate of tin is pierced with many holes, so that one side is very rough. The tin is made oval, and then nailed to a board. An ear of corn was rubbed hard on this grater whereby the meal was forced through the holes, and fell into a vessel, prepared to receive it. An improvement on this was the Hand-mill. The stones were smaller than those of the band-mill and were propelled by man or woman power. A hole is made in the upper stone, and a staff of wood is put in it, and the other end of the staff is put through a hole in a plank above, so that the whole is free to act. One or two persons take hold of this staff and turn the upper stone as rapidly as possible. An eye is made in the upper stone, through which the corn is put into the mill, with the hand, in small quantities to suit the mill, instead of a hopper. A mortar, wherein corn was beaten into meal, is made out of a large round log three or four feet long. One end is cut or burnt out so as to hold a peck of corn, more or less, according to circumstances. This mortar is set one end on the ground, and the other up, to hold the corn. A sweep is prepared over the mortar so that the spring of the pole raises the piston, and the hands at it force it so hard down on the corn that, after much beating, meal is manufactured.

The picture here drawn of the pioneers, their modes of living, their customs, and amusements, while lacking entire completeness, we feel is not inaccurate and untruthful.

CHAPTER IX.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION—MARION AND CLINTON COUNTIES.

BY B. E. HOFFMAN.



COMPARATIVELY speaking, Illinois in common with all the Western States, has drawn largely on Europe for its population; in fact, the very colonization of our State is the work of European immigrants, who established various settlements as early as 1680. St. Clair, the parent county of these, and a majority of the other counties of Illinois, contained a number of European colonies years before Illinois had become a State. We mention here, 1682, Cahokia and its daughters,

Prairie du Pont and Prairie du Rocher, French colonies, which, however, received reinforcements from England, Ireland and Germany about the year 1780, Dutch Hollow, a German settlement in the north-west of St. Clair county, founded by L. Schoenberger, P. Markee, and Charles Germann in 1802, and Dutch Hill, in the southern part of the county on the right bank of the Kaskaskia (Okaw) river, founded by Bernard Steiner and others, natives of Switzerland, about the year 1815. Turkey Hill and Shiloh, originally settled by American pioneers, became German settlements in 1830 and 1833.

The immigration of Germans into the Western States prior to 1830 was very limited in numbers. A most careful research of the records of St. Clair county enabled us to find some twenty German families, or, to state it more accurately, German names among the population of the county up to the year 1830.

There was, however, quite a considerable immigration of Germans into this country at an earlier period, and as this immigration is usually underrated in point of numbers as well as in point of quality, the following remarks may give a more correct view of it:—

Hon. Gustavus Koerner, of Belleville, in his recent work, "The German Element," estimates that not less than one hundred and fifty thousand adult Germans had come to the American colonies prior to the war of independence; and as the whole population of those colonies was less than three millions, the above number is by no means insignificant.

It is also said that those Germans did not excel in mental development, etc. True, the overwhelming numbers of those German pioneers were drawn from the poorest and most oppressed classes—the peasantry and the trades. But it should be borne in mind that these poor peasants and oppressed tradesmen had enjoyed a proportionally better school-education than persons from similar stations of life in England or France. Germany enjoyed a public school system as early as the year 1600; and although the war of thirty years, 1618 to 1648, had almost laid waste the beautiful land and had reduced the people to poverty and semi-barbarism, the years of peace following soon restored the school-system. During the succeeding century, the public schools flourished again, and Sunday-schools provided for a continual education even after the youths had quitted the public schools. Neither England nor France had made any provisions for the education and instruction in their rural districts during said century.

It is not our province here to state the "quality" of the English or French immigrant of that period, nor to what measures the government of France resorted in order to populate the wilds of Canada and the swamps of Louisiana, nor to relate how and by whom Great Britain undertook to colonize Georgia. History has told all that. While this forcible and compulsory system prevailed with them, the German immigrants, usually under the leadership of their teachers and preachers, came of their own accord, with the desire to enjoy the free and liberal institutions of the colonies, and with the firm resolution to found homes for themselves and their children by hard and honest labor. It is needless to say that they succeeded—almost every county of this vast continent bears witness to it. They left their homes—alas, not happy homes in many instances—poor, oppressed, and bowed down with the bitter woe of parting forever from beloved friends, but determined and resolute.

The immigrants of the earlier part of last century belonged to certain religious Protestant sects, which were not recognized by the home government—Mennonites, Re-baptists, and other. Later and larger numbers resolved to emigrate to escape from the ravages of the continuous and destructive wars of France against Germany.

They came from the Rhine province known as the "Palatinate," and were also Protestants.

Among them are found a large number of teachers and clergymen, some merchants, skilful mechanics, and wealthy agriculturists. Churches and schools were erected simultaneously with the huts and dwellings of the immigrants. The German in America has ever remained a firm friend of the public schools, and there is probably nothing upon which he can look with more pride and satisfaction than upon the fact, that nearly all his prominent or leading countrymen have labored for the improvement of our school-system with zealous hearts and liberal hands.

This early immigration centered in Pennsylvania, although a goodly number sought and found homes in New York and Maryland. The teacher and preacher mentioned above took care to remain in correspondence with their people in the fatherland, and to perpetuate its language on this side of the ocean. In this their success is remarkable and astonishing, as the present, the fifth or sixth generation is to this day conversant with the language. In the course of a century and a half the Pennsylvania Dutchman has become a type, almost as frequently met or mentioned as the famous Yankee of New England.

This typical Pennsylvania Dutchman is found among the very first settlers in Marion and Clinton counties. Other chapters of this work will mention names. The majority of the members of the German Baptist Church in Stephenson township, Marion county, are of this stock, "thorough Germans," as Rev. A. Neher expressed himself in reference to them.

The early German immigrant had also acquired an enviable reputation as to honesty and reliability. "He did not think it smart to evade paying a just debt."

We will here add a few words in reference to the hardships and privations endured by these early settlers, first in getting to this country, and next in making a start in life. A voyage across the Atlantic in our days of steam and palatial vessels, is an enjoyable tour of ten or twelve days' duration, affording to the traveler all the luxuries of two continents, and the full comforts of a first-class hotel for the same price that the poor emigrant of 1750 had to pay for a miserable berth in the crowded steerage of a sailing vessel. And now let us hear what an emigration trip of 1750 amounted to. Gottlieb Mittelberger, in his "*Reise nach Pennsylvanien*," (voyage to Pennsylvania,) gives a vivid description of one. Mittelberger undertook a voyage to America in said year, to deliver an organ built in Heilbronn for a German church in Philadelphia, to that city. He embarked on a river craft, down the Neckar and Rhine to Rotterdam. A number of emigrants had also taken passage on his boat. The trip to Rotterdam alone was worse than annoying, as the authorities of the countless petty states along the river would extort duty on all baggage, thus delaying the river trip past endurance, as there were not less than thirty-six such inspections and examinations, which, as Mittelberger complains, are by no means expedited, inasmuch as the "gentlemen of custom-houses" take their leisure or convenience to attend to them. Rotterdam is finally reached; Mr. Mittelberger, together with some four hundred emigrants are packed, sardine-like, into the steerage of a small ship. His description of the condition of affairs in this "hades" is brief: "Stench, horror, vomiting, fever, flux, headache, heat, sores, hunger, thirst, fear, want, vermin and wailing!"

The few remaining in health would sometimes burst out in maledictions, cursing one another, or themselves and the hour of their birth; but chiefly they would cry vengeance against the "kidnappers" who had induced them to embark on this ship. Children under eight years of age would hardly ever survive. "I have seen

thirty-two little corpses thrown into the sea," says Mittelberger.

This voyage from Rotterdam to Philadelphia lasted one hundred and five days, and the expenses amounted to eighty dollars per adult. Those who had paid this amount were permitted to leave the ship at Philadelphia, the others had to wait until they were "bought," and liberated by their purchasers. It was a kind of servitude into which these poor people sold themselves, and it took years to regain their liberty.

"Every day," says Mittelberger, "brought Dutchmen, Englishmen and high Germans from Philadelphia and other towns, some probably a hundred miles off, to the ships having human freight from Europe on board, in order to select persons suitable for their purposes. They bargain with them about the duration of their servitude. Healthy adults get off with three or four years. Youth from ten to fifteen years have to serve to their twenty-first year. Many parents trade off their own children in order to free themselves from the ship's owner, who had furnished transportation on credit. Families are frequently separated in this manner never to be united again. If any one undertakes to run away from his master because of cruel treatment, he will not get far, for the laws in reference to the capture of such fugitives are severe and strictly enforced, and high rewards are offered and paid to the captors. Europeans thus sold and bought have to work very hard, for their masters are constantly clearing new fields. Our countrymen soon find out that oaken stumps in America are not any softer than oaken stumps in Germany."

Mittelberger remained three years in Philadelphia; he also tells of a ship loaded with emigrants, three hundred and forty in number, that reached Philadelphia after a voyage of one hundred and eighty-three days, having lost three hundred and eight of its passengers by sickness.

As stated above, the first settlement of Germans in Illinois took place in the county of St. Clair, as early as 1802. Madison county comes next. It became the home of German settlers about the year 1809, when G. Barnsbach founded a colony south of Edwardsville. Ferdinand Ernst, a wealthy gentleman from the north of Germany, the kingdom of Hanover, came to the west about the year 1818, for the purpose of selecting a proper locality for a colony of North Germans—"Platt Deutsche."

Anticipating that Vandalia, the future capital of Illinois, would soon develop into a flourishing city, he bought large tracts of land in Fayette county. His colonists suffered much from climatic diseases, and could not be prevailed on to remain. A few only stayed with Ernst who, after having sacrificed a considerable fortune, died in the midst of his few remaining friends about the year 1820. His widow, a most highly educated lady, and of great amiability, removed to Vandalia, and remained for many years the centre of attraction in the society of said city.

The German families who had come with Ernst, and had remained in the vicinity of Vandalia, acquired considerable wealth, and many of them occupied prominent positions in social and political life.

The counties of Clinton and Marion came in for their share of European immigrants at a later period of time. The first census of these counties, taken in 1825, does not mention the nationality of the people enumerated. A careful scrutiny of the orthography of those names failed to disclose any German names. Clinton county had, at an early period, become the home of some English and Irish immigrants, who had settled at Carlyle and north-east of it. The records of the courts in said county give no account of the naturalization of those foreigners, and it is to be presumed that

they had become naturalized in other states, or that they were the descendants of naturalized foreigners.

The first foreigner naturalized in Clinton county was Samuel Webster, an Englishman, Sept. 23, 1840. The very record of his naturalization bears witness that the proceeding was new to the officers of the court; it covers more than two pages of a closely written record book.

The first German settlement in the county was the incidental work of two German adventurers, who were strolling through Illinois on a hunting expedition. Ferdinand Boehne and Friederich Hemann, both from the then kingdom of Hanover, had arrived in Baltimore about the year 1833. Their intention, however, was to explore the west for a home, and in order to raise the necessary means for such an excursion, they hired out to work. Early in 1834 we see them in company with Thomas Johnson, an Englishman, on a hunting tour in Illinois. They came to Clinton county, and at Johnson's suggestion, resolved to locate there permanently. Johnson, being possessed of some money, furnished the necessary means to purchase the improvements made by some Americans in the vicinity of the present village of Germantown, and the trio now went to farming in good earnest. There is no better farmer than the North German peasant, and the success of these men as farmers proves this assertion. The location selected was by no means a desirable one. The lands were flat and badly drained, so as to offer constant obstacles to successful farming, and besides, to be the continuous cause of malarial diseases. The numerous tombs in the village cemetery tell a sad and frightful tale of the sufferings of those early settlers and their families. The same year—1834—brought Frederick Hedemann and family, seven in number, to the settlement; they located one mile north, towards Breese. Theodor Vornholt and Franz Hankap arrived in 1835. The latter had crossed the ocean with Boehne and Hemann. The following year brought Joseph Hankap, a brother of Franz, Henry Siebenburgen, called "Kleiner," (Shorty), Conrad Vornholt, brother of Theodor, Heinrich Atken, and Bernhard Hahnwinkel with family, wife, son, and two daughters, the younger of whom afterwards became the second wife of Ferdinand Boehne. Nicolas Frerker, a friend of Atken's, arrived a few months later, and bought the improvement right of Joe Orten, a Mormon. Frerker is still living on the same place, a farmer in easy circumstances. His friend, Herman Koelker, came with him to share the trials and privations of pioneer life.

Marcus Warhtel, Hermann Westermann, Christopher Guithues, Bernhard Mersmann and Heinrich Lampen arrived before the year 1840. Several of these men will be mentioned in the chapter on civil history, as they occupied official positions in the county.

The naturalization of Germans in Clinton county commences in 1841 with Ferdinand Boehne, his witnesses being Benjamin Bond and Zophar Case; his certificate of naturalization is dated June 10, 1841. In 1842, at the August election F. Boehne was elected a member of the county commissioners' court, after having served previously as assessor of the "Dutch" district, (official name) where his friend Hemann was officiating as justice of the peace.

Boehne, during his first term of office—1842 to 1845—had Americanized the orthography of his name, spelling it *Baine*, and signing the records as Baine. He was re-elected in 1845, by which time the German element had become somewhat stronger, and more respected. His district was now called the "German" district, and Boehne signed his name correctly. Mr. Boehne died before his term of office was ended—in the spring of 1848. The citizens of Clinton county assembled in public meeting at Carlyle on the 31st

of March, 1848, passed the following resolution in reference to the death of county commissioner Boehne:

Resolved, That we keenly feel and realize the loss our county has sustained in the death of Hon. Ferdinand Boehne, a member of our county court, that, while living, his life was that of a good citizen and a pure patriot, and as a member of said court, he had but few equals and no superiors. In thus speaking we feel assured that we are reflecting the sentiments of his surviving brethren of our county court and of our fellow-citizens in general, and that this resolution be spread upon the records of the Clinton county court.

J. M. WEBSTER, *Pres.*

ZOPHAR CASE; *Sec.*

Returning to the subject of naturalization of foreigners, we mention the names of the following persons:—*November Term, 1842*—Franz Hankap, Frederick Hemann,* Franz H. Schrader, Frederick Ottens, Theodor Vonholt, Henry Hinkamp, John H. Kniepmann, Herman Holker, Hermann Hemann, Herman Ahlers and Nicolas Frerker. *April Term, 1843*—Konrad Vonholt, Henry Hemann, Herman Westermann, Hermann Nordhurst, Henry Hilms, Henry Albers, John Gerhard Beeker, Bernhard Koebbe, Christopher Schwake. *September Term, 1843*—Frederick Hannewinkel, Owen Mulligan, E. Tackle, Gerhard Michehl, Patrick Boyle. *October, 1845*—Bernhard H. Kopmann, John Bernhard Meissmann. *April, 1846*—Ferdinand Beeker, Hermann Stockmann, William Molitor, Frederick Baumhuetter. *October, 1847*—Michael Cantwell, G. W. Welker, Edward Lynch. 1848—Eduard Mueller, Henry Westerfeldhaus, Henry Rickewerd, Franz Albers. 1849—Thomas Hood, John Burnside. 1850—James Russell, Eberhard Leonhardt. 1851—Henry Gaerbersmann, Frederick Weber and Gerhard Schlarmann.

The number of foreigners subsequently naturalized in the county of Clinton is not large, viz., 813 in thirty years, a large majority nearly 95 per cent. of them are Germans.

The largest portion of the German immigrants mentioned above selected the Boehne settlement for their home. Nearly all came from the north of Germany, and were faithful and devout Catholics. Simultaneously with building habitations for themselves, they set to work to erect a church and school-house, making sacrifices of their own comforts in order to raise the means for having a pastor and teacher in their settlement; at this writing the church edifice in Germantown is one of the largest and finest in Southern Illinois, and the schools of the settlements are considered the best in the county. While the German language has been preserved by the exertions of the priests and teachers, the English has not been neglected. The settlement, not 50 years old as yet, has prospered despite natural disadvantages in a wonderful manner. The north German is an energetic, though conservative man, his endurance and perseverance has become proverbial, and whatever he cannot accomplish others need not try. Another interesting and characteristic feature of the Germantown settler is his faithful adherence to the democratic party. This locality has attracted the attention and admiration of the whole democratic party of the state. In 1868 when the republican party placed U. S. Grant in nomination for the presidency, the Germantown precinct of Clinton county cast a *unanimous* vote for Seymour and Blair, and became the banner precinct of democracy in Illinois.

The state central committee donated a beautiful banner with proper inscription to the faithful democrats of Germantown. It should be stated also that J. H. Niemeyer, the only republican in

the precinct at that time—1868—was on the same day elected police magistrate by an almost unanimous vote of his democratic fellow-citizens. Niemeyer, however, did not vote at that election. Germantown has furnished its quota of county officials, who will be briefly mentioned hereafter.

A second German settlement, New Baden, nine miles west of Germantown, is next to be mentioned. It is in a manner a colony of Mascoutah, in St. Clair county, inasmuch as the founders hailed from there. Adam Emig, however, reports that Germantown should be credited with its foundation, as some Germantown teamsters had sunk a well at the present site of New Baden, in order to water their horses and cattle when going to or coming from St. Louis.

Hieronimus Speiser, formerly from St. Clair county, thinking that wherever teams needed water, teamsters might want something else, opened a saloon and eating-house at the place about the year 1844, when Adam Emig, John Hiegler, Philip and George Graeser, all former residents of St. Clair county and natives of the "Palatinate," that beautiful province on the Rhine, settled in the vicinity. Next came the Scharth family, father and three sons, Adam, Jacob and Henry Reut, brothers, and John G. Meyer. He and Emig joined Capt. Raith's company of volunteers in the Mexican war and participated in the battle of Buena Vista. In later years, Emig, erected and operated a distillery in said settlement. Dr. Geiger and his brother Charles, Valentine Heintzman and the Wanger family, Anthony Herbstreit,—elected county commissioner in 1873—and the Singler brother arrived about the year 1847. New Baden is south German in all its features and offers quite a contrast when compared to sober and sedate Germantown. The favorite motto of the Palatinate:

"Lustig Pfalz—Gott erhalts"

might be rendered in English,

"Palatinate so gay,

Lord save it! we pray."

The settlement of New Baden experienced a sad loss in the destruction by fire of the large steam mill in 1870, erected by Teichmann, Fries and Scheirer, in 1864, at a cost of \$75,000. The mill has not yet been rebuilt.

At the time of founding New Baden in the west, another German settlement was effected in the north—at what is now known as Jamestown. The first European settlers there were David Herbegger, Abraham Frike,—Knopp, Mathias Leonhard, Peter Barth, Lewis G. Meyers—post-master at present—Christian Steiner and others, natives of Switzerland and Baden, and former residents of the well known Swiss colony of Highland, in Madison county, Illinois.

In later years—from 1850 to 1862—immigration assumed larger proportions, but did not locate in distinct settlements. It spread over the whole county, giving the western half the preference. Trenton seems to have attracted particular attention. Joseph Hanke, Esq., at present, and since 1874 supervisor of his township, has furnished the writer with various data in reference to his village. A blacksmith named Goettige had located his shop at the present site of Trenton, probably as early as 1845. Joseph Hauke opened a store there in 1850, and in company with William Schaeffer of Trenton and John Buchter of Highland commenced sinking a coal shaft in 1863. After years of labor and great sacrifice of wealth, success crowned their enterprise in developing a seven feet seam of excellent coal. The mine, 315 feet deep, is at present operated by Mr. Hanke, sole proprietor, with about 70 laborers.

Mathias Leonhard, Jacob Peter, George Fischer (now in Belleville,) Constant Ambrose, Christian Hohe, John Riemann, Lewis

* Hemann had served from 1839 to 1841 as assessor of the fourth or "Dutch" district of Clinton county, and was elected Justice of the peace in 1841.

Riemann* and Melchior Zimmermann† with those mentioned above, were the early comers. At present the village and public school administration are wholly in the hands of Germans, as are also the principal manufactories, stores and shops, with few exceptions.

Aviston.—A large number of its leading business men are Germans, among whom we mention H. H. Heinmann, Henry Tillmann, Gerhard Beck, Lippsmeyer and Marks, H. J. Dorre, Mauntel, Bulte & Co., and others.

Breese.—Some of its early German inhabitants have passed away. We mention Bernhard Boehne, lumber yard; Frank Marks, merchant; Charles Doerris, mechanic; and Gottlieb Blattner, formerly assessor and treasurer of Clinton county, 1861 to 1865. The township history of Breese enumerates the present business firms of the village.

Carlyle.—Among the early Germans of Carlyle are to be mentioned Alois Witmar, a blacksmith; John Bohr, a carpenter; Hon. F. A. Lietze, an attorney, county surveyor from 1857 to 1862, and county clerk *ad interim* (during the official term of Christopher H. Guithues) Henry Hess, Anton Hubert, Frank Hankamp—died in the army—and Philip Conrad. At present a large proportion of the business houses of Carlyle is in the hands of Germans, who have also monopolized the saloons and shops.

Damiansville and New Memphis are almost wholly German. The township history contains all to be said about them.

Marion county has not drawn heavily on Europe for its population. The first foreigners that came to the county arrived in 1838. They were subjects of the emperor of Russia, probably exiled Poles. Only three of them became naturalized citizens, Maximilian Pendzinski, S. Joseph Wmrowski and Felix Boezkiewicz—August term, 1843. Boezkiewicz had landed in New York in 1833; he was a political refugee, and a man of polish and education. In June, 1862, Dennis Rooney and John Cleney, two Irishmen, were naturalized, and in 1864 a German named Jacob Hendrick was made a citizen. There is really but little foreign population in the county, except one of very recent date, consisting of immigrants just arrived; they are Germans, and seem to settle in the south-east of the county.

The laying out of Centralia and Central city attracted a number of Germans from St. Clair and Washington counties, and other parts of the state. One of the first to arrive was Edward Merkel, a baker. He kept the first saloon in Centralia. He died in 1877, leaving a large estate. Wilhelm Surizeller may have been there a year or two sooner; he lived west of the city, but sold out and moved away years ago. John Peltier, a blacksmith, came in 1852. He is still a resident of Centralia. John Ziek, a barber, deputy-sheriff at one time, and town collector afterwards. Peter Heiss, proprietor of the Centralia Farmers' Mills, settled here in 1853. In the following year arrived Ferdinand Kohl, one of the most enterprising and successful Germans of Marion county. Every public improvement of any consequence can be traced to him; to wit: coal mines, nail mill, gas works, water supply, and the German school and church. He was formerly largely engaged in merchandizing, and is now in the banking business. Jacob Erbes, general grocery store, and partner of F. Kohl, is a splendid business man. Jacob Kohl, brother of Ferdinand, furniture manufacturer, well-to-do. T. Hensler, carpenter, died in 1867, leaving a fine estate. His son, Berthold, is at present an alderman of the city. Joseph Droll, a musician, opened for the Centralians a public beer garden, "Flora," west of the city. Peter Klipper, "theatrical

hall," first performance in 1858, at present superintendent of the gas works of the city. In 1855 and 1856 came Valentine Betz, the first fruit farmer; he died in 1878, leaving quite a large estate; his children, four in number, did not enjoy it however. Betz had become the victim of misplaced confidence, inasmuch as he endorsed the paper of unworthy friends to great amounts. Fritz Kreiter, a soldier in the Mexican war, a carpenter. August Jan, a butcher, died in 1872. John Betz, a brother of Valentine, formerly a resident of Carrollton, Louisiana, has now the best and most extensive fruit farm in the county, and a monster cider press and a fruit distillery. Henry Kurth commenced his career as clerk in a hotel, 1856, owns now three farms and is the proprietor of Union Hall. He was police magistrate for several terms. John Feigenbutz, hotel. John Doering, druggist. Fridolin Schlagoeter, builder and cabinet maker, and Charles Sickel, cooper, settled in Central City about the year 1856. Schlagoeter and Sickel are still living.

In later years Centralia became the home of John Besant, a carpenter, and now a strawberry farmer. Nicholas Zehntmeier. Jacob Grosch, Martin Pfeifer, Raymond Woehl, George Trapp, Peter and Henry G. Wehrheim, Charles Kaiser, merchants and mechanics. M. B. Saddler, now mayor of the city, arrived in 1862. George H. Brenning, publisher of the *Union*, a German Weekly, and came from New Orleans in 1869. In 1857 he had become the owner of a plantation in St. Charles parish, and subsequently judge of the parish court, in Jefferson parish, enlisted in the Union army at an early date, was provost marshal in 1864 and 1865 in New Orleans, and lieutenant-colonel of the 14th N. Y. cavalry. To him the writer is indebted for the data in reference to the Germans of Centralia. The township history will mention the recent arrivals, and speak of the various German societies of the city of Centralia.

The Germans of Illinois, like those of other states, proved themselves worthy sons of our federal republic. The call to arms was responded to by them with alacrity. Our chapter on patriotism will treat this subject more at length. All German settlements sent their full quota, and the small town of Trenton, mentioned above, alone sent out nearly sixty men, or all the able-bodied men it contained.

Among the roster of administrative county officers we find at a very early date the name of Ferdinand Boehne, county commissioner from 1842 to 1848; T. H. Heidemann, associate county justice, 1861 to 1865; Frederick Becker, associate county judge, 1869 to 1873; Anthony Herbstreit, commissioner from 1873 to 1874.

Among the county treasurers are to be found the following naturalized citizens, to wit: Gottlieb Blattner, 1861 to 1865; Bernhard Dumstorff, 1865 to 1867; Chas. Hoeger, from 1867 to 1869; John Schuster, from 1869 to 1873; George Gundlach, appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. T. Scott, 1877. Stephan Ackermann, elected in 1877. Ackermann, not being a citizen, resigned his office at once.

German sheriffs:—George Gundlach, 1864 to 1866; William Schaeffer, 1866 to 1868; Fritz Dorries, 1870 to 1872; Charles Hoeger, 1872 to 1876. Hoeger resigned in July, 1876. (See chap. on civil history.)

German clerks: Christopher H. Guithues,* county clerk from 1857 to 1865; H. A. Nichoff, circuit clerk from 1872 to date, and Henry Schuermann, county clerk from 1873 to date.

* Guithues, being reported to the federal government, experienced the consequences of the tingling of Seward's little bell. He was arrested by U. S. authorities in the night of Sept. 5th, 1862, and taken to Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., and subsequently released, without trial. He resumed the duties of his office in November, 1862. Guithues subsequently removed to Effingham Co., Ill., where he took charge of a school. He died early in the year 1881. The cause of his arrest was utterances made by him supposed to be detrimental to the general government.

* Hohe and the Riemanns are the builders of the village, Hohe furnishing the brick, and the Riemanns the lumber and carpenter work.

† Zimmermann fell in the battle of Murfreesborough, 1863.

Among the supervisors of the county who took charge of the administration in April, 1874, the following German names are to be noted:—Henry Usselmänn of Germantown, Conrad Wanger of Looking Glass, Anthony Hubert and E. Doenewald of Carlyle, Henry Schrage of St. Rose, and Joseph Hanke of Sugar Creek (Trenton).

In 1875: F. Becker of Germantown, Joseph Petermeyer of St. Rose, H. O. Netemeyer of Looking Glass, Joseph Hanke of Sugar Creek, and Anthony Huber of Carlyle.

The present board, 1881, have the following naturalized Germans among their number, to wit: Philip Eder of Wade, H. O. Netemeyer of Looking Glass, L. S. Lamb of Wheatfield, J. B. Wobbe of Germantown, Joseph Hanke of Sugar Creek, Joseph Petermeyer of St. Rose, Henry Usselmänn of Breese, and Frederick Heitmeier of Carlyle.

The board consisting of fifteen members, the German element of the county seems to be represented in keeping with its German population.

The German is more readily Americanized than any other foreigner, and seems to be appreciated by the native American on that account. The motive for this rapid process of Americanizing may principally be sought in the advantages arising to the foreign-born citizen by thus accommodating himself at once to the laws, customs, and the language of the land. The immigrant German, in seeking occupation, cares little for the nationality of the man who employs him; in fact, it may be said that if any preference is shown, it is to the American employer, as the desire to learn the language of the land is paramount.

In politics the German will most always be found to follow his own judgment; and the frequent accusation that he is or can be led by some prominent countryman has absolutely no foundation. He is less party-ridden than any other citizen. The political history of the United States, during the preceding period of twenty years, proves this assertion.

When we assert that the German is ready and apt to Americanize, we do not mean to say that he is willing to give up all characteristic features of his nationality. He does not mean to give up his ideas of social freedom, and adheres to his national love of merry song and music.

In regard to social tyranny, as still existing in certain native circles, and prejudicial exclusiveness, he will not conform or Americanize; indeed, his proverbial stubbornness in his opposition has led to, one might almost say, a Germanizing process of this people. In fact, true Americanism and Germanism are scarcely antagonistic. Our so-called Americanism, however, contains still a deal of old Anglicism; it is the only feature in Americanism obnoxious to the German, and he will continue to butt against it.

The German in America is almost always found to prosper. His industry on one side, frugality* on the other, and natural sagacity combine to insure success.

**Frugality.* An American wag, to illustrate this frugality, even in regard to the expected heavenly bliss, gives the following anecdote:—

"An aged German couple, whose children had all founded their own households, were now left alone. They had a sufficiency of all they needed, but were not happy in all their affluence. One winter night they were seated in easy chairs by a cheerful fire. They seemed to be in deep thought; not a word was said for hours. Finally the old lady broke the silence by saying:—'O Hans, I wish I were in heaven!' 'Yes, yes, Catharine,' said Hans, 'and I wish I were in the beer-house!' 'What!' exclaimed the old lady, in anger, 'you selfish man, you always desire the best thing for yourself.'"

CHAPTER X.

CIVIL HISTORY OF MARION AND CLINTON COUNTIES.



MARION COUNTY.

THE territory of this county, prior to January 24, 1823, belonged to that of Jefferson and Fayette counties. It was named in honor of General Marion, a brave and gallant soldier of the Revolutionary war. At the time of its organization a small number of "squatters" had made it their home. These people had principally come from the southern states,—Tennessee, Georgia, and the Carolinas; a few from Virginia and Pennsylvania. Though southern people, and with the system of slavery still tolerated in the state, we find scarcely any slaves in the county at the time of the first official census, 1825, from which fact it is to be inferred that the population was drawn from the poorer class of the states mentioned. Lee and Lambert entered the first land in the county, the west half of the south-east quarter of section nine, in township two north, of range two west. Smith and Lee entered the east half of said quarter,—all on Dec. 9, 1819. Neither of these men were residents of the county. From this date to the 24th of January, 1823, one thousand and forty acres were entered in four different townships by actual and bona fide settlers, to wit: James Roberts, James Young, James Piles, Fred. Phelps and William Maxwell. Ninety-five of the one hundred families of the county remained squatters for many years. Scarcely any land entries were made between the years 1823 and 1836. How these people, whose worldly possessions did not average \$27 00 per head, came to burden themselves with the expenses of a county administration, is a question to which we could not find an answer, nor even an explanation.

The act of the legislature, creating this county, is as follows, to wit:

AN ACT ESTABLISHING MARION COUNTY.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted* by the people of the state of Illinois represented in the general assembly, That all that tract of country lying within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning where the base line intersects the third principal meridian, twenty-four miles; thence east along the lines dividing townships four and five, twenty-four miles to the range line dividing ranges four and five, east; thence south with the said range line, twenty-four miles to the base line; thence west to the place of beginning, shall constitute a separate county, to be called Marion.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice for said county, the following persons are appointed commissioners, viz.: Andrew Bankson, William Hicks, and John G. Fitch, which said commissioners or a majority of them, being first duly sworn before some judge, or justice of the peace, in this state, faithfully to take into view the convenience of the people, the situation of the settlement, with an eye to the future population, and the eligibility of the place, shall meet on the second Monday of May next, at the house of James Roberts, in said county, and proceed to examine and determine on the place for the permanent seat of justice, and designate the same; *provided*, the proprietor or proprietors of the land shall give to the said county for the purpose of erecting public buildings, a quantity of land not less than twenty acres, to be laid out in lots and sold by the county

commissioners for that purpose; but should the proprietor or proprietors of the land refuse or neglect to make the donation aforesaid, then and in that case, it shall be the duty of the commissioners to fix on some other place for the seat of justice of said county, as convenient as may be to the inhabitants of said county, which place being fixed and determined upon, the commissioners shall certify under their hands and seals, and return the same to the next county commissioners' court in the county aforesaid, which court shall cause an entry thereof to be made in their books of record.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That until public buildings shall be erected for the purpose, the courts shall be held at the house of James Young in said county.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the said county shall constitute a part of the second judicial circuit, and circuit courts shall be holden therein, at such times as may hereafter be fixed by law.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That an election shall be held at the house of James Young on the second Monday of April next, for one sheriff, one coroner, and three county commissioners for said county, who shall hold their offices until the next general election, and until their successors be qualified, and that James Roberts, Joseph Hensley and Joshua Piles be judges of said election: *Provided*, that said judges may appoint their own clerk, and that said election shall in all respects be conducted according to the provisions of an act regulating elections, passed at the last session of the general assembly.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the citizens of Marion county shall vote for senators and representatives to the general assembly, in conjunction with the citizens of Jefferson and Hamilton at such precincts as may be laid off by their county commissioners agreeable to law.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That each of the commissioners appointed to fix the county-seat of Marion county, shall receive a compensation of two dollars per day, for each and every day they may be necessarily employed in performing that duty.

Approved January 24, 1823,
EDWARD COLES, Governor.

Before entering upon a recital of events, the writer would cast a glance at the population of the county on its very birthday.

The fortunate discovery of the first county census, taken by R. C. Chance, in the autumn of 1825, and filed with the clerk of the county on the 26th of November of said year, renders it possible to give our readers a complete list of the early residents of the county. We here introduce the names of the heads of families, and call the attention of the reader to other interesting incidents.

Samuel Huff; Isaac McClelland—member of the county board from 1836 to 1838, associate county judge from 1857 to 1861; died 1880, aged 85. Eli McKinney; James Martin; Samuel Martin—owner of a horsemill; James Young—first permanent resident of the county, having arrived in 1813. The first sessions of the circuit court and of the county board were held at his house; Matthew Young—is a brother of James Young and still living; Aaron Hicks—member of the first county board, contracted for and built the first court-house; Ebenezer Daggett, Henry Lee; Dorcas Tully; Christiana Tully; Malachi Ware, Michael Radcliffe; William Carrigan; D. R. Chance—one of the first justices of the peace, and census commissioner in 1825; Henry Walker; William Taylor; Simon Albert; Richard Piles; William Albert; Hardy Foster—a native of Georgia, township and village named after him, county commissioner and member of the legislature, died in 1864; Thomas Neal—removed to Edgingham county, lost his life by an accident, being crushed to

death by a wagon in 1854: John S. Davis; Thomas Fulton; William King; Darvinton Baldrige; William Pursley; John Davidson; Samuel Davidson, Green Depriest; John Warren; Robert Nichols; James Piles; Henry McDonald; Jesse Griffin; William Gunnerson; John W. Nichols; William Marshall—first justice of the peace, county surveyor, member of the legislature from 1830 to 1834; Joseph Hensley—justice of the peace for many years, and owner of a horsemill; Isam Watson; Robert Snodgrass; John Wilson—was called "St. John;" John Phelps; John Edington; Montgomery Ingram; Nathan Huff—removed to Texas in 1859; Jesse Nichols; Zadoc Phelps; Henry C. Nichols; Rufus Ricker—county clerk, circuit clerk, probate judge, post-master and inn-keeper; Leonard P. Piles; Mark Tully—owner of a horse-mill, first coroner, collector and sheriff later county commissioner, and contractor for the building of the second court-house; John Tully; William Nichols—owner of a horse-mill and a slave-holder; Thomas Ash—revolutionary soldier, North Carolina continentals, pensioned 1833; Robert Nichols; George Kell; William Gaston; Henry Rodes; Jacob Fulfer; Mary Galetton; William Ingram; Cowles Dunham; Isaac Fulfer; William Baldwin; Patrick Cowen; David Fulton; Abraham Romine—county commissioner, Romine township named after him; James Gcudy; Rosana Fulton; John Boucher; Cartworth P. Black; Samuel Eblen—revolutionary soldier, private Virginia continentals, pensioned April 12, 1834; John Eblen; Israel Jennings—a slaveholder, member of the legislature; Caswell Wanteres; Robert Bandy; Dorcas Bandy; J. P. Gaines; Jacob Albert; Samuel Shook; Lethe Dunkin; Nathaniel Litteral; Alfred Ray; Henry Ware; William Tully; Pegg Brack; Thomas How—hunter and fiddler; Solomon Allen; Benjamin Vermillion; Frederick Phelps; John Little; Thomas Partenson; Daniel Phelps; Wily Burton; G. Burton—a blacksmith; Lodrick Phelps; John Coles; Robert Man; Polly McKinney; Charles Radcliff; Josiah Fyke; and ——— Rogers.

The total number of inhabitants in 1825 was 557. There were 104 heads of families in the county, five of whom were widows. The voting population was 117. According to sex and color we have

White Males	273
White Females	282
Colored males, slaves	1
Colored females, slaves	1
Total	557

The principal pursuit of this people was farming, raising of stock and hunting; the census shows but one mechanic, a blacksmith. The morals were such as are usually found in new states, combativeness, the most prominent feature, outcropping at every occasion.

The early records of the circuit court exhibit countless cases of assault and battery, and in the treasurer's reports of those days, the fine, usually \$3.00, figures as largely almost as the tax. The Nichols and Davidsons seem to have been of genuine fighting stock, the indictments for assault and battery against them are legion.

Violations of the sixth commandment were also of frequent occurrence, as will hereafter be mentioned. Crimes against property did not occur, which may be partly owing to the circumstance, that the value of all the property of those 557 people did not quite amount to fourteen thousand dollars in 1824, a modest beginning indeed.

The commissioners appointed by the act creating the county, to select and locate the county seat, chose the present site of Salem for that purpose and secured a donation of thirty acres to the county.

The document, or deed of conveyance, was put on record on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1826, in words and figures as follows:

DONATION FOR COUNTY SEAT.

THIS indenture made this 6th day of June, A. D. 1826, between Rufus Ricker and Lydia his wife, and Mark Tully and Suky his wife, all of the county of Marion and state of Illinois, of the first part; and John S. Davis, Leonard P. Piles and Benjamin Vermillion, county commissioners for the county and state aforesaid, Witnesseth, that in conformity with an act of the legislature of the state of Illinois, passed at the third General Assembly of the state, Entitled: An Act establishing Marion county, Approved January 24th, 1823, That the parties of the first part have given, granted, bargained and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, and confirm unto the said parties of the second part, county commissioners for the county of Marion and to their successors in office, for the use and benefit of said county of Marion, in conformity with the laws of this state making donations for county seats, all that tract or parcel of land situate and being as follows, to wit: Commencing at a stake standing at the north-east quarter of section eleven in range two east, town two north; thence south seventeen chains and thirty-two links to a stake standing on the south-east quarter of said section eleven; thence west seventeen chains and thirty-two links; thence north seventeen chains and thirty-two links; thence east seventeen chains and thirty-two links to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres of land, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand, whatsoever of the said parties of the first part, either in law or equity of, in and to the above bargained premises, with the said hereditaments and appurtenances, to have and to hold the said piece of land to the said parties of the second part for the use and benefit of the said county of Marion, and to the sole and proper use and benefit of the said county forever,—And the said parties of the first part, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant, grant, bargain, promise, and agree to and with the said party of the second part and their successors, the above bargained premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the party of the second part and their successors in office against all and every person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part of the above-mentioned premises will forever warrant and defend.

In witness whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above-written.

RUFUS RICKER.	[SEAL.]
LYDIA RICKER.	[SEAL.]
MARK TULLY.	[SEAL.]
SUKY ^{her} TULLY.	[SEAL.]
mark.	

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of John Davidson and William Omelvary.

This deed was acknowledged before Leonard P. Piles, justice of the peace, and recorded on pages 14, 15, and 16, Book A, by Rufus Ricker, recorder

GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTY.

THE government of the county was entrusted to a board of commissioners, the first to be elected, as provided by special act of legislature recited above. Said election was held at the house of

James Young on the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1823. It was presided over by James Roberts, Joseph Hensley and Joshua Piles, and gave to the county its

First Board of Commissioners.—John Edington, Benjamin Vermillion, John Walling. 1823 to 1824.

The first meeting was held at the house of James Young on Monday, June 2, 1823.

The commissioners had received as credential the following certificate:

"We do hereby certify that John Edington, Benjamin Vermillion and John Walling were duly elected county commissioners for the county of Marion at an election held at the house of James Young on Monday, the 14th of April, 1823.

"Given under our hands this day above-written.

"JAMES ROBERTS,	} Judges.
"JOSEPH HENSLEY,	
"JOSHUA PILES,	

"WILLIAM MARSHALL,	} Clerks."
"AARON HICKS,	

The three commissioners took the oath of office before Rufus Ricker, whom they at once appointed clerk of said county commissioners' court. Ricker filed an official bond with Jesse Roberts as security. William Marshall was appointed treasurer, his bond—\$2,000—was signed by Jesse Roberts and John Edington, who also signed the official bond of Jesse Wade, appointed constable for East Fork. William Marshall was recommended to the governor as a suitable person for justice of the peace for the East Fork country, and John Walling for the "middle settlement." Next the county was divided into two districts, called respectively North and South, the line dividing said districts to be as follows: beginning where Crooked creek crossed the third principal meridian on the west side of the county, thence up said creek to the range line between two and three, thence east to the county line.

It was also ordered, that the inhabitants subject to militia duty be divided into two companies in conformity with the line dividing the county into districts, and that an election of officers be held on the 28th of June, in the South district, at Joseph Hensley's, with Dornon Baldrige, Samuel Huff and Samuel Martin as judges; and in the North district at James Roberts', with Mark Tully, Aaron Hicks and William Nichols as judges.

The result of those elections is not made a matter of record.

Samuel Huff and John Wilson were appointed overseers of the poor in the South, and William Nichols and William Davidson in the North district.

The first order for making an assessment for the purpose of levying a tax was also made on said day. The assessor was instructed to list horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, distilleries, pleasure-carriages, indentured servants and slaves for taxation, and extend a tax of one-half of one per centum.

The report of the commissioners to locate the seat of justice "was now laid before the board," to wit:

MARION CO., Ill., May 13, 1823.

We, the commissioners who were appointed by the legislature of the state of Illinois to fix the seat of justice for the county of Marion, after being duly sworn, according to law, have proceeded to view the situation of the county, and after examining the different donations offered, have decided that the permanent seat of justice shall be fixed on the east half of section eleven in township two north, range two east, the land of James Roberts, who donated thirty acres to the county for that purpose.

JOHN G. FITCH.
WILLIAM HICKS.

This report was accepted, and the court ordered, That the seat of justice for this county be known and designated by the name of *Salem*.

The clerk was instructed to advertise in the *Illinois Intelligencer* the sale of thirty lots, a part of those promised thirty acres. The sale was held on the second day of March, 1824, and brought \$986.50 in State paper, equal to \$328.83 in specie.

Jesse Roberts paid \$4.00 for tavern license for one year, the Board fixing the following rates for him: Each meal, 25 cts.; keeping a horse all night, 50 cts.; single feed, 25 cts.; lodging 12½ cts.; whisky, half-pint, 12½ cts.; rum, 25 cts. T. Baldrige also got license for \$2.00 per year.

Rufus Ricker was allowed the sum of \$18.00 in State paper for books and writing materials.

The court then adjourned to July 7, 1823.

At this term the court contracted with Aaron Hicks for the building of a court-house. In order to contrast the court-house of the early day with the stately building of our times, we briefly describe the former:

It was to be a log cabin, without windows, 20 by 30 feet, with log partitions extending to the roof, hewed logs, seven inches thick; the building to be one and one half stories high, with good hewed or sawed joists, enough for two loose plank floors, with two good doors, one through the partition, and the other through the wall, with good iron hinges, and lock and key for the outside door; to be covered with boards and weight polls, the cracks to be well chinked and daubed—all to be completed by the 1st of June, 1824, at a cost of \$499.00. Hicks was the lowest bidder, and the very fact that he did not make the \$500 full, shows that he knew something about contracts. The court house was finished according to "plans and specifications," and received by the commissioners on the 10th of April, 1824. It was occupied as such until August 1, 1837. The first county road laid out by the county commissioners was the one petitioned for by D. Baldrige. It began at the county line, near William Carrigan's, led past Samuel Eblen's, Israel Jennings' and Benjamin Vermillion's, in a direct line to Crooked Creek bridge, near Gilmore's, and had been viewed by John Bandy, Samuel Huff and William Taylor. Dornton Baldrige was appointed supervisor of said road, William Pursley of the northern part of the Vandalia and Golconda road, to Wm. Marshall's, Samuel Martin of the south part of said road to the county line, L. P. Piles of the old Vincennes road from the East county line to the ford of the creek, and Aaron Hicks from the ford of the creek to the West county line, and also of the road leading from Wm. Marshall's to Crooked Creek.

William Marshall, who, as Treasurer, had made the first assessment of the county, received \$3.00 in compensation for his work, resigned his office as Treasurer and Assessor on the 1st of December, 1823. He was probably getting rich too fast. The first Board did not serve out their term. John Walling's place was taken by Aaron Hicks in October, 1823, and John Edington resigned in January, 1824. L. P. Piles was elected February 2d to fill this vacancy. The revenue of the county for this first year of its existence had been very small, to wit:

Taxes levied and collected, less collector's commission of \$4.69	\$68 75
Licenses and fines	12 00
	\$80 75

John S. Davis was appointed Treasurer in place of Marshall, resigned, March 7, 1824. He received \$10.00 for making tax lists, and \$10 24½ for his services as Treasurer.

Second Board.—Benjamin Vermillion, Leonard P. Piles, Aaron Hicks, Commissioners. 1824 to 1826.

Aaron Hicks died in 1825, when J. L. Davis was elected to fill the vacancy.

The taxable property of the county had now increased to \$16,416.00, and the expected revenue at one-half of one per cent. was \$82.08!

Third Board.—John Edington, William King, C. P. Black, Commissioners. 1826 to 1828.

This Board caused the first jail to be built. Wm. Davidson and Henry Ware erected the building at an expense of \$270.00.

The two districts of the county heretofore mentioned were declared election precincts on the 4th of June, 1827, with polls at the court-house for the north and at James Martin's house for the south district. The latter was subdivided in the Walnut Hill and Romine districts, Sept. 3d, 1827.

The tax list of 1826, amounting to \$111.30, on valuation of \$22,260.00, was collected in full.

Fourth Board.—Hardy Foster, Wm. King, L. P. Piles, Commissioners. 1828 to 1830.

Ten more lots were sold by the county.

Fifth Board.—Hardy Foster, H. W. Higgins, Abram Romine, Commissioners. 1830 to 1832.

A new jail having become necessary, the Board contracted with W. Tully for the erection of one at \$500.00. North Fork precinct was established June 4th, 1832, with poll at the house of Eli Jones.

The first bridge of any magnitude was built across East Fork, the State having appropriated one hundred dollars in aid of the work, and seventy-nine dollars having been advanced to the county by voluntary loan subscriptions by twenty-two of her citizens, varying from \$1.00 by James Beaver, and \$13.00 by A. L. Miles.

Sixth Board.—Hardy Foster, Abram Romine, James J. Richardson. 1832 to 1834.

Seventh Board.—Hardy Foster, Abram Romine, James Gray, (resigned Nov. 28, 1835), Mark Tully, to fill vacancy. 1834 to 1836.

Eighth Board.—Mark Tully, Isaac McClelland, Benjamin Vermillion, 1836 to 1838.

The building of the second court-house was given in contract by this Board. Mark Tully took the contract at \$655.00, and was to finish it by August 1st, 1837. Tully gave up his contract in March, 1838, but was excused from paying damages. Nathaniel Adams completed the building, the total cost of which was \$799.43.

Ninth Board.—Under the State law of 1837, the members elected in 1838 were to serve respectively one, two, and three years. The Board consisted of W. H. Haynie, three years' term; Abram Romine, two years' term; Mark Tully, one year's term. 1838 to 1839.

The money realized from the various sales of court-house or county lots kept the treasury well supplied, and the Treasurer was instructed to loan \$300.00 of the county funds against well secured notes, payable in four months, with twelve per cent. interest. Up to this time the county taxes had been paid conscientiously. The first tax dodging is reported in 1838. The names of delinquents and amounts due are as follows:

Samuel Forkman, 50 cts.; John Simpson, 62½ cts.; Abner Farthing, 65 cts.; W. Woods, 67½ cts.; L. Farthing, 37½ cts.; Asa Ballard, 25 cts.; W. Galtney, 50 cts.; Isaac Barr, 12½ cts.; M. C. Wells, \$2.80; H. G. Burrow, 35 cts.; John Sanders, \$1.30; John Carter, 37½ cts.; James Homes, 20 cts.; and Leven Wootener, \$1.20. In all, \$9.92½.

Tenth Board.—W. H. Haynie, Abram Romine, Ephraim Meadow. 1839 to 1840.

11th Board.—Abram Romine, Ephraim Meadow, Josiah Fyke, 1840 to 1841.

12th Board.—Ephraim Meadow, Josiah Fyke, J. P. Rogers, 1841 to 1842.

13th Board.—Josiah Fyke, James P. Rogers, Isaac McClelland, 1842 to 1843.

14th Board.—James P. Rogers, Isaac McClelland, Ephraim Meadow, 1843 to 1844.

15th Board.—Isaac McClelland, Ephraim Meadow, James P. Rogers, 1844 to 1845.

16th Board.—Ephraim Meadow, James P. Rogers, Isaac McClelland, 1845 to 1846.

17th Board.—James P. Rogers, Isaac McClelland, Stanford A. Lasater, 1846 to 1847.

18th Board.—Isaac McClelland, Stanford A. Lasater, James P. Rogers, 1847 to 1848.

19th Board.—Stanford A. Lasater, James P. Rogers, John G. —, 1848 to 1849.

During the period of time from 1839 to 1849, no public works of any consequence were inaugurated. The commissioners transacted routine business exclusively, attended with accuracy to the county finances and kept the county out of debt. The increase of population and wealth was very small during that time, in fact until about the year 1853, when a grand railroad enterprise gave matters a powerful impetus.

The constitution of 1848 abolished the county commissioners' courts, and substituted in their place *county courts*, consisting of one county judge and two associate county justices, to be elected for four years respectively. The first election, Nov., 1849, gave to Marion county its

First County Court.—Samuel Hull, judge; R. M. Elliot, Alfred Ray, associate justices, 1849 to 1853.

Elliot resigned, and Hardy Foster was elected Nov., 1852, to fill vacancy.

Raccoon precinct was organized in March, 1851, with poll at the house of James Guilford.

Second County Court.—Durham Tracy, judge; Hardy Foster, L. A. Spittler, associate justices, 1853 to 1857.

During the term of this court, D. W. Norris, of Carlyle, contracted for the building of the present county jail. It was completed and received on Dec. 1, 1854, and cost the county \$3,937.00.

This court caused a detailed statement of the financial condition of the county to be made, published and recorded, as will more fully appear hereafter.

They also contracted on the 15th of July, 1857, with Joseph A. Miller of Alton, for the building of a new court-house at a cost of \$35,000.

Third County Court.—B. F. Marshall, judge; J. P. Rogers, Isaac McClelland, associate justices, 1857 to 1861.

This court, at their first term, December, 1857, authorized the county judge to issue county 10 per cent. bonds, to the amount of \$25,000 to raise money to defray the expenses incurred by the building of the court-house.

Another county loan of \$5,250 was negotiated, under order of court, April special term, 1860.

An accurate statement of the county expenditures during the year, ending March 1, 1858, appears of record, to wit: Pauper expenses, \$1,341.97, courts, \$1,738; county officers' compensation, \$3,068.95; stationery and printing, 205.23; court-house fuel, \$77.45; elections, \$204; roads and bridges, \$383.65; jail and prisoners,

\$315.20; total, \$7,334.45. A tax of 45 cents per \$100 of assessed value would meet that amount.

The precinct of Omega was organized March, 1858.

The court had some trouble with J. A. Miller, the court-house contractor, who would use inferior building material, etc. The obstinacy of Miller caused the court, in September, 1858, to annul the contract with Miller, and to take possession of building and building materials. Messrs. Moore and Morrow, of Salem, entered into a contract with the court October 8, 1858, to complete the court-house according to plans and specifications for the sum of \$26,150.

The building was completed and received in April, 1860. The total cost exceeded the original contract price only \$104.75, to wit:

Bonds issued	\$30 250 00
Amount paid by county warrants . .	4 854 75

Total cost of Court-house . . . \$35 104 75

The county brought suit against J. A. Miller for damages caused by non-compliance with contract, and obtained a judgment for \$8,125.50, which amount, however, could not be collected.

This administration witnessed the only case of capital punishment which ever occurred in the county, in the hanging of James White on the 15th of Aug., 1861. A full account is given on another page.

Fourth County Court.—John M. Oglesby, judge; Daniel J. Doolin, J. P. Rogers, J. P. Huff, associate justices, 1861 to 1865.

J. P. Rogers died on the 24th of March, 1864, and this vacancy was filled by J. P. Huff.

The court granted a county bounty of \$300 each to 124 volunteers to fill the last quota called for by the Government of the United States in February, 1865, for the suppression of the Rebellion, and in order to raise the necessary funds, issued \$37,200 in 10 per cent. interest bearing bonds.

There seems to have been some dissatisfaction with the acts of this county court, for petitions were presented to have a vote for or against township organizations. A vote was ordered September, 1865. The proposition was voted down at the ensuing election. The county was now burdened with a heavy debt, and it may have been the cause of the agitation.

A few foreigners, Denis Rooney, John Cleney, William Steward, Irishmen, and Jacob Henduck, German, were naturalized during this administration.

Fifth County Court.—James S. Martin, judge to May, 1869; W. W. Willard, judge from June, 1869; D. P. Snelling, J. W. Primmer, associate justices, 1865 to 1869.

James S. Martin, having been appointed U. S. Pension Agent, resigned his office as county judge, and was succeeded by W. W. Willard.

Alma precinct was organized March term, 1867.

June term, 1868, county treasurer was authorized to borrow \$5,000 to pay for the construction of bridges.

Sixth County Court.—Tilman Raser, judge; John H. Gray, J. W. Jennings, associate justices, 1869 to 1873.

The county was now subdivided into 16 election precincts, viz: Patoka, Sandoval, Odin, Foster, Alma, Central City, Centralia, Walnut Hill, Raccoon, Haines, Iuka, Romine, Omega, Meacham, Kimmundy and Salem.

A second vote on township organization resulted in the adoption of system.

The constitution of 1870 had reinstated the system of county boards, discontinued since 1849, the first board of county commissioners to be elected at the November election, 1873, when James W. McClure, Robert McM. Wham and J. McClelland were elected.

Owing to an imperfection in the law, these men had to await the action of the general assembly to be properly commissioned.

They officiated for about three months, when the government of the county was entrusted to a board of supervisors, April 22d, A. D. 1874.

The last county court had appointed T. E. Merritt, Wm. Walker and Samuel L. Dwight commissioners to divide the county into townships. These commissioners reported that they had divided the county into the following townships, to be called respectively as follows:—

Township 1 N., R. 1 E. of the 3d P. M.	Centralia.
" 2 N., R. 1 E.	" Odin.
" 3 N., R. 1 E.	" Carrigan.
" 4 N., R. 1 E.	" Patoka.
" 1 N., R. 2 E.	" Raccoon.
" 2 N., R. 2 E.	" Salem.
" 3 N., R. 2 E.	" Fredonia.
" 4 N., R. 2 E.	" Foster.
" 1 N., R. 3 E.	" Haines.
" 2 N., R. 3 E.	" Stevenson.
" 3 N., R. 3 E.	" Pleasant.
" 4 N., R. 3 E.	" Kinmundy.
" 1 N., R. 4 E.	" Romine.
" 2 N., R. 4 E.	" Iuka.
" 3 N., R. 4 E.	" Omega.
" 4 N., R. 4 E.	" Meacham.

The report was adopted. The first board of supervisors was convened in special meeting on the 22d day of April, 1874.

The several townships were represented as follows:—

First Board of Supervisors.
(1874 to 1875.)

Salem.....	E. Hull, Chairman.
Centralia.....	E. S. Condit and J. McClelland.
Odin.....	John Robinson.
Carrigan.....	Absalom Steel.
Patoka.....	J. H. Hudspeth.
Raccoon.....	James Snow.
Fredonia.....	L. M. Bisel.
Foster.....	J. W. Arnold.
Haines.....	Robert McM. Wham.
Stephenson.....	Noah Brubaker.
Pleasant.....	J. R. Dunlap.
Kinmundy.....	James Haworth.
Romine.....	D. W. Carter.
Iuka.....	John Harlon.
Omega.....	Dennis Jones.
Meacham.....	J. W. McClure.

Second Board—1875 to 1876.

E. Hull, of Salem, *Chr.* J. W. Arnold, D. W. Carter, J. R. Dunlap, J. E. W. Hammond, John Harlon, J. C. Haworth, James McD. Hill, J. H. Hudspeth, John McClelland, J. W. McClure, John Robinson, Absalom Steele, S. E. Stevenson, James Snow, Andrew Tully, E. W. Weldon.

Third Board—1876 to 1877.

E. Hull, of Salem, *Chr.* D. W. Carter, J. W. Chapman, Noah Cruse, S. L. Dwight, George W. Eaglin, Thomas J. Foster. E. M. Hays, J. E. W. Hammond, J. H. Kagy, J. McClelland, J. W. McClure, John Robinson, S. E. Stevenson, Andrew Tully, M. Wilson, and Robert McM. Wham.

Fourth Board—1877 to 1878.

S. E. Stephenson, *Chr.* Isaac Bundy, F. G. Cockrell, W. S. Dean, G. W. Eaglin, D. K. Green, John Harlin, J. A. Hogue, T. J. Huff,

J. W. Jennings, J. H. Kagy, David Nichols, W. A. Rogers, Jesse Stonecipher, Andrew Tully, E. W. Weldon, and Noah Cruse.

Fifth Board—1878 to 1879.

E. Hull, Salem, *Chr.* Isaac Bundy, Noah Cruse, F. G. Cockrell, George W. Eaglin, J. E. W. Hammond, John Harland, J. W. Jennings, J. W. Leatherberry, J. R. Rogers, James Simcox, Solomon Smith, Andrew Tully, D. L. Tucker, E. W. Weldon, Robert McM. Wham, and J. W. White.

Sixth Board—1879 to 1880.

E. Hull, *Chr.* Eli W. Baring, G. J. Baltzell, F. G. Cockrell, G. W. Eaglin, Thos. J. Foster, D. W. Holstlaw, J. W. Jennings, John A. Phillips, J. R. Rogers, W. C. Reeder, James Snow, W. E. Smith, James Simcox, Robert McM. Wham, and John W. White.

Seventh Board—1880 to 1881.

E. Hull, *Chr.* Eli W. Boring, Isaac Bundy, W. M. Chance, James B. Collins, G. W. Eaglin, John H. Gentry, J. W. Jennings, W. S. Nichols, James Simcox, W. E. Smith, J. H. Smith, Aaron Warner, E. W. Weldon, Robert McM. Wham, J. W. White, and H. B. Jones. (Removed from the county, and Edward Freeman was appointed to fill the vacancy.)

Eighth Board (present)—1881 to 1882.

J. W. Jennings, *Chr.* James J. Ball, W. H. Ballance, S. R. Carrigan, W. S. Dean, D. W. Holstlaw, D. B. Magness, W. S. Nichols, Thos. W. Purcell, C. F. Schetter, David T. Schooley, J. Simcox, T. A. Spilter, J. T. Telford, Elias W. Weldon, Robert McM. Wham, and W. H. White.

The principal object aimed at in attempting township organization was the extinguishment of the county debt and a more economical administration of county affairs. The various boards of supervisors have accomplished it. The county debt was at no time an overwhelming one, and was contracted for legitimate purposes.

The building of the present court-house was a necessity, and the citizens of the county owe Judge Marshall a debt of gratitude for having braved the croakers in erecting an edifice creditable to the county.

The county debt, amounting to thirty-seven thousand dollars, created by Judge Oglesby's administration was, in a manner, a war measure. The people of the county had responded to the various calls for "more men" with alacrity; but their zeal cooled down at last. The last call for three hundred thousand more men was made shortly before the Southern Confederacy succumbed, and in order to avoid a draft, the county authorities concluded to encourage patriotism by pecuniary aid in the shape of a \$300 bounty for each volunteer.

These two loans, court-house and bounty, amounting in the aggregate to no less than \$70,000, represented the county debt in 1865. The authorities made an economical mistake in attempting to pay off that debt at once. There was no necessity for it; the court-house will stand for another generation, and the Union of States forever. The rapid cancellation of the debt was a burden on the tax-payers at the time; it ought to have been delayed for a later period. Corporations—such as counties—do not die, but grow stronger and wealthier with age; it may be, and in some cases it is, economy for corporations to borrow money, but oppressive taxation, in order to pay a debt incurred for lasting or permanent purposes, at short notice, is certainly not a wise measure.

Another county loan of \$5000, made in 1868, was for the purpose of making temporary improvements on county roads and bridges.

Loans for temporary improvements only are objectionable, and not economical; they should be avoided, if possible.

The government of this county, taking it all in all, has been good and successful. The credit of the county has at all times been excellent; a Marion county order is as good as a United States coin or greenback at any time. The revenues of the county have always been closely collected, and fairly and squarely accounted for.

A few more words in reference to the present county government may not be out of place. The board of supervisors, in their zeal for economy, have attempted to make the earnings of the various county officers a source of revenue by reducing the compensations of the county officers to a minimum. This is neither wise nor just, nor will it prove economical in the end.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The first moneys paid into the treasury were realized from the sale of lots in Salem. These lots were parts of those thirty acres donated to the county, mentioned heretofore.

The first sale took place on the 2d of March, 1824, when thirty lots found purchasers. A part of the money was paid down, and the treasurer's account shows the following receipts from that source, to wit:—

Leonard B. Farr.....	\$15.50.
Wm. Maxwell.....	48.25.
John G. Fitch.....	34.00.
Aaron Hicks.....	10.75.
Chance Lee.....	33 25.
Leonard P. Piles.....	7.75.
D. R. Chance.....	2.50.
Wm. Baldwin.....	8.50.
Benjamin Allen.....	8.25.

Subsequent payments were made

March 9th—James Piles.....	9.00.
" 12th—Joseph Hensley.....	10.50.
" 20th—John Wilson.....	18.25.
Apr. 20th—John Phelps.....	13.75.
" 24th—Wm. Maxwell.....	48.25.
May 27th—Aaron Hicks.....	32.50.
" —Chance Lee.....	99.75.
June 2d—Wm. Davidson.....	29.38.
" —Jno. Harrington.....	6.62.

Total..... \$436.75.

The first taxes collected for 1823 were paid in by Mark Tully, then acting sheriff, less collector's fees of \$4.69½, June 2, 1824. . . . \$68.75
Cash for licenses—no names nor dates given 5.00
Cash for license from Israel Jennings 7.00

Total \$517.25

Disbursements by treasurer for same period of time.

1824.

March 2, Assessed, B. Vermillion on order	\$ 7 50
" " G. Fitch "	6 00
" " Rufus Ricker "	10 00
" " Aaron Hicks "	124 25
" " William Nichols "	75
" " Jesse Wades "	75
" " Samuel Martin "	75
" " W. Marshall "	5 00
" " D. R. Chance "	50
" " Joshua Piles "	2 00
" " B. Vermillion "	12 50
" " Arba Andrew "	19 50
" " John Wallings "	12 50
" " Joseph Baldridge "	1 00

March 2, Assessed John Edington on order	10 00
" " Rufus Ricker "	18 00
" " Auditor of State "	2 95
" " Rufus Ricker "	10 00
March 12 " M. Tully, col. of tax, on order	4 69½*
" " Same on account of delinquent taxes	6 68
April 10 " Aaron Hicks, on order	10 00
" 20 " Aaron Hicks "	13 75
" 24 " Aaron Hicks "	48 00
May 27 " Aaron Hicks "	172 00
June 2 " J. Edington "	5 00
" 7 " J. S. Davis "	10 35
Balance in treasury	2 83½

\$517 25

This statement was submitted to the county commissioners for examination, and is endorsed by them as follows:

"On settlement with the treasurer, June 7th, 1824, we find that there remains in his hands \$2.83½.

BENJAMIN VERMILLION,
AARON HICKS.
LEONARD P. PILES.

Similar statements, examinations and certificates, always showing a small balance in the county, with one exception only—December 1, 1828—when the county remains indebted to the treasurer to the amount of 91½ cents, were made from year to year for ten years. J. J. Richardson, Abram Romine and Hardy Foster examined the books on March 4, 1833,—date of General Jackson's second inauguration,—and reported a balance of \$12.09½ in the county's cash-box. They used, for the first time, the ominous phrase—*Errors excepted*.

This last mentioned settlement closes the first decade of the county.

During those ten years the following amounts had been received in the treasury, to wit:

Direct taxes	\$1,063 44
Proceeds from sale of lots	1,273 77½
Licenses	130 00
Fines collected	273 70
Proceeds from sale of estrays	120 08
	\$2,860 97½

EXPENDITURES.

Erection of public buildings—court-house and jail . . . \$	769 00
Ordinary expenses	2,079 90
Balance in treasury	12 09½

\$2,860 99½

The same care and accuracy in superintending the people's, cash books as bestowed in the beginning, is observable throughout the

* This item of \$4.69½ is not a proper credit, as the treasurer distinctly stated that the collector had deducted and retained his commission of \$4.69½.

From the statement it would further appear that the whole tax levied for the first year of the county's existence amounted to \$73.44½.

Careful research failed to find the vouchers, on which the above enumerated disbursements were made, the treasurer's book merely stating to whom the moneys were paid. Aaron Hicks, who received \$360.00, was building the cabin court-house, and it is presumed, that he was paid as the work progressed. Deducting this amount, together with the amount paid to the auditor—\$2.95—the delinquencies—\$6.68—and the balance in treasury—\$2.83½—from the total income, it appears, that the ordinary or regular county expenditures for the first year of its existence, amounted to \$144.38½, equal to about 11 per cent. of its assessed value, or 27 cts. per capita of its population at that time.

The compensation of county officers during the year amount to \$72.69½, and the balance of \$72.19 was probably expended in holding elections, viewing roads and supporting paupers.

almost fifty years of the county's political existence, with scarcely a perceptible deviation. In order to illustrate the gradual increase of population and wealth, the following tabular statement was prepared.

	Population	Assessed values	Wealth per capita
1823	550	\$ 14 690	\$ 26 50
1830	2,125	75,650	35 60
1840	4,742	238,080	50 20
1850	6,720	482,490	71 80
1860	12,739	1,654,140	129 85
1870	20,622	3,453,098	167 45
1880	23,691	4,452,424	187 93

The population is now 43 times as large as in 1823, while the assessed value of taxable property in 1880 is over 300 times as great as in 1823.

The average wealth per capita now is seven times the wealth of 1823. Allowing five persons to every family, the average assessed wealth per family is very near one thousand dollars, and it is safe to say that the actual value of property is twice as high as the assessed value.

Lands, People, etc—The field-notes of the county give an area of 364,965 acres, a very small proportion of which, some 3,000 acres, are swamp or overflowed lands. The county to whom those lands were granted in pursuance of an Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1854, has sold all with the exception of 160 acres. Those lands netted from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre.

It has been stated that but 1,040 acres of that vast area of 364,965 acres had become the property of actual and permanent settlers prior to the year 1824, nor did the "squatters" show any disposition to become the proprietors of their homesteads for many more years.

In 1852, when the Illinois Central Railroad Company located their lands, viz: all lands remaining unsold and undisposed of in the alternate sections designated by even numbers for six sections in width on each side of the railroad were found in the county of Marion, 94,154 acres in said sections, designated by even numbers; it is therefore but reasonable to presume, that the sections, designated by odd numbers, contained an equal quantity of unsold lands, or in other words, not more than 165,000 acres of those 364,000 had become the property of individuals prior to the year 1852. Since then the lands have all been entered, the last tract mentioned in the entry book, viz: the east half of the north-west quarter of section 25 in township 1 north, range 4 east, was bought by John W. Clark, on the 28th of April, 1865.

The transactions in the sale of lands between individuals compare well with the tardiness of the inhabitants to enter Congress land. A few lines will give an account of all sales transacted in a period of many years.

The first tract of farm land conveyed by deed since the creation of the county was sold by Rufus Ricker, and Lydia, his wife, to D. Beldridge, on the 18th of March, 1823. It was the east half of the north-east quarter of section 33 in township 1 north, range 1 east, 80 acres, and sold for \$400. Another 80 acres the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼, Sec. 15, T. 1, N. Range 2 E. was sold in the same year for \$110.

There were no conveyances of farm lands recorded in 1824. The year 1825 shows two only, an 80 acre tract in 29, T. 1, R. 1, for \$100, and another 80 acre tract in 21, T. 2, R. 2, it brought \$300 or \$3.75 per acre. The year 1826 witnesses but one sale, 24 acres in Sec. 11, T. 2, R. 2, sold for \$100. In 1827 we find six land sales recorded, three in township 2, R. 2, all in section 11, two eighty acre tracts at 1.25 per acre, and one 20 acre tract at \$500 per acre. There were two sales in T. 1, R. 1, the first 80 acres in Sec. 27, \$2.50 per acre, and the other 80 acres in Sec. 33 at \$3.75 per acre.

One 80 acre tract, the first sale in T. 4, R. 4, in Sec. 13, brought \$1.87½ per acre. In 1828 there was but one sale of land recorded here. The above described 80 acre tract in Sec. 29, T. 1, R. 1, sold for \$200, an advance of 100 per cent. in 3 years. One sale only in 1829, 80 acres in Sec. 28, T. 1, R. 1, at \$4.37½ per acre. Three sales in 1830, 96 acres near Salem, bringing \$500, and 70 acres west of Salem for \$200. An 80 acre tract in Sec. 27, T. 1, R. 1, brought \$2.50 per acre. The W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of 29, T. 1, R. 1, brought \$300 or \$3.75 per acre. In 1831 the records show but two land sales. The above mentioned 80 acres that had advanced 100 per cent. in 3 years showed another handsome gain, they sold in 1831 for \$300; 50 per cent. higher than in 1828. Eighty acres in Sec. 17, T. 1, R. 2, brought \$150, and 80 acres in Sec. 9, T. 2, R. 4 (first sale in this township), brought \$400. The year 1832 gives an account of one sale only; 80 acres in section 11, township 2, R. 2, at \$2.50 per acre.

Thus we find, that in the 10 years immediately succeeding the organization of the county only 20 sales of farm land, conveying 1560 acres of land, took place, and that the prices obtained fluctuated between \$1.25 and \$5.00 per acre.

The transactions in real estate in the next twenty years do not show a marked increase. In 1840 these land sales amounted to 460 acres, averaging \$3.50 per acre, and in 1850 they embraced but 440 acres, at \$4.10 per acre.

The value of lands in early days having thus been mentioned, we will now endeavor to give to our readers the various values of personal property of that period. The first administrator's sale in the county, disposing of the personal property of one of its early citizens; Henry Whatley, was held on the 20th of January, 1828; Hardy Foster administrator. The articles sold were not many, as might be expected; but here is the sale bill:

One bay-mare sold to David Lurter,	\$52.00
One colt " James Atrom,	29.00
One bed " Phil. Luster,	17.12½
One saddle and bridle sold to Henry Luster,	10.12½
One bedstead sold to Hardy Foster,	2.12½
One skillet " Jesse Griffin,	2.03
One pair of saddle-bags sold to Harmon Holt,	1.87½
One razor sold to Hardy Foster,	50
One bottle of castor oil sold to Lane,	50
One butcher knife sold to Jesse Griffin,	25

At another sale, W. Pursley's, March, 1828, hogs were sold for \$1.25 each, a sow for \$3.25, a plow for \$4.00, an ax for \$1.50, a hoe for 75 cents, a spinning wheel for \$1 00, a loom for \$11.00, a counterpane for \$2.00, a quilt for 90 cents, well-rope for 75 cents, a yoke of steers for \$18.00, a cow for \$5.75, a heifer for \$2 50, a cart for \$5.37½, three chairs for 50 cents each, and a smoothing iron for 50 cents. The articles sold here embrace about all that the wealthier class of people possessed in those days. It is strange, however, that at none of those sales hunters' equipments were offered for sale.

We have not succeeded in discovering the full returns of the earliest elections. The oldest document found is the following abstract of votes given at an election held in and for the county of Marion, on Monday, the 2d day of August, 1824, for county officers, viz:

Mark Tully had	55	votes for Sheriff.
H. C. Nichols "	38	" "
Sam. Davidson "	34	" Coroner.
Benjamin Vermillion had	53	" Commissioner.
Israel Jennings had	43	" "
Aaron Hicks "	51	" "
Leonard P. Piles "	55	" "
J. W. Nichols "	39	" "
James Piles "	43	" "

I, Rufus Ricker, clerk of the County Commissioners' court, and Joseph Hensley, Justice of the Peace for said county, State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the above is a correct abstract of the votes for the officers above mentioned as returned of the Poll Book. Given under our hands this 7th day of August, 1824.

RUFUS RICKER.

Squire Hensley neglected to sign the document, and had this circumstance been known at the time, the county might have had the excitement of a contested election at an early date.

MARRIAGES, ETC.

The records show that one couple, Owen Bandy and Elizabeth Wilson, were married in the county prior to its organization, viz.: December, 1821; Rev. David R. Chance officiating.

Year 1823.—Eli McKasy to Sally Shearwood, July 18, by D. R. Chance; Adam Lasher and Sally Whitworth, Oct. 19, by Joseph Hensley, J. P.

Year 1824.—Isaac McClelland and Sally Welch, January 6, by Joseph Hensley, J. P.; Nathan Huff and Rachel Radcliff, same day and by same J. P.; Henry Ware and Catherine Albert, Jan. 8, by same; Green Depriest and Polly Allen, June 15, by same; Joseph B. Hall and Mary Smith, Sept. 2, by L. P. Piles, J. P.; Montgomery Ingram and Mahala Ingram, Dec 2, by same.

The number of marriages keep pace with the increase of population and *vice versa*.

The greatest number of marriages, viz.: 319, were solemnized in 1867, two years after the close of the civil war; the boys in blue had come home.

The whole number of marriages recorded in the county is 6,575.

The number of marriages in proportion to the total population has remained the same throughout the 58 years of the county's existence as a county, viz.: 1 to every 92 of population per annum.

Records of births and deaths are of a recent date, introduced by the laws of 1877, and commenced in December of that year.

The Marion county records for 1840, furnish the following data, born 550; died 191; natural increase 359, or a fraction over 1½ per cent. Number of marriages recorded in 1880, 241.

COURTS.

The first *circuit court* of the county was held in the house of James Young. It was opened by Hon. John Reynolds, associate justice of the supreme court of the state, on the 29th of April, 1823; Rufus Ricker clerk, and Jesse Roberts sheriff. The grand jury, composed of Benjamin Vermillion, foreman; Leonard Piles, William Nichols, William Davidson, James Young, Mark Tully, William Pursley, William Marshall, James Martin, Thomas Welch, Gideon Burton, John Wilson, John Bundy, Dornton Baldrige, Thomas Neal, D. R. Chance, Malachiah Ware, William Albert, John Phelps, Samuel Davidson, John Edington, Nimrod Phelps and John Walling was sworn into service, retired and soon after returned with this report: "*No business.*"

The second term of court, commencing Oct. 30, 1823, was presided over by Thomas Reynolds, chief justice of the supreme court; Mark Tully, coroner, officiating as sheriff.

The first jury trial was *Barthena Huff versus John Eblen*, on a charge of bastardy. Eblen was found guilty, and was sentenced to pay sixty dollars in ten annual payments of \$6 each, towards supporting the child.

The grand jury returned six indictments for assault and battery, and in the next five terms, 43 more such indictments. Another bastardy case, *Sally Duncan vs. J. W. Taylor*, resulted in the conviction of Taylor, who had to pay \$70 in ten annual instalments to

support the child. On the 27th of September, 1827, the first divorce case was tried before a jury, viz.: Henry Whatley *vs.* Elizabeth Whatley. The jury found Elizabeth guilty of adultery, divorce was granted, and the court ordered that said Elizabeth be prohibited to enter into marriage for the space of two years.

On the 27th of September, 1831, John G. Edmondson and William Foster, indicted for forgery, were tried before the following jury: Benjamin Vermillion, Joseph Hallowell, William Tully, James Davis, Andrew Taylor, Marcum Lovel, Wilkins Tatum, Jonathan Williams, Jr., Illis Branson, Isaac Andrick, Thomas Taylor and W. S. Booth. Both were found guilty and sentenced to receive twenty lashes, be confined in jail for twenty-four hours, and to pay a fine of \$1 each. The criminals were publicly whipped on the 28th of September.

Special December term, 1835. First murder trial. William Burton had on the 3d of October, 1835, killed one James Gray. Burton was acquitted.

W. D. Haney was found guilty of palpable omission of duty as justice of the peace, and fined \$5. March term, 1836.

First penitentiary sentence. John Dillingham, indicted for larceny, was tried March term, 1837, found guilty, and sentenced to two years and eleven months at hard labor, and one month solitary confinement in the penitentiary. The goods stolen by him represented a value of \$70.

James Bowman, Martin Couch, John Pursley and Henry C. Nichols, indicted for gaming and gambling, were each fined \$10; September, 1839.

G. W. Pace was indicted and fined \$15, for selling liquor on Sunday.

William Fatharll, indicted for the murder of Joseph Brasell, Sept., 1841, fled the state. The following proclamation of the Governor appeared in the State journal on the 4th of March, 1842:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

\$200 Reward.

State of Illinois, ss.

Whereas it has been represented to me that William Fatharll is charged with the murder of Joseph Brasell, of Marion county, in this state. Now, therefore, I Thomas Carlin, governor of said state, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person or persons who will apprehend the said William Fatharll and deliver him to the sheriff of said Marion county, provided the said Fatharll shall be apprehended after the date of this proclamation.



In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the state to be annexed, at Springfield, this 2d day of March, 1842.

By the Governor,

LYMAN TRUMBULL, Sec. of State.

THO. CARLIN.

Said William Fatharll is represented to be about 5 feet 7-inches high, 35 years of age, and to have dark hair, inclined to be rather thin on the crown of his head, dark yellow (?) eyes, sandy beard and whiskers, a scar somewhere about his nose, also one on his throat not easily seen unless his head is raised, to be rather dark-complexioned, with a heavy downcast countenance, and not much inclined to talk when sober; had on when last seen, a white fur hat, a blue frock coat with a brownish hunting-shirt over it, and had a rifle gun with percussion lock, and tame cat skin shot bag, spotted black and white.

The *Illinois Sentinel*, Vandalia; the *Reporter*, St. Louis; the *Democrat*, Chicago, will please publish two weeks, and send their bills to office of Secretary of State.

March 4, 1842.

Fatharill was never captured, and his case removed from docket March, 1844.

Another murder case of more recent date, ended in the conviction and execution of the murderer. Many of our readers will remember the circumstances.

Crime.—Trial and execution of James White, a youth of nineteen years of age, the murderer of Andrew J. Applegate. The crime was committed in a bar-room and grocery, kept by one Benjamin Crane, south of the town of Salem, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1861.

An inquest before W. H. Fraser, coroner of the county, was held on the same day, when the testimony of two witnesses, W. H. Smith and Henry C. Thompson, was heard, whereupon the coroner's jury found the following verdict, to wit:

"We, the jury, believe from the testimony that the deceased came to his death by a stab from a knife in the hands of James White, on the morning of the 16th of April, 1861, in the grocery said to be owned by Benjamin Crane, one mile south of Salem, Marion county. Wm. G. McKinney, foreman; J. T. Dwyer, J. N. Jones, W. W. Pace, Ben Aker, J. K. Rainey, S. Allbright, Leonard Sexton, J. C. Lackey, Robert Clark, James H. Lester, B. F. Bumgardner.

James White was arrested by a private citizen on the very day of the murder, and turned over to the authorities.

A preliminary examination was had before B. F. Marshall and John W. Merritt, two justices of the peace, in relation to the alleged murder of Andrew J. Applegate.

The accused made the following statement, to wit:

"My name is James White; I am about nineteen years of age; I have no family, and have lived in this county six months."

Henry W. Smith, witness, sworn, states as follows—"I am 27 years of age; live in the town of Clinton, De Witt county, Illinois; I came here last Monday; never saw prisoner until yesterday, 16th of April; when I met him at the grocery, south of Salem. Myself, the deceased, the prisoner, Mr. Thompson and one Willis Albert, were in the grocery, about sun-up. Albert, Thompson and myself were sitting on one bench; the prisoner was sitting on another by himself; the deceased was lying on a third bench—all in the same room. Willis Albert went and tried to wake up deceased; the latter was not pleased, and Albert left him and sat down on the bench; the prisoner then told the deceased to get up, but he did not get up; prisoner then took an iron poker and punched deceased gently, and told him to get up. Deceased now rose; had some conversation together of no importance; deceased was angry because he was waked up; the deceased and prisoner had some words, half in anger and half in good humor. I thought it was their mode of talking together. They talked some time, when Thompson told them to shut up and sit down; they both sat down on the same bench. Deceased said prisoner had been trying to impose upon him; prisoner replied he had not, but from this on he would. They both arose, and deceased said he would as lieve die as not, and began pulling off his coat, but whether it was all removed or not I cannot say. Deceased stepped up towards the stove and stood there; prisoner stood near facing him, and told the deceased to hit him; the next thing I saw was prisoner drawing a knife from the left breast of the deceased, with blood on the knife and on the deceased's clothes. The prisoner then jumped over the counter, and took a double-barreled shot-gun, pointing it towards the deceased. After the deceased was struck, he stood up a few seconds and then fell forward on the floor; he was dead from the wound. The prisoner took a cloth and wiped the blood from his knife and put it in its sheath, and told Thompson to take the key of the grocery. Prisoner then said, 'Let us all go out,'

and we all went out, and he locked the door after us, leaving the deceased on the floor; the prisoner left the key on a pan in the blacksmith shop; prisoner then went away. The knife with which the man was killed was a bowie-knife, silver mounted; the blade was six and a half to eight inches in length. All the occurrences took place in this county."

The testimony of Henry C. Thompson corroborates the above; he says, however, that he saw the prisoner stabbing the deceased twice, and says in concluding his testimony: "I know this man (the prisoner) killed the deceased," etc.

The two justices of the peace, upon this testimony, committed James White to the custody of the sheriff, with instructions to keep him safely in jail, without bail.

White broke jail once, but was immediately recaptured.

The grand jury of the special July, 1861, term of the circuit court, to wit:—Hardy Foster, foreman, J. P. Huff, M. Easley, D. W. Allmon, James M. Carrigan, S. A. Boggs, J. M. Charlton, J. M. Huggins, Michael Lee, Thomas A. Sweeny, Solomon Siple, John H. Gray, J. W. Kessner, William A. Marshall, John Finn, James Chance, Reuben Chance, Robert Moore, George Courson, John M. Oglesby, Henry McClelland, John Gall and B. J. Smith,—returned on the 24th of July, 1861, the following indictment, to wit:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
MARION COUNTY. } ss. Special Term of the Marion Circuit Court,
in the year of our Lord 1861.

The grand jurors, chosen, elected and sworn, in and for the county of Marion, in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of Illinois, upon their oaths present, that James White, of the county of Marion, on the sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1861, at and in the county of Marion aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon one Andrew J. Applegate, in the peace of God and the people of the State of Illinois, then and there being unlawfully, wilfully, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did then and there make an assault, and that the said James White with a certain knife, which he the said James White in his right hand then and there had and held, the said Andrew J. Applegate in and upon the left breast of him the said Andrew J. Applegate, then and there feloniously and of his malice aforethought did strike and thrust, giving to the said Andrew J. Applegate then and there with the knife aforesaid, in and upon the said left breast of him the said Andrew J. Applegate, one mortal wound of the breadth of two inches and of the depth of four inches, of which said mortal wound he the said Andrew J. Applegate then and there died. And so the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do say, that the said James White the said Andrew J. Applegate in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought did then and there kill and murder, contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the people of the state of Illinois.

Signed, AMOS WATTS, States Attorney.

The court.—Hon. Silas L. Bryant, Circuit Judge; J. O. Chance, Circuit Clerk; T. J. Black, Sheriff; Amos Watts, States Attorney—commenced with the trial on the 24th of July, and being informed that the defendant, James White, was without means to employ counsel to defend him, assigned as his counsel Messrs. W. W. Willard, Michael Schaeffer, and Thomas E. Merritt. The defendant plead "Not guilty," and the case was then tried before the following jury, to wit:

Joel Chitwood, H. L. Allmon, S. McWhirter, Stokes Pruitt, John Foster, Michael Justice, George Evans, Charles E. Baker, Alex-

ander Kell, Mordecai Smith, Samuel Gaston, and William Warner.

This jury brought into court on July 26th the following verdict:—

"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty in manner and form as charged in the indictment in this cause."

Motion for a new trial was overruled by the court, and sentence pronounced July 27th, to wit: "That you, James White, be by the sheriff of Marion county, State of Illinois, removed from this court room to the jail of said county, and there be safely and securely kept by said sheriff until Thursday, the 15th day of August next, in the year of our Lord, 1861, and that on said day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, you, James White, shall be by said sheriff, from a gallows to be by him erected, hung by the neck until you are dead."

The desperate character of James White was again proved on the day of his execution. When the officer attempted to take him from his cell, White fought the officer and his attendants. He struck the sheriff a severe blow with a piece of a log chain, and being a most powerful athlete, he actually held the officers at bay for several hours. An effort to stupify the prisoner by squirting chloroform into the cell, proved abortive. What force and chloroform failed to accomplish, was brought about by a drink of whisky—White agreeing to surrender for a glass of whisky and a dinner—saying: "I shall eat my dinner here, and my supper I'll take in hell!"

The death-warrant, issued by the Circuit Clerk on the 14th of August, 1861, was duly executed on the 15th. We find endorsed on that solemn warrant the following

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
MARION COUNTY. } ss.

I, Thomas J. Black, Sheriff of the County of Marion, do certify that James White, who was sentenced by the Circuit Court of said County on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1861, to be executed on this day, to wit: Thursday, the 15th day of August, A. D. 1861, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, was at the time mentioned, in pursuance of said sentence, executed by hanging by the neck until he was dead, in the vicinity of the jail of said county, in said county, and that the same was conducted and performed in conformity with the provisions of the law of this State concerning capital punishment and of the said sentence.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this 15th day of August, A. D. 1861.

T. J. BLACK, Sheriff.
[SEAL]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
MARION COUNTY, } ss.

We the undersigned certify that the facts stated in the foregoing certificate of T. J. Black, Sheriff, are correct; that we witnessed said execution, and that said James White was executed at the place and time specified in said certificate, in conformity with the sentence of court, and the act of February 18th, 1859, of this State. Dated August 15, A. D., 1861, at Salem, Illinois. J. H. Nickell, minister; W. B. Matthews, constable; H. Rockhold, Granville Cheely, Michael Justice, M. C. Kell, S. Smith, Logan Shelton, J. R. Wooster, W. B. Lewis, W. W. Pace, Reuben Chance, W. R. Black, J. A. Cooper, M. D., J. A. Davenport, M. D., and J. S. Sweeney, M. D.

The criminal calendar of the county mentions many more violations of the law, and even the court of Judge Lynch has had its victims in the county. At a very recent date, scarcely ten years

ago, the majesty of the law was outraged by some of the so-called best citizens of the county. Henry Leonard had been arrested in the spring of 1870 on suspicion of being a member of a gang of outlaws and robbers, who had infested the western part of the county, and had become a plague and terror to the inhabitants. The impetuosity of a few hot-headed men carried others with them and on the night of April 20, 1870, the jail in Salem was forcibly entered, and Henry Leonard dragged to the scaffold improvised in a vacant shed west of town. As soon as Samuel R. Carrigan, sheriff of the county, was made aware of what was being done, he started in hot pursuit, and confronted, solitary and alone, a howling mob, who had just hung their victim. Carrigan cut down the wretch, and perceiving symptoms of life, hurried to the city for medical aid, the mob having dispersed. Returning he found the *dead body* of Leonard. Some of the mob had returned to the scene of the outrage and finding no sheriff there, had beaten their victim to death with clubs and rails. The names of the perpetrators of this act of barbarity have never become known officially. They deserve, however, the punishment meted out to other murderers by the law.

Probate Court.—The early terms of this court were presided over by Rufus Ricker, who in fact conducted the affairs of the county alone, and held five offices at one and the same time. He served as Recorder, Probate Judge, Circuit Clerk, County Clerk, and Justice of the Peace for twelve years.

The estates administered on during the infancy of the county are but few in number and small in value. The first estate administered on was that of Henry Whatley, who died in 1827. The value of the personal property was \$121.45, Hardy Foster, administrator.

The estate of William Pursley, March, 1828, amounted to \$301.75.

Joshua Pile's estate, February, 1829, \$331.95.

James Jackson's estate, March, 1831, \$393.75 worth of personal property.

Alexander Chance's estate, May, 1833, valued at \$147.65.

Harmon Holt's estate, September, 1833, \$402.25.

Samuel Hayes' estate, December, 1833, \$99.30.

Seven estates, with assets of \$1797.10 in the aggregate.

The first will was probated September, 1829; it contains a legacy of a pot and a pail to a beloved wife, etc., as follows.

FIRST WILL PROBATED.

State of Illinois, }
Marion County. } In the name of God, Amen.

I, Thomas Weems, being very weak in body but perfectly sound in mind, I resign my body to the tomb and give my spirit to God. And as it is appointed once for man to die, and after that to judgment. This being my last Will and Testament.

I do bequeath unto Ann, my wife, one cow and calf and bed and covering, one pot and pail as long as she lives or lives single, and so she shall have the farm for maintaining the children, to wit, Ann my wife, is to have the increase of her cow and calf her lifetime or widowhood, also to wit, John Weems, my son, is to have half of the fifty acres of land lying in the state of Tennessee, in Sumner county on Long creek, also that he, the said John Weems, pays to Thomas Weems one hundred and twenty-five dollars in horseflesh for the other fifty acres above mentioned to be paid in two years, also that my son Thomas L. Weems shall have my roan mare, new saddle and bridle, and that the said Thomas Weems shall raise all the colts he can, and give all the rest a colt, except John Weems, my son, and Elizabeth Helms, if the mare lives to have them.

Catherine, my daughter, Weems and Nancy, my daughter, Weems.

I have given my daughter, Elizabeth Helms, one cow and calf and filly, and bed for her little daughter Caroline, Sally my daughter Weems, Polly my daughter Weems, also my daughter Rosa Weems, and also my son James, and also my daughter Jane, and also my daughter Caroline. Also when it is thought proper by the executors to make a division when the rest of the children gets as much property as Elizabeth Helms, then the rest of the property equally divided between her, Elizabeth Helms and the rest of the children except John Weems, also when my money is collected in West Tennessee, I want all the land entered that it will buy and equally divided between Thomas Weems my son and James Weems my son before mentioned.

And also I do appoint Robert Galbreath and Joseph Helms to be executors to my estate this 4th day of January, A. D. 1829.

THOMAS WEEMS.

Test.:

JOHN BOUCHER,
B. G. WELLS.

ADDENDA.

Poor-farm.—The county authorities, on June 4th, 1856, bought a tract of land containing 96 21-100 acres from W. C. Huff, for the purpose of a poor-farm and asylum. Commodious buildings were erected subsequently, and the farm and hospital placed under the control of a superintendent. At this writing Mr. Zach. Roddy is occupying this position. The inmates of the asylum are well kept and humanely treated at a very moderate expense, about 20 cents per day per capita. At present the asylum shelters eighteen inmates, five of whom are incurably insane or idiotic. The oldest person there is *George Washington Pedron*, aged seventy-seven; the youngest, nine years of age. The superintendent's salary is \$350 per annum.

Statistics referring to Personal Property in the County, 1855 and '80.

1855.		
3567 horses, valued each	\$47.70	\$170,204
264 mules, " "	55.50	14,653
12,088 neat cattle, " "	11.70	141,351
7,767 sheep, " "	1.00	7,838
29,102 hogs, " "	1.37	38,389
1,180 wagons, " "	38.95	45,959
1,019 clocks and watches, " "	6.00	6,016
1 piano, valued at	30.00	30
Moneys and credits		109,955
All other personal property		121,276

Total, \$655,671

1880.		
7,667 horses, valued at \$25.78		\$197,672
1,408 mules, " "	32.84	46,243
14,462 cattle, " "	9.38	135,745
11,111 sheep, " "	.99	11,099
21,642 hogs, " "	1.64	35,555
3,524 wagons, " "	14.99	52,534
3,043 clocks, " "	3.08	9,376
201 pianos, " "	64.40	12,950
Moneys and credits		365,551
All other personal property		373,907

Total, \$1,240,632

Horses and mules have sadly declined in value since 1855; wagons and clocks are perfectly demoralized; sheep and hogs have held their own pretty well; but pianos are in the ascendant, increasing 110 per cent. in value and 20.100 per cent. in numbers! The

very atmosphere of the county is resonant with sweet music.—Lands were valued at \$2.33 per acre in 1855, and at \$6.35 in 1880. Town or city real estate has increased in value from \$65,447 to \$672,157 in those twenty-five years.

Agricultural Statistics of 1880.

Corn	acres	39,732	produced	1,253,740 bushels.
Wheat	"	37,221	"	376,646 "
Oats	"	11,419	"	276,327 "
Orchards	"	3,574	"	148,211 "
Meadows	"	14,820	"	10,219 tons
Other field pro.	"	1,041	"	11,822 bushels.
Root crops	"	107	"	value of \$155.07.
Pasture	"	23,632		
Woodland	"	54,120		
Uncultivated lands		18,333		
Area city and town real estate		7,036		

Total 211,035 acres.

These statistics are altogether unreliable. The county has an area of 364,965 acres; our statistics mention a little more than one-half of this area. Hence we forbear to publish the other data in reference to value of live stock and other products sold. These reports are absolutely injurious to the interests of the county, and should be abolished altogether, if more correct returns cannot be obtained.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.*

Circuit Clerks.—Rufus Ricker, from 1823 to 1836; W. W. Pace, from 1836 to 1848; Justus R. Byman, from 1848 to 1850; W. W. Pace, from 1850 to 1852; B. F. Marshall, from 1852 to 1856; H. W. Eagon, from 1856 to 1860; Jacob O. Chance, from 1860 to 1864; Henry C. Moore, from 1864 to 1872; Eli W. Jones, from 1872 to 1876; H. R. Hall, from 1876 to date.

Sheriffs.—Jesse Roberts, 1823 to 1824; Mark Tully, 1824 to 1826; William Davidson, 1826 to 1836; William Garton, 1836 to 1838; Samuel Hall, 1838 to 1850; R. D. Easley, 1850 to 1856; W. T. Eastland, 1856 to 1858; Joseph Shulz, 1858 to 1860; T. J. Black, 1860 to 1862; J. K. Finley, 1862 to 1864; J. D. Lear, 1864 to 1866; S. R. Carrigan, 1866 to 1870; Bernhard Zick, 1870 to 1872; H. R. Hall, 1872 to 1876; A. J. Harvey, 1876 to 1878; Sam. Telford, 1878 to 1880; and J. D. Lear, 1880 to date.

Coroners.†—Mark Tully, Henry Horvel, Daniel Phelps (held the first inquest in county on body of J. J. Smith, found dead in Grand Prairie, November 10, 1832), William Hill, T. J. Middleton, N. P. Helms, J. C. Lackey, and Clem. M. Williamson, the present incumbent.

County Treasurers and Assessors.—William Marshall in 1823; John S. Davis from 1824 to 1835; James P. Rogers, 1835 to 1839; W. H. H. Barnes in 1839; J. P. Rogers to 1849; William Marshall from 1849 to 1851; H. W. Eagon, W. T. Eastland, Smith Larimer, James L. Garritson, Smith Larimer, (2d term); J. S. Smith, Alfred P. Crosby, Alfred Parks, Samuel J. Smith, present incumbent, having been elected in 1877 and re-elected in 1879.

RECORDERS.

Rufus Ricker	March 18, 1823, to Sept. 7, 1835
Samuel Hall	to Sept. 5, 1838
F. R. Pitner	to " 1839

* List of circuit judges, state and county attorneys, and school superintendents are given elsewhere in this work, in the respective chapters where they belong.

† The lists of coroners are taken from the records; but there are apparently some gaps. The names are given in chronological order, without stating length of terms.

J. W. Roach to April 21, 1842
 G. E. Lester to August, 1847
 J. R. Ryman to December, 1843

The constitution of 1848 made the clerks of circuit courts recorders ex-officio.

PROBATE AND COUNTY JUDGES.

Rufus Ricker, chosen by the General Assembly and commissioned by Gov. E. Coles, February 17th, 1823, resigned March 2d, 1836.

B. W. Lester, appointed and commissioned by Gov. J. Duncan, to Oct. 2d, 1838.

James Marshall, J. W. Roach, J. M. Oglesby, and James Chance, probate justices of the peace, officiated until December, A. D., 1849.

Samuel Hull, County Judge 1849 to 1853
 Durham Tracy " " 1853 to 1857
 B. F. Marshall " " 1857 to 1861
 John M. Oglesby " " 1861 to 1865
 James S. Martin " " 1861 to May, 1869, when he resigned
 W. W. Willard, County Judge May, 1869 to Dec., 1869
 Tilman Raser " " 1869 to 1873
 John G. Caughn " " 1873 to 1877
 William Walker " " 1877 to date

COUNTY CLERKS.

Rufus Ricker . . Feb., 1823, to March, 1836, when he resigned.
 W. M. Dobbins . appointed March 9, 1836, elected August 1837, served until 1839.
 W. W. Pace 1841 to 1853
 James S. Murtin 1853 to 1861
 Dwyer Tracy 1861 to 1865
 James S. Jackson 1865 to 1869
 J. O. Chance 1869 to 1873
 T. W. Purcell 1873 to 1877
 S. S. Chance 1877 to date.

A list of the members of the General Assembly from Marion county since its organization, or district in which the same is situated.

SENATORS.

Thomas Sloo, Jr. 1824-26	Silas L. Bryan 1852-60
Zadok Casey 1826-30	Zadok Casey 1860-62
Ennis Maulding 1830-32	Jas. M. Rodgers (dec'd) 1862-64
Wm. Lee D. Ewing 1832-36	W. A. J. Sparks (vice
Benjamin Bond 1836-38	Rodgers, dec'd) 1862-64
William Gaston 1838-42	David K. Green 1864-68
Robert A. D. Wilbanks, 1842-46	John P. Van Dorstan . 1868-72
William J. Stephenson, 1846-48	Jediah F. Alexander . 1870-72
Jeduthan P. Hardy 1848-50	John Cunningham . . . 1872-74
" " (resig'd) 1850-52	John Thompson 1874-78
Hugh Gregg, (vice Har-	Thomas E. Merritt . . . 1878-80
dy, resigned) 1850-52	

REPRESENTATIVES.

Zadok Casey 1824-26	J. McIlvaine	} 1858-60
Nicholas Wren 1826-28	Wm. B. Anderson	
Israel Jennings 1828-30	Cloyd Crouch	} 1860-62
William Marshall 1830-34	Cyrus W. Webster	
Elijah S. Frazier 1834-36	John W. Merritt 1862-64	
William Davidson 1836-38	Sam'l E. Stephenson . 1864-66	
Hardy Foster 1838-40	Erastus N. Bates 1866-68	
James Marshall 1840-42	Thomas E. Merritt } 1868-70	
William Brinkley 1842-44	" " } 1870-72	
Henderson P. Boyakin } 1844-6	Samuel L. Dwight	} 1872-4
John M. Oglesby	Napoleon B. Morrison	
Henderson P. Boyakin } 1846-8	Charles G. Smith	
Noah Johnson	Ziba S. Swain (resig'd)	
	Alfred P. Crosby (vice	
	Swain, resigned)	

REPRESENTATIVES.

James J. Richardson } 1848-50	Wm. R. Hubbard	} 1874-76
John A. Campbell	Thomas E. Merritt	
Zadok Casey	John B. Johnson	
Zadok Casey } 1850-52	Fred. Remann	} 1876-78
Isham N. Haynie	Andrew J. Hogge	
William L. Gash	Thomas E. Merritt	
John Wilbanks } 1852-54	John E. Hammond	} 1878-80
Alex. Campbell	Francis M. Bolt	
John A. Wilson	James S. Jackson	
T. B. Tanner } 1854-56	Mancil A. Harris	} 1880
Hugh Gregg	Tilman Raser	
John A. Wilson	Iverson M. Little	
Wm. B. Anderson } 1856-58		

CLINTON COUNTY

Was erected from Washington, Bond and Fayette counties, and was named in honor of the distinguished statesman, De Witt Clinton, of New York. It had become the home of permanent and *bona fide* settlers as early as 1814, when the first land entries were made. At the time of the organization of the county, December 27, 1824, some 33,000 acres had been entered, three-fifths by actual settlers, the balance by speculators. The names of the actual settlers will hereafter appear in the county census of 1825, and the names of the speculators mentioned above are as follows: William Morrison, about 5,000 acres; G. P. Todson, 2,000; John Edgar, 1,500; Israel Canby, 1,000; J. D. Patton, 1,000; James and S. Mitchell, 1,000; William Biggs, 1,000; Nathaniel Pope, Pierre Menard, Bank of Edwardsville, J. O'Hara, Stacy McDonough, Edward Cole, each less than 400 acres. Land entries were made in all congressional townships of the county during said period of time, 1814 to 1824, to wit:

Township 2 N. 2 W. . 8,160 acres.	Township 2 N. 3 W. . 1,440 acres.
" 2 N. 5 W. . 5,680 "	" 3 N. 4 W. . 1,260 "
" 1 N. 3 W. . 4,480 "	" 1 N. 1 W. . 880 "
" 1 N. 2 W. . 2,640 "	" 1 N. 5 W. . 640 "
" 2 N. 4 W. . 2,230 "	" 1 S. 5 W. . 420 "
" 3 N. 2 W. . 1,660 "	" 3 N. 1 W. . 320 "
" 1 N. 4 W. . 1,520 "	" 3 N. 3 W. . 240 "

All lands entered at that early date were timber land: the value of prairie land was evidently not understood nor appreciated. The population of the county in 1824 was about 1,100 all told, consisting chiefly of Americans from southern states and Pennsylvania, with a mixture of some English and Irish, who had settled in the vicinity of Carlyle.

The act of the legislature of Illinois, by which the county was organized, is here introduced in full, to wit:

An Act forming a new county out of the counties of Washington, Bond and Fayette.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois represented in the General Assembly,—That all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the Kaskaskia river at the mouth of Crooked creek, and running down said river to the line dividing St. Clair from Washington county, at the township one south of the base line, between ranges five and six west of the third principal meridian; thence north, with said range line to the north-west corner of township two north of range five west, to the county line of Madison county; thence east, with said county line to the south-east of Madison county at the south-east corner of township three, north of range five west; thence north, with the line of Madison county to the north-west corner of township three north of range four west; thence east twenty-four miles to the third principal meridian line; thence south sixteen miles on said meri-

dian; thence west to Crooked creek, and from thence down said creek to the place of beginning, shall constitute a county to be called Clinton.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the qualified voters of said county shall meet at the town of Carlyle on the second Monday in the month of February next to elect three county commissioners, a sheriff and coroner, and that Daniel S. Swearingen, Haden Watts and Benjamin Smith be, and they are hereby appointed judges of said election; who shall give the same notice and conduct the said election in the same manner as elections now are, or may be hereafter required to be conducted by law.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That Samuel Gaston, Albert Sloo and William M. Alexander be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to fix the permanent seat of justice for said county, whose duty it shall be to meet at Carlyle (or a majority of them) on the first Monday of February next, or within ten days thereafter, and after being duly sworn before some justice of the peace, said commissioners when so qualified (or a majority of them) shall proceed to determine the most convenient place, having regard to the population and the permanent advantage of said county; and such place when so selected by said commissioners, shall be and forever remain the permanent seat of justice of said county.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the commissioners aforesaid shall make a certificate of the selection for the seat of justice for said county, and return the same to the county commissioners' court of said county, who shall enter the same on their records at their first term after such selection shall be made.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That the person or persons upon whose lands the said seat of justice shall be so located as aforesaid, shall make a donation of land to said county, of a quantity not less than twenty acres, and shall make and execute a general warranty deed, in fee simple, to the county commissioners of said county for the same; which land shall be disposed of by said county commissioners, by having the same, or such part thereof as they may deem proper, laid off into lots and sold at such times and on such terms as they may deem most advisable, having regard to the interest of the county: and the proceeds arising from such sales shall be appropriated by said county commissioners to the erection of public buildings for said county: said county commissioners shall, however, reserve from sale a lot or lots, upon which said public buildings shall be erected: and said county commissioners shall, after such sale of said lots, have power and authority to convey said lots, by a good and sufficient deed, to the purchasers of the same.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That should the owner or owners of the lands upon which said commissioners shall fix said seat of justice as aforesaid, refuse to make the donation of land required by this act, then said commissioners shall fix the same upon some other tract, having in view the interest of the county aforesaid, the owner of which will make the donation required by this act.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That the electors of the county of Clinton shall vote in conjunction with the electors of the county of Washington in choosing members of the general assembly of this State, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That the citizens of the county of Clinton are hereby declared to be entitled to all the privileges and immunities, in all respects whatsoever, that are allowed to citizens of other counties of this State.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioners appointed by this act, to locate the county-seat as hereinbefore directed, shall receive from the county treasury of said county the sum of two dollars per day for their services in locating the same, which shall be paid in specie, or its equivalent in state paper.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That the county of Clinton shall pay to Washington county an equal proportion, according to their taxable property, of the debts now due and owing by said county of Washington; and the commissioners of Clinton county, as aforesaid, shall, upon the request of the county commissioners of said county of Washington, make out orders upon their treasury, for the amount specified in this section of this act, when the said amount shall be ascertained.

SEC. 11. And said county of Clinton shall pay such part of the existing debts of the county of Bond as will be proportioned to the amount of taxable property and inhabitants of that part of the county of Bond which is included in the county hereby created.

Approved December 27, 1824.

EDWARD COLES,
Governor.

We shall next introduce a copy of the county census of 1825, which gives a full list of the heads of families residing in the county at the time. The commissioner of census, William White, had in a manner anticipated the political subdivision of the county into precincts, or else retained the precinct names of the former organization. He reported as follows:—

SUGAR CREEK PRECINCT.

Daniel White, father of the census commissioner, died in 1860. Daniel White, Jr., and A. H. White, two younger sons of Daniel White, are at present members of the bar at Carlyle. A. H. White was at one time county judge; John Row, one of the early justices of the peace, a man of remarkable intellect, and a most successful farmer; Theophilus Harrell, captain of a militia company; James Chaffin, John Beatey, James Outhouse, member of legislature; John Traylor, Peter Outhouse, father of James Outhouse, revolutionary soldier, private Maryland line—pensioned August 13, 1828; Richard Wood, James Orten, Wm. R. Orten, John M. Orten, Archibald Traylor, James McCracken, first constable, very dignified, his prisoners were all arrested "in the name of the Commonwealth of Illinois;" Charles Cox, William Johnson, Jr., justice of the peace for many years, also county commissioner; John Brake, Hugh Johnson, Ellis Chaffin, private South Carolina militia during war of independence, pensioned March 4, 1831; Achilles Walker, Meredith Outhouse, John Betts, Manuel Adair, John Adair, Hezekiah Row, Polly Starnator, who was a daughter of E. Chaffin, and an exemplary mother, bringing up a family of eight children to respectability; Jonathan Browder, was a land shark; William Duncan, B. Watkins, justice of the peace, county commissioner, and county assessor; John Morgan, who kept a stage station on the road from Carlyle to Alton, and was post-master, also treasurer of school funds for many years; John Ramsey, came from North Carolina to Clinton county in 1818; his father James R. had settled in Madison county in 1816; John H. Ramsey, John Scott, who kept hotel in Carlyle; William Johnson, Sr., was a Methodist preacher; Pearson Nichols, William Lewis, who laid out the town of Trenton; Samuel Stits, Daniel Simons, John Johnson, Turner Outhouse, John Outhouse, Nathan Tatmond, Charles Nelson, William Middleton and Solomon Silkwood.

SHOAL CREEK PRECINCT.

Absalom Yarbrough, kept a ferry to cross the Okaw river, near mouth of Shoal creek; Godfrey Ammons, justice of the peace, and first settler in Santa Fe Bottom; Henry Neeley, Cayton Usher, John Creel, Berryman Creel, representative in legislature; Joseph,

Morton, still living, Mulberry Grove, Bond county, Ills.; John Winters, the tallest man in the county, measuring seven feet; James Carrigan, Andrew Bankson, colonel in the militia, representative in legislature, and as member of the committee to locate the state capital, voted against Carlyle, thus securing the location to Vandalia; William Street, David G. Howard, Elijah Bail, a famous millwright and carpenter, and builder of the water mills on Shoal creek; James Howard, Elijah Lincoln, William Blackmond, Matthew Barber, James Recar, Henry Curtis, a colored freeman, from Tennessee, bought the toll-bridge across Shoal creek, and kept tavern; Alexander Mitchell, Daniel S. Swearingen, John Smith, William Watts, George Bennett, Thomas Bay, the only drunkard in the county at his day; James Mitchell, Thomas Brook, Daniel Mayhugh, Daniel Griffith, John Gregory, Archibald Cannaday, John Lenard, Stephen Turner, who ran a distillery near the county line, north; John Brisbon, John King, revolutionary soldier, private, South Carolina continentals, pensioned March 4, 1831; Hugh May and Burril Hill.

GUMBRIDGE PRECINCT.

Brizlo Lacey, Charles Steghens, Bennett Short, Elizabeth Maddux, John Carter, Zachariah Maddux, William Walker, Alexander Maddux, James Buck, Stephen McClure, Jonathan Sharp, who was county treasurer for many years; John Nichols, John Brown, John Moore and Benjamin Smith.

HAEVER CREEK PRECINCT.

Jesse Suttles, Thomas Eads, Robert Duncan, John Ammons, Abram Ray, Sam. Watkins, John Cook, Ignatius Anderson, Jesse Haynon, William Dunn, Thomas Hooper, Peggy Moore, William Anderson and Jesse Dunn.

CARLYLE PRECINCT.

George Russell, John Abbott, Charles Slade, an Englishman by birth, member of congress from his district in 1833, died at Vincennes in 1834, on his way home from Washington city. Slade was the only slaveholder in the county in 1825, had five slaves; Elizabeth Fitch, Harry Wilton, first sheriff of Washington county, later marshal of the State of Illinois and county officer; Thomas Wilton, Francis Webster, assessor and treasurer for four successive terms; Thomas Slade, George Dixon, Thomas Hood, Thomas J. Gazley, Thomas Tamberlyn, Samuel Saddler; William Sublett owned a horse-mill, left the county and settled at Lebanon, Ill.; John Kain and Joseph Fairfield.

OKAW PRECINCT.

James Burnside, John Burnside, Abram McNeal, James Burnside, Jr., Samuel Finley, Marmon Holt, James Jones, Zacharias Morris, Robert Bead, Calvin Barnes, had a castor oil mill, and Aaron Pierce.

CROOKED CREEK PRECINCT.

John Hall, Isaac Hagston, Gillis Maddux, John Wadsworth, William Dancel, Richard Cole, John Gilmore, Wesley Maddux, John Carrigan, first sheriff of Clinton county, and subsequently a member of the legislature; Thomas Short, John Berry, Haden Watts, John Bradford, Robert McEver, David Rowper, John John, Oliver Maddux, William Gibson, James Cochran, John Padon, surviving—now resident of Madison county, Ill.; Isaac Darneel, Joseph Outhouse, Elijah Pierce, John Huey, Edward Cole, owner of a horse-mill; John A. Taylor, Samuel McEver, Joseph Huey, John E. Finch, James Maddux, Benjamin Allen,

Peter Cole, Thomas Wadsworth, county commissioner; David D. Dow, Sarah Maddux and Mary Witton.

EAST FORK PRECINCT.

James Atton, John Carter, Bird A. Miles, Jacob Phelps, Jeremiah McKinney, Joseph McKinney and Eli McKinney.

There were 184 families residing in the county, numbering 1,106 souls in all; 220 of whom were white adults, voters. The colored population consisted of 19 free negroes and five slaves, owned by Charles Slade, of Carlyle.

The principal if not the only pursuit of this population was agriculture. These 184 families owned about 20,000 acres of land, averaging fully 100 acres per family.

Hugh Johnson and James McCracken in Sugar Creek precinct, owned a cotton gin each, and Solomon Silkwood a horse grist mill.

Daniel S. Swearingen on Shoal Creek, possessed a saw and grist mill, driven by water power.

George Russell in Carlyle had a stone pottery, and William Sublett a horse-mill; Calvin Barnes had a castor oil factory on the Okaw, and Edward Cole a horse-mill on Crooked creek.

A similar report was made in 1830 by Commissioner Benjamin Bond. The population had increased over one hundred per cent. in those five years; it numbered now 2,375, among whom were 394 voters, and 391 men subject to military duty (militia men). The colored population had quadrupled (95), all free, however. The manufactories had increased by a carding machine and a "hatter-shop" at Carlyle. Commissioner James J. Justice reports in 1835 a population of 2,648,—84 of whom were free colored people. The increase in population, scarcely 12 per cent., was small in comparison with that of the previous five years. The last-mentioned report contains a few German names, the first ones met in this county. The reader will find an accurate account of foreign immigration in another chapter.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The election ordered by the aforesaid act of legislature was held under the appointed judges, Daniel S. Swearingen, Haden Watts and Benjamin Smith, at Carlyle on the second Monday of February, 1825, and resulted in the choice of—

First County Board of Commissioners.—Robert McEver, James Carrigan, James Huey, from February to September, 1825.

The first term, a special one, was held at Carlyle on Monday, February 21st, 1825, when Robert McEver and James Carrigan attended and took the oath of office, in form as follows:

You and each of you do severally and solemnly swear, that, to the best of your power and ability, you will support the constitution of the United States and of this state, and faithfully perform the several duties of your offices as county commissioners for this county, as prescribed by law.

Appointment of Clerk.—James Jackson was appointed clerk, *pro tempore*, and until the next term of the board in course.

The commissioners appointed by act of legislature to locate the seat of justice reported as follows:

"In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Illinois appointing commissioners to fix the permanent seat of justice for the county of Clinton, Samuel Gaston and Albert G. Sloo, two of the three commissioners appointed, met on Monday, the 7th day of February, 1825, at the town of Carlyle, and from there proceeded to examine the several sites proposed for the county seat, and are of the opinion that the part of the town of Carlyle situated north and south of Fairfax street and east and west of Block No.

38 as designated on the plat of said town, is the most convenient place for the permanent seat of justice for the said county.

"Dated February 9, 1825.

"SAMUEL GASTON.
"A. G. SLOO."

This report was accepted, and the commissioners were discharged, Sloo receiving \$14 and Gaston \$10 specie for their labor.

Before adjourning, the board appointed Harry Wilton clerk of the county commissioners' court, instead of James Jackson, clerk *pro tempore*. Wilton entered into bond, and took the oath of office at once.

The first regular term of the board was held on the 7th of March, 1825, when James Huey took his seat and was sworn into office.

At this term the different roads running through the county were given in charge of supervisors, as follows:

John Scott, to be supervisor of the St. Louis road from Lake branch in Shoal creek prairie to the west county line; Beverle Watkins, of the Edwardsville road from Shoal creek bridge to north county line; D. S. Swearingen, road from Carlyle to Lake branch in Shoal creek prairie; John Johnson, Shawneetown road from county line to the forks of the Vincennes and Shawneetown road; John Huey, Vincennes road from Carlyle to county line; Calvin Barns, State road from Vandalia to Covington, from the county line to Carlyle.

First Assessment and Tax Levy.—John Johnson was appointed assessor, and instructed to assess town lots, horses, cattle, wheeled-carriages, distilleries, ferries and toll-bridges.

The subsequent report of Johnson showed the following valuation of property: Real estate, \$25,930; personal property, \$35,000; total, \$60,930. Johnson received \$25 for making this assessment.

The board appointed Haden Watts and Thomas Wadsworth overseers of the poor in the eastern, Andrew Bankson and John Ramsay in the western, and Calvin Barns and Alexander Maddux in the centre division of the county.

Charles Slade, Thomas Hood, Edward Coles, Benjamin Smith, John Abbot, Samuel Watkins, John Ramsay, John Johnson, W. Lewis, Jonathan Scharp, Alexander Maddux, Charles Stevens, John Bradford, John Padon and John Carrigan were appointed trustees of school-lands in the various congressional townships of the county.

Tavern license was granted to George Dixon in Carlyle, one year for \$3; William Sublett, one year, \$10; Henry Curtis (colored), \$5; John Hull, \$5.

We cannot explain why such different rates were charged. In the Dixon case the records say that his \$3 tax may be paid in state paper. There may have been some favoritism shown at the time. Dixon's tavern was probably "handy." The commissioners also fixed the rates to be charged, to wit: for one half-pint of whisky, 61 cents (no guest being expected to drink less than that quantity at a time); for one half-pint of foreign spirits, 25 cents; for each meal, 25 cents; for a night's lodging, 12½ cents; single feed of a horse, 12½ cents; hay and grain over night, 25 cents.

Charles Slade was allowed \$15 for one year's occupation of his house in Lower Carlyle as a clerk's office and court-house. James Jackson was recommended to the Governor for appointment as justice of the peace. Christopher Abbot, David Howard and John Padon were appointed constables. James Jackson was paid \$5 in compensation of his services in organizing the county commissioners' court and for his services as clerk *pro tem*.

Harry Wilton and James Jackson were appointed commissioners to settle the financial affairs between Clinton county and Washington, the parent county.

Organization of Militia Districts.—First district: to be called Crooked creek, and to consist of Crooked creek township, and to include the parts of the county east of Okaw; election of officers to be held at the house of John Wadsworth.

Second or Carlyle district: to include all territory west of the Okaw river and east of Shoal creek; elections to be held at the Court-house in Carlyle.

Third, Sugar creek district: to include all territory west of Shoal creek; elections to be held at the house of Ellis Chaffin.

The records do not mention the result of any of those elections.

William White was appointed commissioner to take the census.

Toll-bridge rates for Slade's bridge over the Okaw (or Kaskaskia) were fixed as follows:—

Single horse, mule, or ass, . . . Six and a-quarter cents.

Sheep or hogs, each, . . . Two cents.

Wagon—one horse, . . . Twenty-five cents.

Wagon—two horses, . . . Thirty-seven and a-half cents.

Sleigh—two horses or oxen, . . Eighteen and three-quarter cents.

Sleigh—four horses or oxen, . . Twenty-five cents.

Slade also obtained ferry license and high-water rates, double the rates mentioned above.

The road from Carlyle to Greenville was laid out during the year, viewed and recommended by Andrew Bankson, Thos. Wadsworth, and James Burnside.

The first school district, called Mount Pleasant, was organized in 1825, east of Sugar Creek.

Daniel White was recommended to the governor for appointment of justice of the peace. During the administration of this board the deed of Charles and Mary D. Slade, donating a certain tract of land to the county, was filed and recorded in words and figures as follows, to wit:—

"This indenture made the 17th of May, 1825, between Charles Slade and Mary D. Slade, his wife, of the town of Carlyle, county of Clinton, and State of Illinois, of the one part, and Robert McEver, Joseph Huey, and James Carrigan, county commissioners of said county, and their successors in office, for and on behalf of the people thereof, on the other part, witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, current money of the said State, in hand paid at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, and also in consideration that by virtue of an act of the legislature of the State, passed December 27th, 1824, entitled, 'An Act Forming a New County out of the Counties of Washington, Bond, and Fayette,' the permanent seat of justice of the said county was located at and in the town of Carlyle forever, on condition that the person or persons upon whose lands the seat of justice should be so located, should make a donation of land to the said county, of a quantity not less than twenty acres, by a general warranty deed in fee simple to the county commissioners of said county, for the same, He, the said Charles Slade, and Mary D. Slade, his wife, hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, and confirm unto the said people forever, all those blocks and parts of blocks, lots, pieces, and parcels of land situated, lying, and being in the said town of Carlyle, to wit: The whole block—thirty-two, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty-two, and forty-six, lots numbers one, two, three, four and five in block thirty-one, the whole of block number thirty-four, except lot number ten therein, the whole of block number thirty-five, except lots four and five therein, lots number one, two, nine and ten in block forty, and lots number six, seven, eight, three, four and five in block number thirty-three in the

town of Carlyle in the county aforesaid, which said blocks and parts of blocks, lots, pieces and parcels of land, are designated in the original plat or map of the said town of Carlyle as filed in the office of the said commissioners' court, together with all the improvements, water-courses, rents, profits, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversions and remainder thereof, and all the estate-right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of them, the said Charles Slade and Mary D. Slade, his wife, of, in, and to the same, to have and to hold the lands hereby conveyed with all and singular the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, unto the said county commissioners and their successors in office forever, to the only proper use and behoof of the said commissioners and their successors in office for the benefit of the people of the said county forever. And the said Charles Slade for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with the said commissioners and their successors in office by these presents in manner following, that is to say, that he, the said Charles Slade, is carefully and rightfully seized of the lands and premises hereby granted and released, with the appurtenances, as of and in a pure, perfect, absolute, and indefeasible estate of inheritance, in fee simple, without any condition, contingent proviso, power of limitation, or any other restraint whatsoever, to alter, change, charge, lessen, incumber, defeat, or make void the same, and that he, the said Charles Slade, and Mary D. Slade, his wife, had in themselves good right, full power, and lawful authority, by these presents, to grant, bargain, sell, release, and assure all and singular, the premises hereby granted and released, with the appurtenances, unto the said commissioners, in manner aforesaid, and the said Charles Slade for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, do further covenant, promise and agree to and with the said commissioners, and their successors in office, by these presents, that the premises before mentioned now are and forever hereafter shall be and remain free of and from all former and other gifts, grants, bargains, sales, leases, mortgages, rents, arrears of rents, dowers, right and title of dower, judgments, executions, or any other charges and incumbrances whatsoever done or suffered to be done by, from, or under him, or by, from, or under any other person lawfully claiming or to claim the said hereby demised premises or any part or parcel thereof. And the said Charles Slade for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns all and singular the premises hereby bargained and sold, with the appurtenances, unto the said commissioners and their successors in office, for the use of the people of the said county against him, the said Charles Slade, his heirs, etc., and all and every other person or persons whatsoever, doth and will forever warrant and defend by those presents. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

CHARLES SLADE.
MARY D. SLADE.



Signed, sealed, and delivered by
the subscribing parties in the
presence of

HARRY WILTON.
JAMES JACKSON.

State of Illinois, } to wit:
Clinton Co. }

Personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace, in and for the county of Clinton, the above named Charles Slade and Mary

D. Slade, his wife, who acknowledged the above instrument to be their voluntary act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned, the said Mary D. Slade being first examined separate and apart from her said husband, and declared that no coercion or undue measures were used by him to induce her to sign the said instrument.

JAMES JACKSON, J. P.

Second Board, September, 1825, to September, 1826.—Joseph Huey, Bird A. Miles, and Caton Usher, commissioners.

The first business of this board was to have a settlement with John S. Carrigan, collector, from which it appeared, that the whole levy, \$304.64, had been collected in full. The expenditures of the county, paid by the collector, upon the orders of the commissioners amounted to \$339.53.

The same Carrigan renders an account of all receipts other than revenue. The difference in the value of specie and state paper is made painfully clear by this statement, which is here introduced in full:

G. Dixons' tavern license, state paper	\$3 00	specie	1 00
W. Subletts' " " " "	10 00	"	3 33½
W. Curtis' " " " "	5 00	"	1 66½
John Hull's " " " "	5 00	"	1 66½
S. Saddler's " " " "	10 00	"	3 33½
" " " "	\$33 00	"	\$11 00
Charles Slade's tavern license		specie	4 50
Thomas Hood's " " " "		"	2 00
John Kain's fine, state paper	20 00	"	6 66½
Henry Curtis' " " " "	50 00	"	16 66½
Total in specie			\$40 83½

This board ordered the building of a jail March 8, 1826, and made further appointments of the trustees of school lands, to-wit:

B. Lacey, Joe Moore, and Ch. Stephens for T. 1 N. 3 W.
J. H. Morgan, J. Ramsay, and W. Lewis for T. 1 N. 5 W.
S. B. Watkins D. Swearingen, and J. Abbot for T. 2 N. 3 W.

Third Board, 1826 to 1828.—Joseph Huey, B. A. Miles, and Caton Usher, re-elected,—Miles removed from the county in 1827, when Samuel Sharp was elected to fill the vacancy;—May 12, 1827.

March, 1827, Jonathan Sharp is appointed assessor, and on May 19, also treasurer of the county.

The county is now subdivided into four election districts, or townships, to wit:

Crooked Creek township, to be bounded as follows: All east of the Kaskaskia river to the county line; elections to be held at the house of John and Ulrich Loch.

Carlyle township, to be bounded as follows: To include the towns of Carlyle and all north of the St. Louis road and west of Kaskaskia river, to the middle of the Shoal creek settlement; poll at the court-house.

Ridge township, to include all west of the Kaskaskia river, and south of the town of Carlyle, and the St. Louis road, west to the middle of Shoal creek prairie, and south to the county line; poll at the house of Thomas Roper.

Sugar Creek township, to include all territory west of the middle of Shoal creek prairie, north and south of the St. Louis and Edwardsville road to county line; poll at the house of Daniel White.

Harry Wilton, county clerk, was awarded the contract for building court-house and jail, Dec. 4, 1827; the work was to be completed by July 20, 1829.

Jonathan Sharp, treasurer, reports, June 2, 1828, to have received during the year \$412.90, revenue and fines, and to have paid out

\$430.33½ on orders; the value of taxable property increased to \$185,000 during the year.

Fourth Board 1828 to 1830—Thomas Wadsworth, James Outhouse, Thomas Slade, commissioners.

Richard H. McGoon obtained license to smelt lead ore, and filed a bond in the penal sum of \$10,000. Henry Curtis was allowed to erect a mill-dam not over nine feet high, across Shoal creek, on the S. E. quarter of sec. 11, T. 2 N. 4 W.

The total revenue of this year was \$615.16; disbursements amounted to \$618.72. The tax values were rapidly increasing, amounting to \$257,730 in 1829.

Harry Wilton resigned his office as county clerk on the 7th of June, 1830, and the board appointed B. Bond clerk, *pro tem*. He was also made census commissioner on the same day.

Robert Crockett was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Harry Wilton, on June 8, 1830. The board received the jail, as built according to contract, on the same day.

Fifth Board, 1830 to 1832—James Outhouse, J. M. O'Harnett and James Altom, commissioners.

The board released Harry Wilton from his contract to build the court-house; he had thus far drawn \$250 on account.

Joseph Outhouse, justice of the peace, was allowed \$1.06½ for services as justice of the peace in trying certain Indians.

Barnett Donaldson was notified that he should supply his father and mother with the necessaries of life, it being his duty not only from the "ties of nature, but from the law also."

First county seal was purchased March 11, 1831.

The board had trouble with the contractor for the building of the court-house.

Sixth Board, 1832 to 1834—John. M. O'Harnett, W. Hindall, C. N. Halstead, commissioners.

The preceding board failed to have an entry made in reference to the finances of the county.

The valuations of taxable property had increased to \$298,435.

Turner Evans contracted for the building of a bridge across Beaver creek, where the St. Louis road crossed the creek, at \$279.

Treasurer reports to have received \$378.48 from sale of estrays, from June to December, 1832.

Robert Crockett resigned the office of clerk on the 15th of February, 1834.

Zophar Case was appointed clerk *pro tem*, and served until September 1834.

Lands were listed for taxation for the first time, tax to be \$2.40 per 160 acres, and 50 cents per \$100 on personal property.

At that period there was a great deal of feeling about the appointment to office; the writer found in the archives of the court-house the following letter:

Seventh Board, 1834 to 1836—James Altom, resigned September 10, 1835, William Johnson, Jr., C. N. Halstead, resigned September 1835; Thomas Wadsworth in place of Halstead, James Rupell in place of Altom, commissioners.

The first act of the board was the appointment of John S. Carri-gan clerk of the court, September 3, 1834. Whereupon Halstead enters the following protest:

TO JAMES ALTOM AND W. JOHNSON,
County Commissioners of Clinton County.

I hereby protest against the appointment of clerk to our court, as I consider the office filled by Zophar Case, and unless Mr. Case sends in his resignation, or there can be spread on record for mis-

demeanor in office, or neglect of duty, I do consider him the lawful clerk of our court, and wish this, my protest, entered on the records of the court.

C. N. HALSTEAD.

This protest left matters unchanged.

A report of the overseers of the poor, the first on record, shows that the annual cost of taking care of a pauper, amounted to \$50.00. The revenue of 1834 was \$634.43.

Clinton county was, at this period of time, troubled with so-called vigilantes, who were particularly severe on the unfortunate blacks living there. The matter was never brought into court properly, but the writer found the following letter among various papers in the county clerk's office. The letter throws some light on the subject, at the same time bearing witness how greatly the people had been intimidated by those vigilantes. The letter reads as follows:

THOMPSON'S CROSS ROADS,
Louisa County, Virginia.

Mr. Editor: I have just returned home from a tour through the western country, and as my manner is, I proceed to give you a brief sketch of my passage through your beautiful state. This I have done through different states I have passed, and yours must not be looked over.

After leaving Vincennes the traveler crosses the Wabash river. This river is one of those large veins, which feed, animate and give life to the trade of Illinois and Indiana. Immediately after crossing this stream, we pass through a low, wet, swampy tract of several miles width, which is so notoriously bad that it is said of them who have tried their way through it, that they have passed through purgatory. There is a bill (if I mistake not) reported by Hon. Mr. Slade, member of Congress from the southern district, making an appropriation to be expended on this road. This bill ought to pass, because this road is national. After leaving this "land of steady habits," we emerge into a beautiful, fine country, where the landscape is beautifully interspersed with the alternate grove of timber and prairie. Along the margin of the prairies, the traveler may behold the log cottage or cabin of the squatter, who is living on Congress land, in a perfect state of independence, and in many places is truly "monarch of all he surveys." This is decidedly the finest stock country in the world, where the raiser depends entirely upon the natural meadows for the support of his cattle.

In journeying on we pass several handsome little towns, generally the county seats and places of resort of all the nobility and fashion of the county, and the most of all the county trade. I cannot pass over the beautiful seat of one gentleman, I mean Col. Ray in the grand prairie. His house is situated on a fine round sloping mound nearly in the middle of his vast plain, which in summer is one continued green; he has already opened a fine farm, and is, I should say, one of the best situated stands on the road. Col. Ray is a man of plain manners, genteel, polite and accommodating to strangers. From this delightful stand we come to Carlyle, a small town in Clinton county. I am neither a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, yet I will venture to predict, that this place some day must become a place of some considerable business,—this town is situated on the Kaskaskia river which is large enough for small steamboats to navigate it nearly one half of the year; it is the great crossing of the travel and the mail from the East, West, North and South. Here too you will find a new mill just put in operation, a great acquisition to the town and country. The people, from appearances, I would say, are orderly and decent, courteous and affable to stran-

gers. I passed through this pretty little town on Saturday, which is a day (I find when the weary farmer takes any recreation at all) he selects; here he comes to hear the learned ones talk; here he comes for his newspaper; on this evening the mechanic shaves and starches up, adding dignity and respectability to the busy scene. It was on an evening like this I stepped out of the stage as it drew up alongside of Mr. Scott's clean, cool and beautiful hotel. There was bustle all around the crowd appeared to be agitated with some powerful interest; groups were every where to be seen talking apparently in keen debate. My curiosity was on tiptoe to know what all this meant. Thinks I, this is the way people talk when they have an approaching election. Finding the coach or stage would not start for some time (I found the driver to be a mighty man in these parts) I elbowed my way into a store opposite the hotel. I found the store filled with as many sorts of people as there was a variety of wares on the shelves, and there was, for an inland town, an excellent apportionment. A stranger here attracts but little notice, and he soon becomes one of us, "particularly if he will take a drop of the creature," though I must say, that of all the collection present, I don't remember to have seen a drunken man. Immediately on entering I was accosted by a decent-looking man and asked to take a glass of grog. I did so and made some observations about the country, its prospects, its advantages, its free institutions. At the word *free institutions* my strange friend shook his head and said, we are not as free here as the people are who live in the *old dominion*, and now, says he, to give you an idea of our free institutions, I will just tell you what happened last night. But here my friend was interrupted by some half dozen persons, who all put in and told their part of the story, each laboring under a feeling of strong indignation. After listening for some time and gathering all I could, they substantially all related the following story. That there was an association of young men in town who had formed themselves into a league by compact and pledges under the name of the

CLINTON COUNTY REGULATING SOCIETY,

that this society ostensibly purported to be for the suppression of vice and other enormities practiced by the free black population of the county, but which in fact had been gotten up for the purpose of enabling a few cowardly individuals to gratify their private vengeance in a most ruthless and barbarous manner. They stated that the night before, a poor, honest, laboring mechanic, who had taken a cup too much, after bearing the heat and burden of the day, happened whilst walking on the street, to utter some indecent and obscene expressions opposite the house belonging to the executioner of the society, and that it was proven in evidence that the female part of his family had left the house and of course could not be disturbed, yet this poor man was taken up and the executioner did his commission by giving him ten lashes well laid on. And in the morning, when the man applied to the civil authorities, there was found a magistrate mean and servile enough to only fine the executioner, though he braved the law and boasted he had done the deed, the pitiful sum of five dollars; and the civil authorities were in such a state of terror that a justice actually decided that a respectable man should be held to bail for no other crime than because he advised that Samuel Smith, the man who had been whipped, complain to the civil authorities. I was told that this society held secret meetings, that a kind of espionage was established, by which means all individuals, obnoxious to the regulators, could be seized and dealt with according to Lynch's Law, which is the code adopted by the society. When I heard of such enormities a fearful shuddering came over me, my knees smote together like

unto Belshazzar, and I involuntarily felt if my dirk was so it could be grasped in a moment of need. And believe me, my fears were not at all lessened when I found this same executioner of this society was to be my driver and only companion for the next eighteen miles, and particularly when I heard him boastingly say that he had whipped more than three hundred negroes. Thinks I to myself, I'll keep a eye on you Norris, because thou art a man of blood.

The stage is now ready. I leave Carlyle with very different feelings from those with which I entered it; not that my exalted opinions of its natural advantages are changed, but I join with the people in deprecating this bloody society. Having left Carlyle, I passed through a pleasant country—fine prairies, rich lands, and many good farms, most of them in a new state and susceptible of great improvements. At night we stopped at a pleasant-looking country house, whose large locust-trees before the door gave it the appearance of a neat cottage, hence I gave it the name of the "cottage tavern." This house is kept by Mr. Demint, a very good inn-keeper, who is prompt and attentive to minister to the comforts as well as the wants of his guests. Here I slept all night; passed rapidly on to Lebanon, a remarkable pleasant village, having the appearance of a great business place. Here is a steam saw-mill, a large steam flouring-mill and a distillery. At the east end of the town is also an academy, reared and sustained by that enterprising and respectable denomination of Christians, the Methodists. I breakfasted at Belleville, a most flourishing town, possessed of many manufacturing establishments; shortly I landed at St. Louis. I have now left your state and will bid you farewell.

TRAVELER.*

Eighth Board, 1836–1838—Zophar Case, James Jolliff, Thomas Wadsworth, commissioners.

The troubles about the building of the court-house were now ended; the county obtained a judgment for \$83.00 against J. M. O. Harnett and Harry Wilson, contractor and surety. Adam W. Snyder, as attorney for the county, received \$30 as his fee.

The county commissioners, after a vain effort to receive liberal subscriptions for the building of a new court-house, appropriated \$1000 towards finishing and furnishing the old court-house, in order to make it habitable. Zophar Case was appointed custodian of this fund, and authorized to superintend the work. Mr. Case expended about \$700 of this amount, and succeeded in making the house inhabitable. It served as such until 1849, when the present court-house was completed.

John S. Carrigan resigned as county clerk on the 7th of September, 1836, when Parmenas Bond was appointed to fill the vacancy.

On the 21st of December, 1836, a statement of the financial condition of the county during the preceding year is made a matter of record. We subjoin the following synopsis:

FINANCIAL REPORT, DEC. 1, 1836.

Am't of money in treasury Dec. 1 1835	\$728 37
“ cash for licenses, since Dec. 1, 1835	177 00

* EDITOR'S REMARK.—The introduction to the letter and its closing remarks contradict one another. The letter was undoubtedly intended for publication, but the author was too timid to give his name. Had he really been a resident Virginian he would not have had to fear the executioner after his return to the Old Dominion. It may be supposed that "Traveler" was a well-meaning citizen of the county, and that he took these means to chastise the "regulators" in disguise. As the letter was found in the archives of the court-house, it must have been written by, or addressed to, a county officer. It is now published probably forty-seven years after it was written. It bears no date, but mentions the fact that Mr. Slade was member of congress 1833–1834.

Bal. of rev. of 1835, in hands of ex-sheriff	58 41½
Due from sale of estrays, also in his hands	204 03½
Revenue of 1836, in process of collecting	697 07½
Due from Treasurer as per settlement made Sept. 7th, 1836	50 33½

\$1,915 21½

Amount of county orders issued prior to Dec., 1835, unpaid	\$443 57
County orders issued since Dec., 1835, to date, unpaid	\$658 06
	\$1,101 63
Balance in favor of county	\$813 58½

The reader will observe that of those \$1,915.21½ of assets, very little was available, or else those county orders mentioned above would not be designated as "unpaid."

The monetary difficulties between Washington and Clinton counties were brought to an end by Clinton county agreeing to pay to Washington county the sum of \$1,126.24.

The expenditures of the year 1837, to wit, \$1,613.47, exceeded the income of said year to the amount of \$491.59. The opening of new roads and the building of more bridges had proved to be very expensive during the year.

Ninth Board, 1838 to 1839.—James Jolliff, James Russell, William Johnson, commissioners.

The county was, March, 1839, divided into four assessors' districts, with J. S. Carrigan, O. H. P. Maxey, W. J. Row and Fred. Hemann as assessors.

The county revenue for the year was \$1,925 79; the regular expenditures \$853.49.

Tenth Board, 1839 to 1840.—James Russell, William Johnson, James Jolliff, commissioners.

The court appoints O. H. P. Maxey county collector, in place of J. J. Evans, resigned.

Regular county expenditures were \$676.70 less than receipts; and the tax levy for the year is reduced from 50 cents to 25 cents per \$100 of taxable property.

Eleventh Board, 1840 to 1841.—William Johnson, James Jolliff, John Carter, commissioners.

J. C. Nichols is appointed assessor for the first, second and third districts, and Ferdinand Boehne for the fourth, or German, district.

Twelfth Board, 1841 to 1842.—James Jolliff, John Carter, Thomas Jones, commissioners.

The taxable value of property in the county was found to be \$704,000, and yet the county tax levy was increased to 35 cents per hundred; the board contemplating the building of a new jail, the contract of which was let to James Jolliff, a member of the board. The building was completed and received Dec. 1842, and served as jail until 1856, when the present jail was completed.

Thirteenth Board, 1842 to 1843.—John Carter, Thomas Jones, Ferdinand Boehne, commissioners.

Nothing but routine business transacted during this year.

Thomas Bond was appointed overseer of the poor for the county.

Fourteenth Board, 1843 to 1844.—Thomas Jones, Ferdinand Boehne, Joseph Huey, commissioners.

Zophar Case, who had been county school-commissioner since 1834, came into court to settle his affairs as such, and turned over to his successor, T. B. Afflick, the sum of \$3,836.19½, in notes and money.

E. H. Baldwin, treasurer, was sworn into office on Sept. 7, 1843; the oath taken by him is made a matter of record, and as it is good and wholesome reading, we introduce it at length.

The Oath of the County Treasurer, 1843.

I do solemnly swear that I will honestly and faithfully pay over to the proper officers and individuals, authorized by law to receive the same, any and all the moneys and funds that may come into my hands by virtue of the said office as treasurer of the county of Clinton, and that I will not directly or indirectly exchange, *lend* or *use* any portion thereof for the purpose of speculation, nor will I appropriate or apply any portion thereof to *my own use* or for the *USE AND BENEFIT OF OTHERS*, and that I will faithfully and impartially and to the best of my skill and judgment perform the duties required of me by law as treasurer of the county of Clinton. So help me God!

J. M. Webster succeeded T. B. Afflick in the office of county school-commissioner in 1844.

15th Board, 1844 to 1845.—Ferdinand Boehne, Joseph Huey, O. Ramsay, commissioners.

This board caused a thorough examination of the county finances to be made, and established the fact that the county debt, December 1, 1844, amounted to \$1,213.49. This debt was reduced to \$770.98 by June, 1845.

16th Board, 1845 to 1846.—Joseph Huey, O. Ramsay, Ferdinand Boehne, commissioners.

The assessment of taxable property for the year 1845, gave the following figures, to wit:

Lands of resident citizens valued at \$356.271; lands of non-residents, valued at \$127.654; personal property, \$195.846; town lots of resident citizens, \$24.108; town lots of non-residents, \$355.4; total, \$707.433.

On June 3d, 1846, the county debt had been reduced to 332.55.

17th Board, 1846 to 1847.—O. Ramsay, F. Boehne, Joseph Huey, Commissioners.

This board commenced to agitate the question of building a suspension bridge across the Kaskaskia at Carlyle. Henry Richardson, county clerk, resigned his office in June, 1847, when Christopher N. Halstead was appointed clerk, pro tempore.

18th Board, 1847 to 1848.—Ferdinand Boehne, Joseph Huey, Thomas Jones, Commissioners. Ferdinand Boehne died in office, March, 1848.

The county tax for the year 1847 was thirty cents for general purposes, and two cents for a county hospital, aggregating \$2,253.85 on a tax value of \$704.951.

The board made an order for the building of a new court-house. April 4, 1848, the contract was awarded to W. M. Parker and Daniel W. Norris July 4, 1848. The court-house was to be finished by the 1st of December, 1849, at a cost of \$6740.

19th Board, 1848 to 1849.—Joseph Huey, Thomas Jones, James M. Rogers, commissioners.

The board levied a court-house tax of fifteen cents per one hundred dollars to be added to the regular county tax.

The old court-house was sold to C. B. Nichols for \$136.00, but was to remain on the grounds until March, 1850.

On the 6th of September, 1849, the board had the following order entered upon its record, to wit:

Ordered that all black or mulatto persons who are living within the limits of this county be required to comply with the statute law approved March 3d, 1845, requiring them to give bond in the penalty of \$1000 each, on or before the first Monday in December next, who have not heretofore complied with the requisitions of said law, and all black and mulatto persons who have come into this county since the adoption of our late constitution be required to leave the state on or before the first Monday in December next, and the clerk post up said notice in three of the most public places in the county.

The records do not give any clew as to the cause of said order, nor do they mention the effect of it.

The affairs of the county remained under the administration of this board until March 4, 1850, when a county court, as created by the constitution of 1848 took charge of the county government.

First County Court, 1850 to 1853.—J. M. Rodgers, county judge; W. J. Row, R. C. McEver, associate justices; James Wightman, clerk; W. H. Maddux, sheriff.

The court-house contracted for July, 1848, was received by the court on the 6th of March, 1850.

The court reorganized the precincts of the county, increasing their number to nine, to wit: East Fork, Crooked Creek, Keysport, Carlyle Ridge, Shoal Creek, Aviston, Dayton and Hanover.

The first sale of lands for taxes due thereon was ordered by the court on the 3d of June, 1850. Amount of taxes due and costs, \$553.34.

The first county bonds ever issued in Clinton county, were ordered to be issued by this court, to wit: \$2,562.50, in 10 per cent. bonds, in order to raise money for the payment of the court-house debt.

W. C. Long, who had been elected sheriff and collector in Nov. 1850, died early in December of the same year, when W. H. Maddux was appointed collector, and J. J. Justice, sheriff.

The county debt March 1, 1851, was as follows:

County bonds 10 per cent. interest-bearing	2,562.50
Unpaid county orders	245 39
Unpaid juror warrants	394.35
Total debt	\$3,112.24

The balance in the treasury on that day amounted to \$180.70, reducing the debt to \$2,931.52.

Second Court, 1853 to 1857.—James M. Rodgers, county judge; A. H. Johnson, Henry Lear, associate justices; James Wightman, clerk; James J. Justice, sheriff.

On March 3, 1854, the court published the following financial statement:

Dr. County orders unpaid	\$1,221.87
Juror warrants	566.43
	\$1,788.30
Cr. Cash in treasury	\$935.66
Actual county debt	852.64
	\$1,788.30

This court bought 160 acres of land, viz.: the S. E. quarter of Sec. 11, T. 2 N. R. 3 W., of W. H. Slade, for the purpose of a poor farm and hospital.

They also contracted with Benjamin J. and Isaac W. Buckman for the erection of a jail at Carlyle, to be completed by the 1st of October, 1855, at a cost of \$11,000.

A further contract, for draining Santa Fe bottom, was entered into with Philip Doherty and Michael Lynch; 35,000 cubic yards of ditching and diking to be done at 19 9-10 per yard—\$6,965.00 in the aggregate—and the work to be completed within twelve months.

The valuation of taxable property in the county, \$810,418 in 1850, had now increased to \$3,520,208 in 1855, owing in part to the building of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, but principally to a more rigid and accurate method of assessing.

Third Court, 1857 to 1861.—George M. Richardson, county judge; Alfred Tucker, John R. White, associate justices; Ch. H. Guithnes, clerk.

One of the very first orders of this court was to appoint Judge Richardson agent of the county to negotiate a loan of \$2,000 for county purposes. This order inaugurated a system of financiering ruinous and disastrous in the end. The idea that the presiding officer of the court should be made an agent of the court, and thus become *his own inferior officer* is absurd, but nevertheless, it was adhered to in this and many other counties, on the plea that by doing it the two per cent. due to the treasurer for receiving and disbursing public funds would be saved.

The drainage work was received in December, 1857, and for the unpaid balance due to the contractors, viz.: \$2,925—10 per cent. interest bearing bonds were issued.

Another improvement of great importance was contracted for by this court, to wit: The wire suspension bridge across the Kaskaskia at Carlyle.

An agreement was entered into on the 12th of May, 1859, between George M. Richardson, county judge, and John R. White, associate justice, on the part of the county, and D. Griffith Smith, for the construction of said bridge.

The estimated cost of said bridge was \$9,149.36. D. Griffith Smith was to be paid 10 per cent. of said amount for superintending the construction of the works, the county to pay for material and labor from time to time, as occasion required, and further, in case the cost of building should exceed said estimate of \$9,149.361 said superintendent should not draw any per centage on additional appropriation.

The purchasing of material and the employment of labor, at the expense of the county, was left to said superintendent.

The county now negotiated a loan of \$10,000, with J. J. Anderson & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., who received this amount in county bonds, bearing ten per cent. interest, and, also, ten county orders of one thousand dollars each, bearing also ten per cent. interest, from April 1st, 1859, as collaterals.

November term, 1859, the judge was authorized to borrow \$6000, and issue county 10 per cent. bonds for that purpose.

June 7, 1860. The county authorities, at last being aware of the ruinous conditions of the agreement of D. G. Smith for building the bridge, made an order prohibiting said Smith from making further purchases for the county. The bridge seems to have been completed in June, 1861, when A. L. Page contractor for making the approaches, received his pay, viz.: \$350.43.

The county records fail to give a statement in reference to the actual cost of the wire suspension bridge; the original estimate of \$9,149.36 is said to represent about one-fifth of the actual cost.

Fourth County Court, 1861 to 1865.—George M. Richardson, county judge; Theodore Heidemann and James Jenkins, associate justices.

The administration devoted its attention to routine business exclusively. The civil war was the all-absorbing question of the times, although the records of this court would scarcely indicate that the great unpleasantness had been going on for years, had it not been for one of the county officers getting into trouble with the federal authorities. The affair is briefly mentioned as follows:—

Sept. 6, 1862. Whereas Christopher H. Guithnes, clerk of this court, has been arrested at his private dwelling, on the 5th of this month, by the United States authorities, and conveyed to Camp Butler, etc., ordered that F. A. Lietze be appointed clerk of this clerk pro. tem. Mr. Lietze took the oath of office and filed a bond; as there was no telling when Guithnes would be released or otherwise disposed of. Thomas Bond had been arrested at the same time, and Benjamin Bond would have been had he not been in very bad health on account of which he was magnanimously "paroled."

Guithnes appears to have returned in November, when the records mention him as acting as clerk again.

The county jail had been partly destroyed by fire in 1864. The court therefore appropriated \$3000 in eight per cent. interest-bearing county orders to rebuild it.

The following new precincts were organized in September, 1865, to wit: Honey Brook, Collins, Irishtown, Jamestown, Trenton, and Damiansville.

Fifth County Court, 1865 to 1869.—Jas. M. O. Harnett, county judge; G. W. Entrakin and Charles Moore, associate justices; R. N. Ramsay, clerk.

The assessed value of the taxable property of the county in 1864 amounted to \$4,222,000, and the previous court had levied a county tax of \$1 per 100. The people had by that time become dissatisfied with the county government, and now demanded a vote, the first one, on township organization. The friends of the old system, however, outnumbered the advocates of township organization, and the proposition was voted down by a majority of 95.

The taxes, state and county for 1864, amounted to \$73,686.91, and were now, for 1865, increased to \$103,538.08. The court had levied a higher tax than usual, in order to raise the necessary funds to defray the expenses of bridge-building, in contemplation. On the 22d of April, 1867, the county judge was authorized to draw \$1928.75 from the treasury to make a part payment on a bridge contract. On the 5th of March, 1868, the sum of \$5,278.75 was appropriated for the building of two iron bridges, Shoal Creek and Okaw river, and the county clerk authorized to enter into contract with Z. King for the purpose.

The last official statement of the financial condition of the county had been made in March, 1854, when the county practically was out of debt. In June, 1869, fifteen years later, the county had a large bonded debt, and besides, was troubled with a floating debt of uncertain magnitude. The credit of the county had been impaired, and all public works had to be paid for at exorbitant rates. In order to bring about a better state of affairs, the county court resolved to redeem outstanding county orders by issuing in lieu thereof interest bearing county orders, interest to accrue from date of issue to that of payment. The first order of this kind was made on the 19th of June, 1869, when \$3700.47 of interest bearing county orders were issued. Close after this order follows a similar one, July 31, 1869, for \$3404.32.

Sixth County Court, 1869 to 1873.—Robert Bowman, county judge; C. M. Carr, Frederick Baker, associate justices.

The pernicious system of issuing interest bearing county orders in lieu of county orders, and of issuing interest bearing county orders in payment of accrued interest on such orders, was continued by this administration, W. D. Griswold, for instance, receiving in his and M. Cauley's name the amount of \$27,119.43 in 10 per cent. county orders in December, 1871.

No financial statement, nor even a statement of receipts and expenditures, was published during this administration. The most extravagant rumors about the county debt and the dishonesty of various county officials were spread over the county, and eventually led to the adoption of township organization in November, 1873.

The constitution of 1870 had reintroduced the system of a county commissioners' board for county government, but owing to an imperfection in the law passed by the legislature in 1873, the county commissioners elected in November, 1873, were detained from entering upon their duties until February, 1874. Meanwhile the county affairs remained in the control of the old county court.

In the December term, 1873, this court made a contract with R. H. Ramsay to examine into the Swamp Land Act of September,

1850, as Clinton county had obtained but a small portion of the swamp lands in the county. Mr. Ramsay was to have a moiety of all lands or indemnities thus to be obtained through him within the next eighteen months following the agreement, but no other compensation.

The lands in Clinton county, marked on the swamp land records as swamp lands, embrace an area of very nearly 40,000 acres. A quantity of these lands had been sold by the county in 1856 and previous years. The books of the county treasurer at that period exhibit a receipt of \$7,649.91 into the county treasury from that source; a subsequent report of Judge Bowman to the board of supervisors mentions a further income of \$5,943.38 on that amount, making a total of \$13,593.29. Speaking of this matter, it might be proper to state here that in July, 1869, the court proposed to donate all the county swamp land, aggregating then 1,940 acres, to the Southern Illinois Normal University, provided it were located in the county. These lands were then stated to be worth \$29,100.

Returning to our subject, county government, it should be stated that Zophar Case, B. Durmstorf and E. Merten were appointed by the court to divide the county into townships, preparatory to the introduction of the new system of government.

The county commissioners, to wit: W. G. Burnside (president), Anthony Herbstreit and D. C. Prather, took charge of the county affairs on the 2d of February, 1874. Upon petition of E. McCormick and others the board ordered an election to be held on the 28th of February on the question of funding the county debt. The proposition was voted down by a vote of 1,153 against 272; nor is this result to be wondered at. What intelligent voter would vote for funding a debt before the magnitude of the debt was known!

The report of the commissioners appointed to apportion the county into political townships was adopted; subsequent modifications have left the county divided into the following townships:

Town	1	N. R., 1 W.,	to be called	Brookside.
"	2	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Meridian.
"	3	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	East Fork.
"	1	" 2 W.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Lake.
E. pt. of	2	" 2 W.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Clement,
W. pt. of	2	" 2 W. and East pt. of 2, 3	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Carlyle.
Town	3	" 2 W. to be called	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Irishtown.
"	1	" 3 W.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Santa Fe.
W. pt. of	2	" 3 W.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Wade.
Town	3	" 3 W.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Wheatfield.
"	1	" 4 W.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Germantown.
"	2	" 4 W.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Breese.
"	3	" 4 W.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	St. Rose.
Fractional 1	S. R. 5 W }	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Looking Glass
& Town 1	N. R. 5 W }	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Sugar Creek.
Town	2	N. R. 5 W	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "

On the 2d of April the Board made a first effort to ascertain the probable amount of the county indebtedness in appointing Alfred Gayot and James Wightman a committee of experts. The committee however never reported. The county tax levy for the year made Sept., 1873, was low, only \$18,650.95; it was probably intended for a bait, to defeat township organization. The compensation of county officers, paid directly out of the treasury in 1871, exceeded the total revenue of the county in 1873 several thousand dollars.

The county board of commissioners held their last meeting on the 25th day of April, 1874. One of their members, D. C. Prather, had died a few days before, and the following proceedings were had:

WHEREAS, Intelligence has just reached us of the sudden death of our esteemed fellow-citizen and member of the Board of County Commissioners, Daniel C. Prather, therefore resolved:

That we, as members of the Board of Commissioners, deeply deplore the death of him whose actions in every relation of life were honest and conscientious, and who never deviated from his line of duty.

Resolved, That in his death the citizens of this county have lost an honest and faithful man, a respected member of society, a man whose influence was always felt on the side of right, whose social qualities and ardent sympathy rendered his influence a blessing, and

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the board of which he was a member.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the late Daniel C. Prather.

W. G. BURNSIDE

ANTHONY HERBSTREIT.

Whereupon the board adjourned *sine die*, leaving the administration of the county affairs to the Board of Supervisors, their legal successors.

FIRST MEETING OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

April 25, 1874. Present: Henry Usselman, Abner Clark, Jr., Jason Norman, Conrad Wanger, David A. Garrison, John Savin, Anthony Hubert, E. Doenewald, Henry Sear, W. G. Burnside, Henry Schrage and Joseph Hanke. W. G. Burnside was chosen chairman, whereupon he appointed the following committees, to wit:

Finance—Joseph Hanke, John Savin, and David A. Garrison.

Claims.—A. Clark, Jr., Jason Norman, and Joseph Hanke

County Farm.—A. Hubert, W. G. Burnside and Jason Norman.

Roads and Bridges.—Henry Sear, John Usselman and David A. Garrison.

Public Buildings.—John Savin, Conrad Wanger and E. Doenewald.

Adjourned to 1st Monday in June next.

A special tax of \$25,000 was levied on the 23d of May, to be applied towards reducing the county debt, and another vote ordered on the question of funding the county debt. The proposition was defeated by a vote of 1,365 against 935. Dec. 7, 1874, a settlement with one of the principal creditors of the county, W. D. Griswold, was effected. The county then owed to Griswold the sum of \$33,799.30, and agreed to pay it in four annual payments of \$8,429.80 each, together with an annual interest of ten per cent. from said date.

Second Board of Supervisors, 1875 to 1876.—W. P. White, John Savin, Abner Clark, Jr., H. F. Johnson, Billings Grinnell, W. G. Burnside, O. B. Nichols, Thomas Ford, H. Usselman, Henry Sear, Joseph Petermeyer, H. O. Netemeier, Joseph Hanke, and Anthony Hubert. This board devoted their attention to ascertain, if possible, the debt of the county, and called to their assistance the county clerk and county treasurer. On the 17th of November, 1875, they reported in substance as follows: We find that according to the records of the county, the indebtedness of the county consists at present of interest-bearing county orders, \$82,863.44; non-interest-bearing orders, \$26,803.88; total, \$109,667.32. But we further find, that many of these orders have been paid, without ever having been canceled on the books. After a careful examination and investigation, we arrived at the conclusion that the county is indebted on account of interest-bearing orders unpaid only \$79,710.62, and on account of other county orders, not to exceed \$6,000, leaving the actual county debt to be \$85,710.62. Subsequent investigations and reports show considerable variations from this amount.

Joseph Hanke, member of the board, and representative of Sugar Creek township, had been chairman of the committee on finance, and the county is largely indebted to him for his indefatigable labor in bringing the county finances to a solid and sound basis. On the 8th of December, 1875, he caused an order to be passed, that all county orders and jury warrants issued after Jan. 1, 1876, be paid in cash, and in order to make this arrangement perfect, that an election should be held on the 28th of December, 1875, to decide for or against issuing \$50,000 in 8 per cent. county bonds, to run from two to ten years, for the purpose of funding the county debt. The voters of the county, having implicit confidence in the integrity and capability of the parties now managing the financial affairs of the county, voted in the affirmative. Thus the credit of the county was restored at once, and has so remained to the present.

Third Board of Supervisors, 1876 to 1877.—W. P. White, chairman, Edward Merten, John H. Carter, B. M. Posey, Billings Grinnell, W. G. Johnston, Frederick Becker, O. B. Nichols, Ross Nettles, F. Becker, Clemens Niebur, J. P. Maxey, H. O. Netemeyer, Joseph Hanke, and Anthony Hubert. A second statement in reference to the debt of the county made by the committee on finance was filed Oct. 9, 1876, in words and figures as follows:

In compliance with a former order of the board of supervisors, the undersigned has examined the registers of the treasurer as well as the records of the county court up to April, 1874, and found the amount of unpaid 10 per cent. interest-bearing county orders to be \$30,985.82, to which should be added county bonds, amounting to \$50,000, aggregating \$80,985.82, without regard to non-interest-bearing county orders, or interest accrued on bonds or orders, nor to the cash in treasury.

“JOSEPH HANKE, *Chairman Com. on Finance*.”

This committee on finance caused also a detailed statement of the expenditures of the county for the year ending August 31, 1876, to be made a matter of record and to be published; it is given here at length:

Compensation of county officers	\$4,469 26.
Per diem and mileage of supervisors	436 30.
Stationery and printing	1,264 65.
Elections	533 70.
Interest on county orders	6,895 40
Paupers in poor-house	\$2,608 16
Outside of poor-house	1,497 76
In State Asylum	54 92
Jail, keeping of prisoners and rewards for capturing criminals	1,310 31
Attorney fees	304 50
Court-house, janitor, fuel, office-rent, etc.	979 23
Insurance of public buildings	67 10
Bridges, repairs of	71 60
Total	\$20,493 39

This statement omits the expenses of circuit-courts, jurors' fees, and of collecting the county revenue, in all about \$2,250, making a total of \$22,743.39.

We have mentioned above that a large number of county orders, having been redeemed by the issuing of interest-bearing orders, had remained uncanceled on the books. This circumstance created a fear or apprehension that spurious county orders were in existence, in order to meet this emergency, the board on the 13th of January, 1877, passed the following preamble and order:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this board that a large number of spurious county orders of Clinton county are in circulation; therefore, it is

Ordered, That the county treasurer and the several township collectors are hereby instructed to reject all county orders issued prior to April 25, 1874; and that all such county orders must be presented to the board of supervisors for adjudication before payment of the same can be had.

This order put a quietus on those county warrants, very few, if any of them, being in existence.

Fourth Board of Supervisors, 1877 to 1878—W. P. White, Edward Merten, John H. Carter, B. M. Posey, George Kenower, W. G. Johnston, Samuel Stephens, W. Lutz, Ross Nettles, J. B. Tonnies, Clemens Niebur, Joseph Petermeyer, H. O. Netemeyer, Joseph Hanke and A. Huber.

The various and varying statements made of the county debt were still considered imperfect, and the fact that the county should still be flooded with old and unpaid county warrants, many of which were supposed to be spurious, made another examination desirable, if not necessary. The board wanted a complete and detailed report, and entrusted this work to the county clerk. On the 21st of September, 1877, Henry Schurmann filed this report, covering many pages, and introducing a minute description of all outstanding orders. At the time mentioned, September 21, 1877, the clerk reports as follows:

Interest-bearing county orders issued between the years 1868 and 1874, and still unpaid	\$24,909 99
Non-interest-bearing orders issued during the same period of time, and still unpaid	22,358 21
Interest-bearing orders issued during said period of time, paid and cancelled since April 28, 1874	78,399 62
Non-interest-bearing orders issued during said period, paid and cancelled since April 25, 1874	10,347 53
Apparent total debt	\$136, 015 35

The clerk then gives a descriptive list of a number of county orders, in lieu of which interest-bearing county orders had been issued, and which orders had been left uncanceled on the records, and therefore to be considered void, amounting in the aggregate to \$25,638.35. This amount should be deducted from the apparent total above, leaving an actual county debt of \$110,377.00, Dec. 1, 1878.

This debt has been reduced since that date by the redemption of \$37,790.42, county paper, leaving it at this date, Sept. 21, 1877, as follows, to wit:

County bonds	\$50 000 00
Unpaid orders	22,586 58
	\$72,586.58

The correctness of this statement has been established to the satisfaction of all since then. At the present writing, August, 1881, the county debt has been reduced to \$34,000, all bonds, with a balance of \$8,958.58 cash in the county treasury. All county orders are paid on presentation; the financial condition of the county is excellent, all of which is owing to the prudent economy of the various boards of supervisors in general, and to the diligence and ability of the chairman of the Committee on finance, Joseph Hanke, in particular.

The financial statement of the county, as prepared by the county clerk, are models of clearness and fairness. We introduce here the last statement, published August 31, 1880.

DR.	RECEIPTS.
To balance in treasury, Sept. 1, 1879	\$5,912.62
To net proceeds of revenue 1879	21,005.19
To back taxes of 1878 and prior years	4,009.73
To licenses	676.00

To rents of suspension bridge	242 49
To surplus fees from county officers	530.83
To treasurer's commissions	1,539.58
To money due to unknown heirs	133.50
To sundry receipts from poor farm	28.50
	\$34,078.44

CR.	EXPENDITURES.
Paupers in poor-house	\$1,244.29
" outside	876.80
" State Asylum	118 82
" Inquests on	72.10
Jail and prisoners	1,527.16
Courts and expenses	2,355.77
Salary of county officers	5,142.25
County debt, interest of	2,405.32
County debt, principal	10,338.03
Stationery and printing	981.30
Court-house, and janitor, office rent and Insurance	804.23
Elections	298.10
Wolf scalps	60.00
County tax refunded	23.40
Roads and bridges	1,757.95
By balance in treasury	5,982.92
	\$34,078.44

Closing our remarks on the civil government of the county, we merely introduce the names of the members of the various boards of supervisors.

1878 to 1879.—J. L. Johnson, Samuel Chambers, John H. Carter, B. M. Posey, George Kenower, W. G. Johnston, Samuel Stephens, Jonathan Sharp, Ross Nettles, J. B. Tonnies, Clemens Niebur, Joseph Petermeyer, H. O. Netemeyer, Joseph Hanke and Anthony Hubert.

1879 to 1880.—J. L. Johnson, W. H. Russell, John H. Carter, B. M. Posey, George Kenower, Samuel Norman, Fred. Becker, S. E. Tuttle, L. S. Lamb, J. B. Tonnies, Theodore Kluthe, J. J. Sutton, H. O. Netemeyer, Joseph Hanke and Anthony Hubert.

1880 to 1881.—J. N. Kerr, W. H. Russell, John H. Carter, B. M. Posey, George Kenower, Samuel Norman, George Lampe, Philip Eder, L. S. Lamb, J. B. Tonnies, Henry Usselman, J. J. Sutton, H. O. Netemeyer, Joseph Hanke and R. H. Ramsay.

1881 to 1882.—J. N. Kerr, W. H. Russell, Abner Clark, B. M. Posey, J. E. Baston, Samuel Burnside, H. F. Jones, Philip Eder, L. S. Lamb, J. B. Wobbe, Henry Usselman, J. Petermeyer, H. O. Netemeyer, Joseph Hanke, Fred. Heitmeier.

LANDS, PEOPLE AND WEALTH.

At the time of the organization of Clinton county, in 1825, its population had already become permanently settled. The number of squatters "residing in the county at that time" was very small. The records of land entries show that about 20,000 acres of land had been entered by bona fide settlers previous to the year 1825, and, further, that 118 of the 184 heads of families enumerated in the census of 1825 were land owners, and that but few of those 118 had less than one quarter section of land each. The assessed value of taxable property, *lands excluded*, in 1825 was \$60,930, \$55 per capita, or \$330 per family, a splendid average for a new county.

A further evidence of the prosperous condition of the inhabitants of the county may be taken from the marriage records for the year 1825, giving the names of twenty-one couples married during the year. The first on record is Eli Moore to Jane Mitchell, married March 10, 1825, by John Row, justice of the peace. Our chapters on pioneers as well as on townships give more names. From 1825 to 1826, with a population of 1100 souls, Clinton county had 21 marriages solemnized in its limits. From 1880 to 1881, with a popula-

tion of 18,000 souls, the county saw but 166 couples made "happy," or only one half as many as should have been if the ratio of 1825 had been kept up in those good old times!

The transactions in real estate were of course limited in those early days, nine-tenths of all the lands being still in the possession of the United States. The first sale of land recorded in Clinton county, was made on the 26th of March, 1825, by John Edgar and wife, who in consideration of the sum of \$160, sold to James W. Berry the south-west quarter of section twenty-six in township two North, two West, containing one hundred and sixty acres. In reviewing the early records of the county, we find that the people in those days were pretty much given to combativeness. The grand juries presented indictment after indictment for assault and battery; we mention a few cases. April term, 1825, John Kain, tried by jury and fined \$20, Micajah Brown, James Anderson, Jonathan King, etc. At the next term 10 indictments for assault and battery, two for gaming, one for adultery *vs.* George King and Jane Haley, dismissed April 1, 1826, one for slander against Henry Curtis, fine, \$50, and one for malconduct, *vs.* James Jackson J. P.—quashed—were returned.

The first Grand Jury of the county was composed of the following "gentlemen freeholders:" John Bradford, John Gilmore, Thomas Wadsworth, Haden Watts, Peter Coles, Gillias Maddux, John Abbott, John Molthrop, Benjamin Smith, Thomas Slade, James Burnside, Sr., Robert Reed, Jonathan Sharp, Caton Usher, Berryman Creel, John Nichols, John Brisbane, Ellis Chaffin, William Johnson, William Lewis, and — Gregory.

The first Petit Jury of the county was composed of the following "persons:" John Padon, John Wadsworth, John Johnson, Benjamin Allen, William Gibson, Edward Coles, Isaac Daniel, John Hull, John Clark, Thomas Hood, John Kain,* Edward Marsh, W. Sublett, Calvin Barnes, John Burnside, Thomas Milton, John Winter, John Carter, John Moore, William Steele, John H. Morgan, W. Johanson, Jr., James Outhouse, James Chaffin, and John Bates.

Stephan Turner, Henry Curtis, Charles Cox, and John Scott were indicted, Sept., 1827, for selling spirituous liquors without license, and each of them fined \$12 00.

The first divorce cases appeared on the docket in 1830 and 1831. Sally Jackson *vs.* Benjamin Jackson. No defense made and divorce granted; and Adelia Sadler *vs.* Samuel Sadler, libel for divorce. Tried before a jury composed of: Jeremiah Hull, John Clark, Benjamin Smith, James Temple, John Wilcock, John Abbott, William Hindle, Nashville Roper, Elijah Bail, John Scott, Isaac Demint, and Barnet Donaldson.

Their verdict was:

"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of extreme cruelty to the complainant for the space of two years as charged in said complainant's bill."

Whereupon the court ordered that Adelia Sadler be finally divorced from the bonds of matrimony, and that she recover the sum of \$600 from the defendant, and have the sole custody of her child, Thomas R. Sadler, until he arrives at the age of 14 years. A third case, Sarah Law *vs.* David Law. The latter having confessed to complainant's bill, and adultery being proved by witnesses, the court gave to the divorced wife all the personal property, with the exception of a 3 year old filly, saddle and bridle, the mechanics tools, a shot gun, a trunk and some clothes, the court

* The same Kain, who was tried by his colleagues for assault and battery, and fined \$20.00. This \$20.00—state paper—equal to \$6.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ specie—figures among the first receipts into the county treasury:

granted to the divorced wife, also the use of the farm during her life, and, at her death, to become the estate, in-fee, of her children by David Law, as tenants in common.

The first crime against property occurred in 1833. Newall Payne was indicted for burglary. He obtained a change of venue.

In May, 1831, Samuel Guiles, a colored man, came into court and filed two affidavits of his freedom, one of which is here introduced.

State of Illinois }
Clinton Co. } ss.

Sidney Breese being duly sworn in open court deposeth and sayeth, that he is and has been for many years well acquainted with a black man by the name of Samuel Guiles, who lived for several years with Samuel Morrison, of Washington county. This deponent has heard the said Morrison, who is now dead, say, that William Guiles, the former master of said Samuel had never registered him as a servant, under the laws of the territory of Illinois, and that he, the said Samuel Morrison, purchased said colored man of William Guiles, and this deponent does not know of his ever having become registered, and further this deponent saith not.

SIDNEY BREESE.

In open court, May 6, 1831.

R. CROCKETT, Clerk.

Another document, bearing on the freedom of a colored person, is made a matter of record June 25, 1834, as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
CLINTON Co. } ss.

This day personally appeared before me, the undersigned, clerk of the circuit court, John Wadsworth, and after being duly sworn, deposeth and saith,—That in the year 1816 he removed from the state of Georgia to this state, then the territory of Illinois; that he brought to this state or then territory a negro girl named Lila; that he entered and registered said girl in the Washington county circuit clerk's office according to the law of said state, as he avers and believes; this deponent further states that the said girl has lived with him ever since his removal to said state, and has managed her own concerns, and been mistress of her own time and her own actions, and that she has been received and respected both by this deponent's family and neighborhood for the last ten years as a free person of color; and he, this deponent, does now for himself and heirs renounce all claim or property to or in said negro girl.

JOHN WADSWORTH.

Subscribed and sworn to this 25th day of June, 1834.

JOHN OMELVENY, Clerk.

Copy of certificate from Washington county.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
WASHINGTON Co. } ss.

This day came John Wadsworth and entered with me in this office a negro girl, aged 15 years some time in August next, which said girl was brought to this state some time in the year 1816, named Lila; this girl is black and heavy built of her age.

WILL. H. BRADLEY.

A true copy from the record. May 31, 1820.

Certificate of Freedom.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
CLINTON Co. } ss.

Personally appeared before the undersigned, James Wightman, clerk of the county court of said county, Zophar Case and James J. Justice, two credible witnesses, who being duly sworn upon their oaths say, —That Henry A. Mayhem, a colored person and resident

of said county, aged about thirty years, in height six feet, copper-colored, is known to these affidants as being free; that they have been well acquainted with Daniel Mayhem, father of the said Henry A. Mayhem, as well as with the said Henry, for the space of twenty years past, and that both during that period have been recognized as free persons.

May 26, 1852.

The above is taken from the county court records, and is added in order to show at what recent date the question of slavery was mooted in the county.

A few remarks about the rapid increase of population and wealth is given here.

Population.	Wealth.	Per Capita.	Population.	Wealth.	Per Capita.
1830 . 2 330 .	\$257,730 .	\$110 00	1850 . 5,139 .	\$810,418 .	\$157 00
1835 . 2,648 .	333,435 .	128 00	1860 . 10,941 .	3,520,208 .	322 00
1840 . 3 718 .	424,160 .	114 00	1870 . 16,285 .	4,220,000 .	258 00
1845 . 4 560 .	694,285 .	152 00	1880 . 18 718 .	4,052,375 .	216 00

The increase of population and wealth from 1850 to 1860 is most striking: it is to be explained first by the building of railroads through the county, and next by the reduction in price of government lands, thus encouraging the purchase of such lands. The valuations given above are taken from the county assessments, which, however, is not more or higher than one-half of the actual value of the property.

The county statistics in reference to the area of lands under cultivation are of recent date. In 1865 there seem to have been 86,783 acres in cultivation, about one-fourth of the whole. The assessors' returns of 1881 state as follows:

Acres in wheat, corn, oats, orchards, meadows and pastures .	186,801
Acres in woodland	52,592
Uncultivated lands	65,140

Total 304,533

It should further be stated that 29,574 acres of government land were granted to the Illinois Central R. R. Company March, 1852. The last tract of land entered was the west half of the south-east quarter of section 30, township 1 north, range 3 west, April 17, 1866, by W. A. J. Sparks.

We annex a tabular statement of the assessment of 1881, to wit:

Personal Property.	Number.	Average Value.	Assessed Value.
Horses of all ages	5,438 .	\$25 53 .	\$138,835
Cattle of all ages	7,944 .	9 53 .	75,747
Mules and Asses of all ages	2,170 .	31 58 .	68,550
Sheep of all ages	7,325 .	95 .	6,959
Hogs of all ages	12,861 .	1 50 .	19,292
Steam Engines, including Boilers	57 .	164 20 .	9,335
Fire or Burglar-proof Safes	22 .	26 09 .	574
Billiard, Pigeon-hole, Bagatelle or other similar tables	25 .	25 92 .	634
Carriages and Wagons of whatsoever kind	3,104 .	12 65 .	39,291
Watches and Clocks	2,493 .	1 75 .	4,389
Sewing and Knitting Machines	1,355 .	6 42 .	8,700
Pianofortes	84 .	48 96 .	4,115
Melodeons and Organs	87 .	16 20 .	1,410
Patent Rights	2 .	20 .	40

Total assessed value of enumerated property \$377,975

Unenumerated property:

Merchandise	\$79 516
Material and Manufactured Articles	3,513
Manufacturing Tools, Implements and Machinery	2,442
Agricultural Tools, Implements and Machinery	55,759
Gold and Silver Plate and Plated Ware	269
Diamonds and Jewelry	255
Moneys of Banks, Bankers, Brokers, etc.	10,756
Credits of Banks, Bankers, Brokers, etc.	29,330
Moneys of other than Bankers, etc.	51,307
Credits of other than Bankers, etc.	85 043
Bonds and Stocks	6,000
Property of Saloons and Eating Houses	2,638
Household and Office Property	69,789
Investments in Real Estate and improvements thereon	6,090
Grain of all kinds	17,184
Shares of Stock, State and National Banks	115
All other Personal Property	10,055

Total assessed value of unenumerated property \$430,057

Total assessed value of personal property \$808,032

Real Estate—Lands:	No. acres.	Av. value per acre.	Assessed value.
Improved lands	205,581 .	\$10 10 .	\$2,076,704
Unimproved land	98,952 .	3 00 .	297,579

Total 304,533 \$2,374,283

Town and City Lots:	No. lots.	Av. value per lot.	Assessed value.
Improved town lots	1,656½ .	\$216 07 .	\$357,820
Unimproved town lots	2,488 .	7 87 .	19,584

Total 4,144½ \$377,404

Total value of all taxable property assessed in the county \$3,552,719

And further, an agricultural statement by townships, 1880:

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF CLINTON COUNTY, AS RETURNED BY TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS.

NAME OF TOWNSHIPS.	CORN.		WINTER WHEAT.		SPRING WHEAT.		OATS.		APPLE ORCHARD.		PEACH ORCHARD.		VINEYARD.	TIMOTHY MEADOW.	CLOVER MEADOW.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Ac's.	Bush.	Ac's	Qts. Wine	Acres.	Tons.	Ac's	T's.
Brookside	1856	57,130	2135	25,322			646	27,080	362	17,925					717	670		
Meridian	4828	138,585	6257	82,565			2586	77,355	265	4,013	2				2577	2011		
East Fork	3490	73,635	3497	37,677			1136	27,627	121	5,720					534	305	1	
Lake	2120	62,710	2651	37,678			796	19,177	98	2,446	3		1	30	401	853	1	
Clement	1961	62,115	2225	28,043			713	19,011	149		10		1		1292	1074		
Carlyle	1862	47,220	2693	49,105			470	10,895	162	5,750			1	200	427	427		
Irishtown	3482	88,205	4389	88,344			832	16,965	228½	8,400	8				579	287		
Santa Fe	1973	65,530	3403	58,382			412	9,489	62	894	2				196	135	2	3
Wade	3016	89,270	5884	104,904	1039	25,240	1039	25,240	117	2,695					691	544	5	2
Germanatown	2439	83,750	5263	103,134			1100	23,053	85½	5,176			1½	85	488	453		
Looking-glass	5636	182,190	12125	240,942			1401	32,023	188	15,633			36	3450	725	637	25	21
Wheatfield	4401	84,285	4293	71,080			1331	25,131	178	3,826	1	10			674	357		
Sugar Creek	4154	158,350	6683	150,270			674	15,650	189	13,590	6		18	2305	454	512	27	25
Breeze	2695	110,280	5698	116,502			1125	24,659	117	4,498					287	376		
Saint Rose	4985	127,982	7686	149,245			1528	24,905	178½	5,067			10	1275	689	265		
Totals	48 893	1,431 237	74 702	1,343,193	1039	25,240	15,709	378,249	2590½	95,337	32	10	984	7345	10,676	8296	61	51

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF CLINTON COUNTY, AS RETURNED BY TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME OF TOWNSHIPS.	PRAIRIE MEADOW.		HUNGARIAN & MILLET.		RYE.		BARLEY.		BUCKWHEAT.		CASTOR BEANS.		BEANS.		IRISH POTATOES.		SWEET POTATOES.	
	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Ac's.	Bush.	Ac's.	Bush.	Ac's.	Bush.	Ac's.	Bush.	Ac's.	Bush.	Acres.	Bushels.	Ac's.	Bush.
Brookside	25	15													39	4245	1	100
Meridian															36	2420		
East Fork	16														1	70		
Lake					10	15			2	21	85	508	2	30	34	3286	2	130
Clement					12	156	10	200					2	25	11	845		
Carlyle															26	1615		
Irishtown			5	4											36	2032		
Santa Fe	88	27						1	20				2	15	30	3340		
Wade	8	3													34	190		
Germantown					13	250									59½	5180		
Looking-glass															212	18770	1½	116
Wheatfield	29	9	6	18	2	17					81	416	4	25	29½	904		
Sugar Creek															68	5585		
Breese					2	15									51	3910		
Saint Rose	20		5	4							104	998			45½	2573		
Totals	131	64	16	26	39	453	10	200	3	41	220	1912	10	95	682	40,025	4½	346

NAME OF TOWNSHIPS.	TOBACCO.		BROOM CORN.		SORGO.		TURNIP AND OTHER ROOT CROPS.		OTHER FRUITS AND BERRIES.		PASTURE.		WOODLAND UNCLTD LD.		SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS.		WOOL SHORN.	
	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Gal. Syr.	Acres.	Val.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.		Acres.		No.	Value.	Pounds.	
Brookside									61	\$8965	1900	6000	2000				1235	
Meridian					2	160			3	100	8168	237	3139		15	\$ 39.00	636	
East Fork											1027	2397	641		84	66.00	1279	
Lake		850			11	1013					684	2133	4275		8	6.00	1746	
Clement					2	149		\$ 30			821	1625	217		30	55.00	2599	
Carlyle						25	4	50			852	3430	2256		49	75.00	2186	
Irishtown	1	400	25	6000	17	1113					1396	3286	8834		34	41.90	4340	
Santa Fe					11	893	2	28			217	578	520		80	170.00	2063	
Wade											1122	1728	1453		29	64.00	2777	
Germantown					19½	847					951	4524	62		9	25.00	4306	
Looking-glass											2273	3902	1656				2310	
Wheatfield		500			15½	602					831½	2562	671		29	40.00	1991	
Sugar Creek					5	1884					1224	1414	119				812	
Breese											3250	4607	2459				3104	
Saint Rose					19½	1180					20631	2584½	209		20	42.50	1866	
Totals	2½	1250	25	6000	102½	7866	6½	\$108	64	\$9065	26679½	41987½	28511		332	324.40	38250	

NAME OF TOWNSHIPS.	FAT SHEEP SOLD.		COWS SOLD.		BUTTER CHEESE CREAM SOLD.		MILK SOLD.		COLTS FOAL'D.		FAT CATTLE.		FAT HOGS.		HOGS AND PIGS DIED OF CHOLERA.		Horses died.		Tini' hy Seed.		Grapes.	
	No.	Gross wt.	No.	lbs.	lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	No.	No.	val.	No.	Pounds.	No.	Pounds.	No.	Pounds.	No.		No.	Bush.	lbs.	
Brookside			227	7,030				20	20	29,080	296	69,380										
Meridian	35	5,480	260	7,395				28	38	30,200	402	94,615		5	380	25						
East Fork	92	8,125	192	5,392				26	67	41,950	323	106,763		72	4,750	16						
Lake	158	15,825	229	2,344		2			112	66,390	418	152,675		155	7,300	12	20					
Clement	66	4,510						24	167	107,309	377	75,370		52	4,400	15	15					
Carlyle	477	49,350	136	6,220		40	2,680	9	274	273,200	3,316	693,053		315	19,780	11					2500	
Irishtown	436	82,730	255	3,735				27	233	207,355	1,349	277,690		249	24,790	27						
Santa Fe	19	1,450	284	3,045				21	241	72,100	623	127,350		44	2,700	17						
Wade	57	5,460	180	3,000				27	95	66,600	369	74,350		141	11,360	9						
Germantown	54	6,300	339	12,215				20	76	69,900	925	194,300		27	2,600	3						
Looking-glass	63	8,780	898	23,740				40	44	26,170	496	150,767		9	1,275	9						
Wheatfield	49	4,818	326	1,245	600			28	135	99,850	551	98,320		300	18,350	22						
Sugar Creek	17	1,270	192	4,530	100		56,000	9	45	36,300	263	65,190				7						
Breese	35	2,275	283	9,010				12	21	12,000	679	171,800				19						
Saint Rose	57	4,675	335	7,820	100			33	63	44,970	894	192,960		204	14,140	40						
Totals	1615	146,043	3536	96,721		42	63,180	324	1,631	1,183,430	11,318	2,545,093		1573	111,765	232	35				2500	

Before closing this chapter a few words should be added in reference to the early days of the probate courts of the county. The first records of this court are models of accuracy. The estates coming under administration in the first years were small. We will mention a few, whereby the reader may draw his own conclusions:

Thomas Huey died January 20, 1825, his sons John and Joseph, administrators. Chattel property, \$463.18; notes and accounts, \$103.87; debts and costs of administration, \$88.01.

John G. Fitch, February, 1825, John Kain and Elizabeth R. Fitch, administrators. Inventory, \$221.90. The estate is insolvent. Was settled up September 19, 1827, creditors receiving only 14 cents on the dollar.

Archibald Traylor, December, 1827, John Batteau, administrator. Personal estate, \$868.00. No debts.

Nathan Talman, December, 1828, Hiram Tatman, administrator. Estate said to be worth \$300.

The first will probated in the county was that of James McCracken. We give it at length:

FIRST WILL ON RECORD.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

I, James McCracken, being weak in body, but having perfect soundness of mind, memory and judgment, and wishing to arrange my temporal concerns for the comfort of my family, and to commit

this, my last will and testament, to writing; therefore, viz: First, I will and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Nancy McCracken, all my houses, household and kitchen furniture; also all my farms and farming tools and all my stock of all kinds, (except what property my sons Nathan Chambers McCracken and James McCracken owns) during her natural life, viz: All my horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, geese, &c. Next, I will and bequeath unto my three sons, Nathan C., James and John Page McCracken, all that tract or parcel of land on which I now live to be equally divided amongst them at their mother's death. Next, I will unto my daughter Ruth the bed and bed clothing which she now claims, also the two cows which she claims. Next, I will unto my four daughters, viz: Nancy, Sally, Polly and Elizabeth, one good bed and bed clothing each. Also, one cow each, when they become of age, provided they or either of them stays with their mother until that time. I also wish their mother to send them to school as much as she can. I do also hereby certify that I have given unto my daughter, Jane Nichols all that I ever intended. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 28th day of December, 1828.

N. B.—I appoint Nancy McCracken sole executrix of my estate, also to pay my funeral expenses, doctor's fees, and all my just debts. Day and date above.

Witnesses present: }
JOHN JOHNSON,
WM. JOHNSON, JR. }

HIS
JAMES X McCracken.
MARK.



The laws of 1877 make it the duty of the county clerk to keep a record of births and deaths occurring in the county. From this record we take the following statistics:

Children born from January 1, 1880, to December 31, 1880 . . . 622
Deaths, same period 283

Natural increase of population 339
or one and four-fifths per cent.

It is the natural increase to which the county may have to look for its future population, as but little immigration from any quarter is to be expected.

ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICERS NOT HERETOFORE MENTIONED.

Circuit Judges.—Samuel McRoberts, appointed, 1825-7; T. W. Smith, elected, 1827-35; Thomas Ford, held court by request, April 1835; Sidney Breese, elected, 1835-43; W. B. Scates, by request, May special, 1838; James Semple, April term, 1843; James Shields, Sept. term, 1843; Gustavus Koerner 1845-9; W. H. Underwood, 1849-54; Sidney Breese, 1854-8; Harvey K. S. Omelveny, 1858-60; Silas L. Bryan, 1860-72; Amos Watts, 1872-8; Wm. H. Snyder, Amos Watts and George W. Wall, since 1878.

Circuit Clerks.—Charles Slade, appointed, April 14, to May 4, 1825; James W. Berry, appointed, May 4, 1825, to April 1, 1828; Harry Wilton, appointed, April 1, 1828, to Aug. 24, 1830; Robert Crockett, appointed, Aug. 24, 1830, to May 1, 1834; John Omelveny, appointed, May 1, 1834, to May 1, 1835; Parmenas Bond, appointed, served until 1841; Elias S. Dennis, appointed, served until 1844; C. R. Slade, appointed in 1844, went into the Mexican war, and died there in 1847; Elias S. Dennis, appointed to fill vacancy, 1848; Zophar Case, elected, Aug. 1848, served until 1856; John R. Roper, 1856-60; Thomas S. Smith, 1860-72; H. A. Niehoff, since 1872 to date.

Attorney General, State and County Attorneys.—Ninian W. Edwards in 1834; J. B. Thomas in 1835; Benjamin Bond and W. B. Seliter in 1838; Josiah Fisk in 1837; M. Olney, 1838-41; W. H.

Underwood, 1841-45; W. H. Bissell, W. C. Kinney and P. B. Fouke, 1845-52; R. S. Bond in 1852; W. C. Kinney in 1853; John Hay in 1854; P. B. Fouke in 1855 and '56; Benjamin Bond and P. Hamilton in 1857; Amos Watts, 1858-68; John Michan, 1868-72; Dennis Kingsbury to 1880, and M. P. Murray, present incumbent.

Sheriffs.—John S. Carrigan 1825 to '29; Joseph Huey to 1836; W. C. White to 1838; John R. Roper to 1840; O. H. P. Maxey to 1848; W. H. Maddux to 1850; W. C. Long, died in office within a month after election; James J. Justice to 1854; William Morton to 1856; James J. Justice to 1860; E. C. Dew to 1862; R. S. M. Donne to 1864; George Gundlach to 1866; William Schaeffer to 1868; William Steele to 1870; Fritz Dorries to 1872; Charles Haeger to 1876, resigned before his term was out; Thomas E. Allen from 1876 to date.

Treasurers, Assessors.—John S. Carrigan, appointed in 1825, to 1827; Jonathan Sharp, 1827-37; James J. Justice, 1837-39; Zophar Case, 1839-43; Henry Scott, resigned March 6, 1844, and E. H. Baldwin appointed to 1844; W. C. Long, 1844-7; Samuel Webster, 1847-55; M. J. Murray, 1855-61; Gottlieb Blattner, 1861-65; Bernhard Dumstorff, 1865-67; Charles Hoegar, 1867-9; John Schuster, 1869-73; John T. Scott, died in office, and George Gundlach appointed, 1873-7; Stephen Ackerman, elected in 1877; not being eligible, (an alien), Daniel Lacey was elected to fill the vacancy, and holds the office now, having been re-elected in 1879.

Probate Justices and Judges of Probate.—Charles Slade, appointed in 1825, served one term; Harry Wilton, appointed May, 1825, served until 1830; Robert Crockett, elected in 1830; John Omelveny in 1834; J. T. Bradley in 1836; Benjamin Bond in 1837; J. M. O'Harnett in 1838; Josh. T. Bradley in 1839; J. M. Webster, 1843-9; James M. Rodgers, 1849-57; George M. Richardson, 1857-65; J. M. O'Harnett, 1865-69; Robert Bowman, 1869 to 1873; A. H. White, 1873-7; and Jesse Jones from 1877 to date.

County Clerks.—James Jackson, during February, 1825; Harry Wilton, from March, 1825, to June 7, 1830, when he resigned; Benjamin Bond, appointed for June term, 1830; Robert Crockett, from July, 1830, to February 15th, 1834, date of his resignation; Zophar Case, appointed clerk, pro tem.; John S. Carrigan, Sept. 1834, to Sept. 7, 1836, when he resigned; Parmenas Bond appointed on the same day, and elected in 1839, served until 1843; H. Richardson, from 1843 to June 9, 1847, when he left the county; C. N. Halstead filled the vacancy, to Sept. 1847; W. C. Long, to 1849; James Wightman, 1849-57; Ch. H. Guithnes, 1857-65, except a few weeks from Sep. 5, 1862, when Guithnes was arrested and imprisoned by U. S. authorities, and during which time F. A. Lietze, appointed by the court, officiated as clerk; R. N. Ramsay, 1865-73; Mr. Ramsay resigned a few days previous to the end of his official term. Henry Schurmann, the present county clerk, was elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1877.

A list of the members of the General Assembly of Illinois, from Clinton county since its organization, or the district in which the same is situated, is hereto annexed.

SENATORS.

Joseph A. Beaird 1826-28	E. C. Coffey 1856-58
Samuel McRoberts (vice Beaird decd.) 1828-30	James M. Rodgers 1860-62
Jonathan Lynch 1830-32	" " 1862-64
" " 1832-34	W. A. J. Sparks (vice Rodgers deceased) 1862-64
Benjamin Bond 1834-36	David K. Green 1864-66
" " 1836-38	

SENATORS.

William Gaston	1838-40	David K. Green	1866-68
" "	1840-42	John P. Van Dorston	1868-70
John Crain	1842-44	" "	1870-72
" "	1844-46	Jediah F. Alexander	1872-74
Elias S. Dennis	1846-48	George Gundlach	1874-76
Joseph Gillespie	1848-50	" "	1876-78
" "	1850-52	F. E. W. Brink	1878-80
" "	1852-54	" "	1880-
John E. Detrich	1854-56	Thomas B. Needles	1880-

REPRESENTATIVES.

Charles Slade	1826-28	Jesse R. Ford	1862-64
John S. Carrigan	1828-30	Isaac Miller	1864-66
" "	1830-32	Daniel Hay	1866-68
" "	1832-34	George Gundlach	1868-70
James Onthouse	1834-36	Samuel Burnside	1870-72
Joseph Huey	1836-38	Fred. A. Lietze	1872-74
" "	1838-40	Charles D. Hoiles	1874-76
John Scott	1840-42	Andrew G. Henry	1876-78
Elias S. Dennis	1842-44	J. K. McMasters	1878-80
William Woodburn	1844-46	Andrew G. Henry	1880-
Berryman Creel	1846-48	Wm. H. Moore	1880-
Richard S. Bond	1848-50	Richard Tierney	1880-
Edward Y. Rice	1850-52	William M. Evans	1880-
Sidney Breeze	1852-54	George F. Berry	1880-
William Brewer	1854-56	T. Duane Hinchley	1880-
William H. Maddux	1856-58	Samuel W. Jones	1880-
William Young	1858-60	John L. Nichols	1880-
J. Bradford	1860-62	Fred. Becker	1880-
W. A. J. Sparks		John L. Nichols	1880-
Charles Hoiles		Ervin H. Simmons	1880-
Joshua P. Knapp			1880-

No mention is made in this chapter of a number of lawsuits brought at a recent date by the county authorities against former county officials. This omission is intentional. The results of those suits fell so far short of expectations, that the propriety of instituting them may be questioned. The people, however, thought themselves cruelly outraged by a loose and worse than reckless management of county affairs; charges of corruption and even dishonesty were heard all over the county, so that the bringing of those suits was but natural.

The troubles of those days have happily passed; the county's ship of state is sailing safely and securely on smooth and quiet waters—and no breakers ahead. The little craft, kept steady by an ample supply of ballast, drawn from the sad experience of former years of folly and extravagance, is well manned and ably officered. "All Well" is heard fore and aft.

In closing this chapter, the writer wishes to state with feelings of gratitude, that he is indebted to county officers and many citizens for their ready aid in the compilation of these sketches.

CHAPTER XI.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF MARION AND CLINTON COUNTIES.

MARION COUNTY.

THE BENCH.



THE first circuit court of Marion county was held at the house of James Young, Thursday, May 29th, 1823, and the presiding judge was John Reynolds, one of the three associate justices of the supreme court of Illinois. Judge Reynolds was born of Irish parentage, in Montgomery county, Penna., Feb. 26, 1788. At the age of six years he removed with his parents to Tennessee, and received his primary education in the schools of

that State. In 1800 he emigrated to Illinois, and settled at Kaskaskia.

At the age of twenty he took a two years course in a Tennessee college, studying Latin and the sciences. In 1810 he commenced the study of law in the office of John McCampbell, Knoxville, Tenn., and in 1812 was examined at Kaskaskia, before judges Thomas and Sprigg, U. S. territorial justices, and admitted to the bar. He was afterwards appointed judge advocate by Governor Edwards, and in 1814 opened a law office at Cohokia, that being then the seat of justice of St. Clair county.

In 1818, on the admission of the State, he was elected one of the associate justices of the supreme court of Illinois by the general assembly then in session at Kaskaskia.

In August, 1830, he was elected governor of the State on the democratic ticket, and in 1834 was elected to Congress, vice Hon. Charles Slade deceased. He served in that body seven years, and, in 1846, was elected to the general assembly of Illinois, and was made speaker of the house. After contributing several valuable historical works to the literature of the country, he died at Belleville, Ill., May, 1865.

The second judge that presided over the circuit court of Marion county was Thomas Reynolds, chief justice of the supreme court, and, under the constitution of 1818, presiding justice of circuit courts.

In 1825, April term, James Hall, judge of the fourth judicial district, presided at the Marion circuit court. Judge Hall was an eminent scholar, profound jurist, and versatile writer. He was a man of fine literary attainments and scientific tastes, and for a while was editor of the *Western Monthly Magazine* and the *Western Souvenir*, both ranking among the leading periodicals of the day.

In 1827 he was elected president of the antiquarian and historical society, which was established at the capital of Illinois, and afterwards became editor of the *Illinois Intelligencer*, published at Vandalia.

He was a man of vigorous intellect, and left his impress upon the times in which he lived.

The October term of the Marion circuit court was held by James O. Wattles, judge of the fifth judicial district. Judge James Hall presided at the April term of 1826, and at the October term of the same year.

In 1827, March term, Thomas C. Browne, one of the supreme judges, held the Marion circuit court. He was one of the first four supreme justices of the State, and a prominent pioneer of Illinois, having settled at Shawneetown in 1812. He was a native of Kentucky, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. His professional life, however, began at Shawneetown, where, in the absence of court-houses at that early day, court was held in flat-boats, made fast to the banks of the river, the grand jury occupying one boat; the court, attorneys and attendants being seated in another. Judge Browne was a man of excellent character, possessing high intellectual powers tempered with benevolence and charity, and was eminently social. He was several times a member of the territorial legislature, and wielded a powerful influence in that body. In 1818 he was elected one of the supreme judges of the State, and filled the office nearly thirty years—a longer period by several years than has been served by any other of the supreme judges. He presided at all the sessions of the Marion county court, except the September and October terms of 1830, when he was sick from the spring term of 1828 to the fall term of 1834 inclusive.

In 1830, fall term, Judge Theophilus W. Smith held court for Judge Browne in this county. In 1835 the presiding judge of this court was Alexander F. Grant, who, under the act of January,

1835, pertaining to circuit courts, had been commissioned judge of the third judicial circuit.

His successor on this bench was JEPHIA HARDIN, one of the numerous and distinguished Hardins then residing in the West, half-brother of the eminent Benjamin Hardin, and a distant relative of John J. Hardin, of Illinois.

He came from Kentucky to Shawneetown in 1815, and resided there during his lifetime. He was a man of fine intellect and unblemished character. He was an excellent judge of men and measures, and a keen observer of passing events. He had a natural disdain of scholastic learning, being himself pre-eminently a self-made man—a man of inexhaustible mental resources and great originality. All these extraordinary qualifications combined to render him a jurist of magnificent ability and unquestioned fidelity.

From 1837 to 1847 Walter B. Scatis, who, December 26th, 1836, was commissioned judge of the 3d judicial district, presided over the circuit court of Marion county. He was originally from Kentucky, where he had received a thorough training in all the intricacies of the law, and was an associate justice of the supreme court of Illinois from 1841 to 1847, and chief justice from 1854 to 1857. He was a fine jurist and an eminent land lawyer. His death occurred a short time ago at Chicago. He was succeeded in this circuit by William A. Denning, who was presiding judge from 1847 to 1851, and was commissioned judge of the 3d judicial circuit, December 4th, 1848, and was associate justice of the supreme court from 1847 to 1848.

From 1850 to 1854 SAMUEL S. MARSHALL presided over the circuit court of Marion county. He was commissioned judge of the 12th judicial circuit, March 26th, 1851, and filled the office with distinguished ability. He was born in Gallatin county, Ill., March 18, 1821, and received his early educational training under the immediate instruction of his parents. Later in life he passed two years at Cumberland College, Kentucky, and made very rapid progress in his various studies. His legal education was obtained in the office of his cousin, Henry Eddy, at Shawneetown, Ill. Having been admitted to the bar, he commenced practice in Hamilton county, Ill., and as an attorney, rose rapidly to distinction. Subsequently he was a leading member of the state legislature, and having been elected, in 1847, states attorney of the 3d judicial district, he, by his vigorous and persistent prosecution, soon checked and crushed the lawlessness and crimes that had long prevailed in two counties of the district. He served fourteen years in Congress, and was during the most of the time the acknowledged leader of the democratic side. His influence and leadership have long been recognized in the national democratic councils and throughout his native state as an advocate of popular education. Judge Marshall resigned the office of circuit judge Aug. 10th, 1854, and Downing Baugh was commissioned the next day to succeed him. The latter was presiding judge of this circuit from 1854 to 1856, and was followed by Edwin Beecher, whose commission as judge of the 12th judicial circuit bore date of June 25, 1855.

In 1857 Judge SIDNEY BREESE, of Carlyle, conducted the circuit court proceedings of Marion county, and was succeeded in 1858 by H. R. S. Omelveny, who presided over the circuit from 1858 to 1861 inclusive.

JUDGE OMELVENY was born in Todd county, Kentucky, in 1823. He came to this county in 1852, and at first practiced his profession at Central city. From 1862 to 1868 he was a law partner of Hon. T. E. Merritt, of Salem. In 1869 he removed to Cairo, and thence, in 1870, to Los Angeles, California, where he is still engaged in legal practice. He is an able attorney and emi-

nent jurist. His successor in this circuit was Judge Silas L. Bryan, who came to the bench in 1861.

JUDGE BRYAN was a native of Virginia, having been born in Culpepper county, Nov. 4th, 1822. During his early boyhood his parents died, leaving him to battle alone with the world. About 1842 he came to Marion county, and from that time to the day of his death this was his home. In 1845 he entered McKendree College, and in 1849 graduated from that institution. In 1851 he was admitted to practice law, and was for thirty years an honored member of the Marion bar. He was a member of the state senate eight years, and for twelve years, extending from 1861 to 1873, was circuit judge of this judicial district, and during that time presided at all the regular sessions of the court held at Salem. He was also a member of the convention that framed our present state constitution and took a conspicuous part in the deliberations of that body.

Judge Bryan had a well developed intellect, and was a man of fine philanthropic feelings, and a firm believer in the doctrines of Christianity. His devotion to the latter was best exemplified by his invariable custom of praying three times a day. Wherever he might chance to be, whether on the bench, in the street, or at his home when his accustomed hour of devotion arrived he would promptly kneel and engage in silent prayer. As judge, citizen, father, and husband he was highly esteemed and beloved. His death occurred March 30, 1880, and during the session of the circuit court of the county, held in the following August, resolutions of respect for the deceased were unanimously passed by the bar and spread upon the circuit court records. From 1873 to the present time, with two exceptions, Judge Amos Watts has been the presiding judge at all the sessions of the Marion circuit court. His two associate judges in this (3d) judicial district are Hons. William H. Snyder, of Belleville, and George W. Wall, of Du Quoin, Ill.

JUDGE WALL is a native of Ohio, whence, at an early age, he came with his parents to Illinois. He took a partial course of study at McKendree College, and, in 1858, graduated from the Michigan University. He immediately applied himself to the study of law in the office of C. J. Simons at Cairo, and subsequently attended the Cincinnati Law School, graduating therefrom in 1859. He was admitted to the bar in June of the same year, and soon afterward opened a law-office at Du Quoin, Illinois.

In 1861 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, and in 1864 was elected State's attorney of the third judicial district. He was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1870, and, in August, 1877, was elected circuit judge of the third judicial district of Illinois, which office he fills with eminent ability.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. SNYDER commenced the practice of law at Belleville in the year 1845. He is a native of St. Clair county where his father, Adam W. Snyder, was one of the leading lawyers of his time. William H. finished his scholastic education at McKendree College. During the administration of James K. Polk, he was post-master of Belleville. His early legal education was obtained in the office of Gov. Koerner. He was adjutant of the fifth Illinois regiment during the Mexican war. He was twice a member of the state legislature, and was appointed state's attorney by Gov. Matteson. In 1857 he was elected judge of the circuit court, and served in that capacity four and a-half years. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1870, and in 1873 was again elected circuit judge, and in 1879 was re-elected. He is a genial gentleman, able jurist and popular and efficient judge.

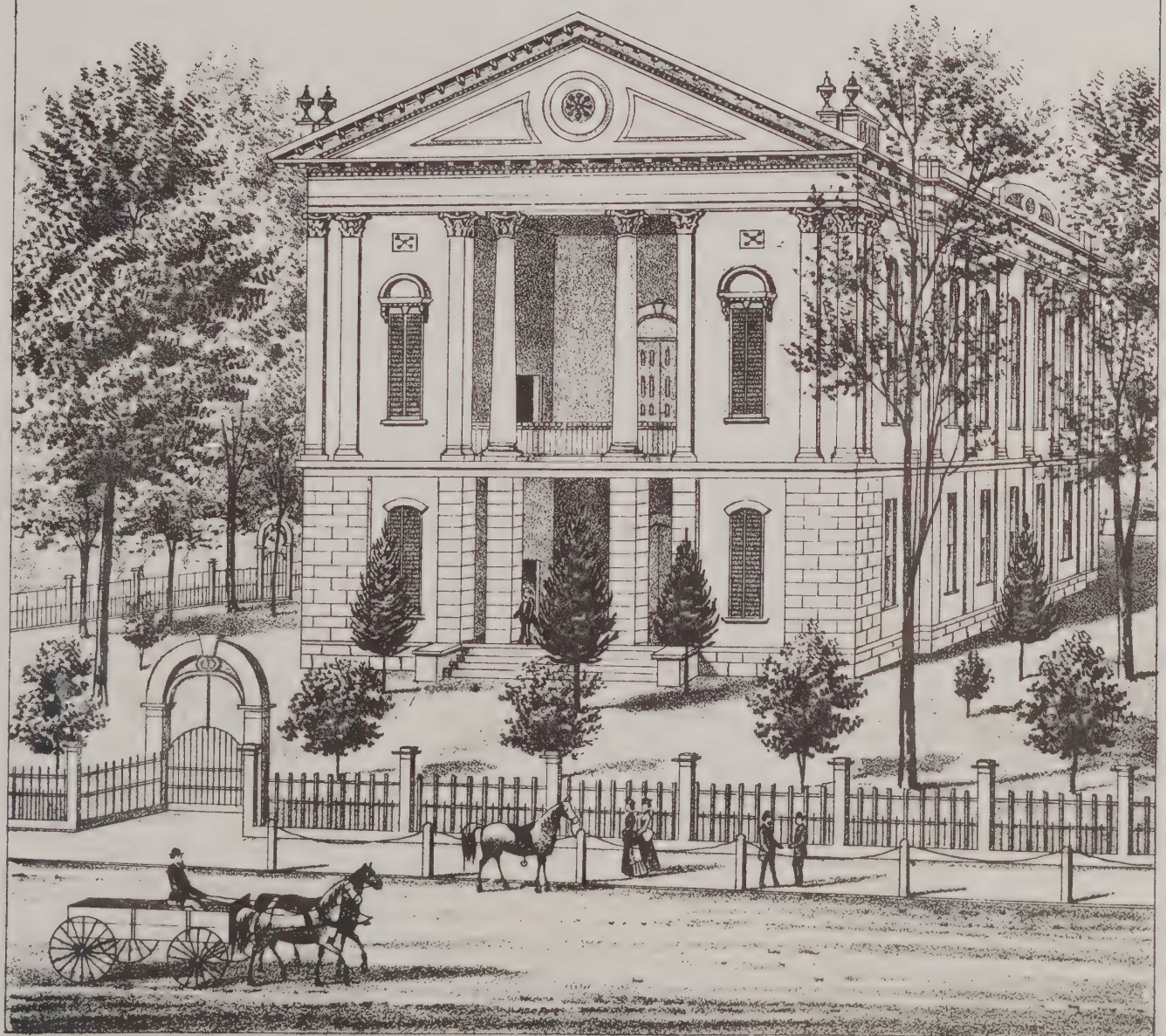
JUDGE AMOS WATTS was born in St. Clair county, Ill., October 21, 1825. His early education was obtained under a private tutor,



POOR HOUSE.



JAIL.



COURT HOUSE

PUBLIC BUILDINGS MARION CO. ILL.

who gave him instruction in the evening, after the day's work on the farm had been done. In this way he received all the literary education he ever acquired through the assistance of a teacher. In 1847 he was elected county clerk of Washington county, and was twice re-elected. He read law under the direction of P. E. Hosmer and in 1854 was admitted to the bar. In 1857 he was elected state's attorney, and in 1860 was re-elected. From 1866 to 1873 he applied himself closely to the study of law. In 1873 he was elected circuit judge of this circuit, and has proven himself an able and accomplished jurist.

STATE AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

The first prosecuting attorney of the Marion county circuit was HENRY EDDY, a distinguished lawyer of Southern Illinois. He officiated in that capacity from 1825 to 1827, and at several subsequent terms of this court. He was employed in most of the important cases that came up from the southern part of the district. He was the son-in-law of John Marshall, the president of the Shawneetown bank, and a brother-in-law of the eminent Judge, Samuel Marshall. As sketches of the most of the other state's attorneys who have attended this court and who have become men of note appear elsewhere in this chapter, we append simply the names of such officers and the dates of their service, as follows:

William J. Gatewood	1827 to 1832
Henry Eddy	1832
Walter B. Scates and H. Eddy	1833
Henry Eddy	1834
John Dougherty	1835 to 1836
Samuel S. Marshall	1836 to 1838
William H. Stickney	1838 to 1842
Willis Allen	1842
Richard Nelson	1843
Willis Allen	1844
Henry W. Moore (pro tem.)	1845
Benjamin Bond (pro tem.)	1846
Samuel S. Marshall (pro tem.)	1847 and 1848
— Rawlings	1849
Robert Wingate	1850 (May term)
William R. Parish (pro tem.)	1850 (Aug term)
Lee Turney	1851
James C. Robinson	1852 to 1857
P. P. Hamilton (pro tem.)	1857
Amos Watts	1858 to 1864
J. Perry Johnson	1865 to 1868
John Michan	1869 to 1872
James S. Jackson	1873 to 1877
William D. Farthing	1877 to date.

NON-RESIDENT LAWYERS.

SIDNEY BREESE attended the first circuit court held in Marion county, and for several years afterwards was a regular attendant upon all the sessions of the court in this county. A biographical sketch of this distinguished jurist appears in the article on the Clinton County Bench.

LYMAN TRUMBULL, whose eloquence has since rung in the halls of our national legislation, and whose name is known in all parts of the land, came here in early days from Belleville to practice his profession.

CHARLES CONSTABLE, an eminent criminal lawyer, of Edwards county, and afterwards circuit Judge of the 4th Judicial district

was prominent among the attorneys from abroad, that from time to time practiced at this court.

FINNEY D. PRESTON was accustomed to practice here. He was born in Wabash county, Ill., Aug. 12, 1820. His father was one of the pioneers of the state, having originally come from Pennsylvania. Finney D. worked on a farm till 1839, and afterwards taught school. In 1844 he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives of Illinois, and in 1846 clerk of the State Senate. Subsequently he was clerk of the Supreme Court of Southern Ills. He studied law at Mt. Vernon, and in 1853 was admitted to the bar. He commenced practice at Olney, and has since been a member of the State Legislature, U. S. Mail Agent of the North-western States, and several terms States' Attorney.

JUDGE W. H. UNDERWOOD, of Belleville, has practiced here, but a more extended notice of him appears in the article on the Bench and Bar of Clinton county.

B. W. HENRY, a native of Shelby county, Ills., has pleaded at this bar. His early education was obtained in the Sullivan Academy. He read law with Hon. John R. Eden, and afterwards graduated from a Tennessee law school, and was licensed to practice. He commenced practice at Vandalia. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1870. He has always had an extensive practice.

EDWARD S. WILSON, a native of Illinois, has occasionally practiced at the Marion bar. He studied law with Judge J. C. Allen, and in 1861 received license to practice. He is now a resident of Olney, Ills., where he has a large real estate practice, and is one of the ablest attorneys in that portion of the state.

HON. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Springfield, Ill., whose distinguished services in civil and military affairs are matters of history, was accustomed formerly to practice in the Marion Circuit Court. Here too practiced occasionally Judge Joseph Gillespie, one of the early eminent lawyers of Illinois, an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, and closely associated in his profession at an early day with all the older attorneys of the state. He is still a resident of Edwardsville. Robert Wingate, now living at Jefferson City, Mo., Hon. S. S. Marshall, whose sketch appears among those of the Bench, Benjamin Bond, Richard S. Bond, Daniel White, W. H. Gray, Hon. Wm. A. J. Sparks, present member of Congress from this district, Gustave Van Horebeke, Frederick A. Lietze, Darius Kingsbury, Alexander White, and Harvey P. Buxton, all of Carlyle, have practiced here, and their sketches appear under the Bar of Clinton Co.

WILLIAM H. PARISH has been an occasional practitioner at this court. He is a native of Illinois, and received his literary training in the Danville High School. He commenced practice at Benton, Ill., and afterwards removed to Raleigh. In 1874 he was elected to the state senate, and was a prominent member of the independents in that body. He is a fine lawyer and an honest, upright man. Judge Aaron Shaw, of Richland county, an eminent criminal lawyer, and Hon. Amos Watts, present circuit judge of this district, were formerly attendants at the Marion bar.

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

One of the most prominent members of the former bar of this county was Gen. I. N. HAYNIE. He was born near Dover, Tennessee, Nov. 18, 1824. In 1830 he came with his parents to Marion county. He commenced the study of law in 1844, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar. He served in the Mexican war as first lieutenant of company C, Sixth Illinois regiment, and on the declaration of peace resumed practice at Salem. In 1850 he was elected

to the Illinois legislature. In 1853 he graduated from the law department of the Louisville University with the highest honors of his class. He resumed and continued his practice at Salem till 1856, when he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Cairo, and removed to that city. On the breaking out of the late war, he retired from the bench, and organized the 48th Illinois Infantry regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel by Gov. Yates. At the battle of Shiloh he was severely wounded. In 1862 he was appointed brigadier general by President Lincoln, and subsequently made adjutant general of Illinois. This position he filled with great distinction up to the time of his death, which occurred March 20, 1865. He was pre-eminently a self-made man, a fine lawyer, and a highly respected citizen.

Col. STEPHEN G. HICKS, a native of Georgia, was practicing law at Salem, when the war of the rebellion broke out. He organized the fortieth regiment Illinois infantry, and became its colonel. He received a severe wound at the battle of Shiloh, and was borne to his home in Salem, where he remained till July, 1862, when he rejoined his regiment, and continued in the service till the close of the war. He was also a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and in 1846 served in the war with Mexico as captain in the third regiment Illinois volunteers, and in 1847 was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. On public occasions, when making speeches, he was always accustomed to express the desire that when he died, his body might be buried in the American flag. His request was granted.

At the death of this veteran hero of three wars, his body was wrapped in the old battle-stained flag of the 40th regiment, and thus buried. He was born Feb. 22d, 1807, the anniversary of Washington's birthday, and died from the effects of his wound December 14th, 1869, the anniversary of Washington's death. He served in the legislature of Illinois with ABRAHAM LINCOLN and other eminent legislators of that time. He was a fine advocate, a fluent speaker, and, altogether, a self-made man.

BASIL B. SMITH, a former, well-known attorney of Salem, was born in Ohio, June 27th, 1829, and received his early education in the public schools of that State. He studied law under Gen. HAYNIE of Salem, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar. Being a man of fine business ability, and a clear, logical reasoner, he soon acquired an enviable reputation in his profession. He was a very fluent and eloquent speaker, ready debater, and, in all respects, one of the most popular attorneys that ever belonged to the Marion bar.

DEWITT C. JONES, commenced the practice of law at Salem about 1856. He was a partner of P. P. HAMILTON, and was a highly educated lawyer, fine speaker, and most excellent advocate. In 1875 he removed to Chicago, where he still resides.

JUDGE OMELVENY, whose sketch occurs with the bench, was for some time a practitioner in this county.

THOMAS F. HOUTS, who came to this county with his parents in 1840, studied law here, in 1842, with Col. H. P. BOYAKIN. His early education was mostly obtained in the public schools of Illinois, though he was for some time a pupil of Rev. W. F. BOYAKIN, of Salem. He was admitted to the bar, and became a law partner of I. N. Haynie, who was then just entering upon the practice of his profession at Salem. In 1856 Mr. Houts was licensed to preach, and in September following was admitted to the Southern Illinois Methodist conference, and has since been engaged in ministerial work.

In 1866 he received the degree of master of arts, *honoris causa*, from McKendree college. He was a fine lawyer and eloquent advocate.

W. B. ADAMS located at Centralia in 1858, and was a very successful lawyer. About 1863 he was accidentally killed in that city.

RICHARD S. NELSON, native of the Isle of Wight, opened a law office in Centralia about the year 1859. He had previously practiced at Metropolis and Mt. Vernon. He was a well-read lawyer, and was specially successful in chancery cases. His death occurred about the year 1865.

E. S. BATES was for several years a resident lawyer of Centralia. He was State treasurer two terms, ending in 1872. He is now a resident of Chicago.

GEORGE A. SANDERS was a partner of Bates for several years at Centralia, and is now practicing at Springfield, Ill.

W. R. HUBBARD was formerly a resident lawyer of Kinmundy. J. O. CHANCE, J. A. NORMAN, F. E. HUDDLE, M. T. PETERS, W. W. WILLARD, P. P. HAMILTON, W. H. BRAZIER, J. G. LEMEN, A. B. GODDON, and H. P. BOYAKIN have all been resident attorneys of Salem, but of their professional standing sufficient data for sketches could not be obtained.

RETIRED LAWYERS.

Gen. JAMES S. MARTIN, who was formerly a prominent member of the Marion bar, was born in Virginia, August 19th, 1826. He received his early education at the Emory Henry College, of his native State. In 1846 he removed with his parents to Illinois and settled in Marion county. He served in the Mexican war as 3d Sergeant of Co. C., 1st Reg., Ills. Vols.

He was twelve years county clerk of Marion county, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. In company with two other attorneys he opened a law office at Salem, the style of the firm being Martin, Jones & Marshall. In 1862 he organized the 111th Ills. Inf. regiment, and was by Gov. Yates commissioned its colonel.

He was afterwards appointed Brigadier-general by President Johnson. In 1865 he was elected county judge, and served in that capacity till 1869, when he resigned and was appointed U. S. pension agent by Pres. Grant. In 1872 he was elected to the 43d Congress, and was an influential member of that body. In 1879 he was tendered and accepted the appointment as commissioner of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary, which position he still fills with credit to himself and honor to the state.

BENJAMIN F. MARSHALL is a native of Tennessee, his birth occurring July 9th, 1828. He came with his parents to Salem in 1834. He received his primary education in the schools of Salem. He studied law in the office of P. P. Hamilton, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. He immediately became a member of the law firm of Martin, Jones & Marshall, at Salem, and commenced a general practice. In 1853 he was elected Circuit Clerk, and in 1862 was appointed Quartermaster of the 111th Ills. reg't. In 1864 he became a partner in law with Gen. Haynie, at Cairo, and remained there till 1876 when he returned to Salem, and became cashier of the Salem National Bank, which position he still holds. Mr. Marshall was 2d Lieutenant of Co. C., 1st Ill. reg't, during the Mexican war. In 1856 he was elected county judge, his term of office expiring in 1860. He is a most genial gentleman and highly respected citizen.

TILMAN RASER, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Illinois in 1857, and settled at Kinmundy, where he practiced law till the time of his death July 19th, 1881. He was a very useful attorney, and has filled several positions of public trust, among which was that of county judge of Marion county. He had a very fine law library, and was a scholarly and accomplished attorney.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

In writing of the present attorneys of Marion county, it is not designed to give an extended biography of each, or to follow the too common custom of indulging in fulsome flattery and excessive

personal praise. Such a course would be as distasteful to the various intelligent gentlemen that compose the present bar of the county, as it would be inappropriate in a work of this character. It is sufficient to say in general terms that the legal ability and personal standing of this bar will compare favorably with those of the profession in other parts of the state. The following sketches are arranged, as far as possible, in the order in which the present attorneys commenced practice in this county.

The senior member of the present bar is WILLIAM STOKER, of Centralia, who in January, 1845, opened a law office in Salem, but who shortly afterwards, on account of granulated inflammation of his eyes, was compelled for the time being to abandon his profession.

Mr. Stoker is a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1822. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native state and in those of Nashville, Ill., near which place he settled with his parents in 1838.

In 1842 he commenced the study of law in the office of Benjamin Bond, at Carlyle, Ill. His examination and admission to the bar occurred in the latter part of the year 1844. After passing through the Mexican war he, in 1848, opened a law office at Louisville, Clay county, Ill., and remained there till 1854, when he removed to Centralia, where he has since continued the practice of his profession. His practice is general, though his preference is for special pleading, in which he has obtained well merited prominence. He is at present in partnership with his son, the style of the firm being W. & E. L. Stoker.

HON. MICHAEL SCHAEFFER was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, Nov. 9, 1821. In early life he attended the public schools of his native state, and afterwards took a preparatory course in the Meyerstown Academy. In 1842 he entered Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, and graduated in full classical course in 1846. During seven years that followed he studied law, taught school, and engaged in mercantile pursuits.

In 1853 he was examined and admitted to practice. In 1857 he opened a law office in Salem, Ill., in connection with the late Judge Bryan, the firm being Bryan & Schaeffer. He continued practice here till 1876, when President Grant appointed him Chief Justice of the supreme court of Utah territory, which office, though beset with grave difficulties, and involving most complex litigation, he filled with distinguished ability. In 1879 he resumed the practice of law in Salem, where he still resides, a highly esteemed citizen, and sound, reliable attorney, whose long experience and sterling integrity have secured for him an extended patronage.

Prominent among the attorneys residing at Salem is HENRY C. GOODNOW, who is a native of Ohio, and received his primary education in the public schools of that state. He afterwards pursued a partially classical course of study at the Ohio University; studied law; was examined, and admitted to practice. In 1859 he came to Illinois, and in company with W. W. Willard opened a law office at Salem. This co-partnership continued till 1869, since which time he has had an office by himself. He is an energetic, careful lawyer, and enjoys a lucrative practice.

One of the early members of the present bar is JOHN B. KAGY, who is widely known for his legal ability and successful practice. Mr. Kagy was born in Ohio, in 1830, and received his literary training at the Seneca county Academy of his native state, graduating from that institution in 1854. In 1856 he entered the law office of Noble & Noble, at Tiffin, Ohio, and for two years applied himself closely to the study of law. In 1860 he removed to Illinois, and settled on a farm nine miles east of Salem. He completed his legal education with the Salem bar, and in 1861 passed a suc-

cessful examination before the supreme court at Mt. Vernon. He immediately opened an office at Salem, a co-partnership having been formed under the name of Kagy, Brazier & Kagy. He remained a member of said firm about eighteen months, when he established an office by himself. In 1873 he became a member of the law firm of Bryan & Kagy, which continued about two years. Subsequently he practiced by himself till 1878, when he formed a copartnership with his present partner, the style of the firm being Kagy & Feltman. He is a careful counsellor and able advocate.

HON. THOMAS E. MERRITT, one of the most widely known attorneys in this part of the state, is a native of New York city, whence he emigrated to Illinois in 1841. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of Belleville. After working seven years at the painter's trade, in a St. Louis carriage factory, he, in 1851, removed to Salem, Illinois, and commenced the study of law in the office of P. P. Hamilton. In 1862, he was examined before the Supreme Court of Mt. Vernon, and admitted to the bar. The same year he entered upon the practice of his profession in Salem. In 1868, he was elected to the house of representatives of Illinois, and was a member of that body for several subsequent terms.

In 1878, he was elected to the state senate, in the debates of which he took a conspicuous part, as his numerous speeches published in the metropolitan journals of the country fully attest. Mr. Merritt's legal ability, combined with his ready wit and fluency of speech, renders him one of the most successful attorneys in Southern Illinois.

COL. L. F. CASEY, the leading attorney at Centralia, is a native of Jefferson county, Illinois. In early life he attended the public schools of his county, and afterwards pursued a partially classical course at the Mt. Vernon and Hillsboro Academies. In 1842, he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Scates, at Mt. Vernon.

He was admitted to the bar in 1848, and immediately opened a law office at Mt. Vernon, where he continued in practice till 1852, part of the time as partner of late Judge Breese. In 1852, he removed to Eastern Texas, and opened a law office at Shelbyville, where he practiced his profession till 1866, when he removed to Centralia, Illinois, and during the year formed a co-partnership with Capt. Dwight, which still continues. Col. Casey was a member of the Illinois legislature during the session of 1846-47.

From 1854 to 1860, he was prosecuting attorney for a district of seven counties in Texas, and for four years was a member of the senate of that state. His ability as an attorney is first-class, and is so acknowledged by the legal fraternity of the state.

CAPT. JAMES S. JACKSON, of Iuka, was born in Kentucky, Sept. 15, 1831, and received his early education in the common schools of his native county. He came to Marion county, Ill., in 1850, and till 1861, worked at his trade of blacksmithing.

In 1861, he entered the army, as Captain of Co. G., 22d Ill. Vols., in which capacity he served till March 12, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. In November, 1865, he was elected county clerk of Marion county; read law, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1866.

In 1872, he was honored with the office of states' attorney of his county, and filled the office very creditably during the term of four years. In 1878, he was a member of the 31st general assembly of Illinois, and took an active part in the deliberations of that body. On March 4, 1873, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he is still a sufferer. As a detailed sketch of his life appears elsewhere in this work, it is only necessary to add here that, although unable

to walk, he still practices his profession, and is a safe, careful attorney.

CAPT. S. L. DWIGHT, of Centralia, is a native of Jefferson county, Ill., where he obtained a common school education. He afterwards took a partial classical course in McKendree College. His legal studies were commenced in the office of Tanner and Casey, at Mt. Vernon, and finished in the office of Col. Casey, at Centralia.

In November, 1866, he was examined and admitted to practice. He immediately formed a co-partnership with his preceptor, Col. Casey, with whom he is still associated in the practice of his profession, the style of the firm being Casey & Dwight. In 1870, he was elected to the state legislature, and served in that body two years.

In the late rebellion, he entered the army as a private, and was promoted to the captaincy of Co. I, 60th Illinois Infantry. Capt. Dwight is a most genial gentleman and excellent lawyer.

HON. WILLIAM WALKER, of Odin, is a native of North Carolina, and obtained an academic training in literature and science at Windsor, in that state. He was educated in law at Raleigh, N. C., and in January, 1857, was admitted to the bar.

He commenced practice at Plymouth, in his native state, and was clerk of the superior court of Washington county, to which position he was elected in 1857, on the whig ticket. This office he in 1859 resigned, and continued his practice till 1861, when he entered the confederate service, as captain of Co. G, North Carolina Cavalry. He was afterwards promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, which office he resigned in 1863, and resumed the practice of law at the Roanoke district court. In 1867, he removed to Illinois and opened a law office at Odin, where he has since remained. In 1877, he was elected county judge of Marion county, and still fills that office with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people of the county. He is a most refined and courteous gentleman, and enjoys a well merited popularity.

S. A. FRAZIER, of Centralia, a native of Indiana, was born in 1845, and at the age of five years came with his parents to this county.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of the county. In 1864 he entered the North-western Christian University at Indianapolis, Indiana, and there took a select course of study, embracing three years. In 1868 he commenced the study of law in the office of Wm. Stoker, Centralia, remaining a student in this office till 1869, when he was examined and admitted to the bar.

He practiced with his preceptor till 1871, when he opened an office of his own, and has since practiced by himself. He is engaged in general practice, but prefers that of probate and chancery, with which he is thoroughly conversant and successful. Mr. Frazier is a most agreeable gentleman, highly accomplished attorney, and an influential member of the republican party.

Prominent among the younger members of the county bar is HENRY C. FELTMAN, of Salem, who came with his parents from his native city, St. Louis, to Salem in 1852. Having obtained a common school education, he commenced the study of law in the office of John B. Kagy, at Salem, and remained under his instruction for a period of two years.

In 1872 he was examined before the Supreme Court, at Ottawa and received license to practice. He immediately opened an office at Salem, and afterwards formed with his preceptor the present law firm of Kagy & Feltman. He has filled the office of mayor of Salem, and is at present a member of the state Board of Equalization from the sixteenth Congressional District. He is a young lawyer with a promising future.

D. D. HAYNIE, of Salem, brother of General I. N. Haynie, was

born in Marion county, where he lived on a farm till the age of nineteen, when he entered the State Normal University near Bloomington, Ill. Having remained there a year, he returned and took up the study of law in the office of B. B. Smith, at Salem. He pursued his legal studies two years, and in 1871 was admitted to the bar. In the same year he opened an office at Salem, where he is still engaged in a general practice. He is a clever, genial gentleman, and as he is a young attorney, has his professional reputation for the most part yet to establish.

J. C. GUNN, of Kinmundy, is a native of Tennessee. He studied law at Richview, Ill., and was admitted to the bar thirty years ago. He practiced several years at Richview, and in 1870 came to Kinmundy. For some twenty years, extending up to April, 1881, he had not been in active practice. He was justice of the peace and police magistrate eight years in Centralia, and is at present city attorney of Kinmundy.

J. J. SCHOOLFIELD, of Iuka, a native of Maryland, studied law with John N. Furbur, of Kentucky. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar at Brookville, Kentucky, where he practiced till 1872, when he came to Iuka, where he has since followed his profession.

The present states' attorney of Marion county, WILLIAM W. FARTHING, was born in the county, February 15, 1847. He received a common school education, and afterwards took a partial course of study at the Washington Seminary, this state. In 1868, he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. T. E. Merritt, of Salem, and continued his legal studies there till 1870, when he was admitted to the bar. In 1874 he opened a law office at Odin, and applied himself to a general practice. In 1876 he was elected states' attorney, and in 1880 was re-elected. He fills the office with honor to himself and satisfaction to the people of the county. His present practice is good, and his future full of promise.

J. F. DONOVAN, of Kinmundy, was born in New York city, whence, at an early age, he came to Sparta, Ill. When twenty-three years of age, he commenced the study of law in the office of W. R. Hubbard, at Kinmundy. In June, 1874, he was admitted to the bar, and has since practiced his chosen profession very successfully at Kinmundy, of which he is, at present, post-master.

EUGENE L. STOKER, of Centralia, was born in Illinois, August 14, 1850, and received his early education in the public schools of Centralia. In 1865 he entered McKendree College, taking a classical course, and graduating in 1870. He immediately commenced the study of law in his father's office, at Centralia, and in June, 1874, was licensed to practice. Soon after his admission to the bar he became the partner of his father, the style of the firm being W. & E. L. Stoker, which co-partnership still continues.

W. E. C. LYONS is a native of St. Clair county, Illinois. His parents were of Scotch-Irish descent, and came from South Carolina. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of his native county. He took a preparatory course at McKendree College, a classical course at Monmouth College, from which, in 1868, he graduated. His legal education was received in the office of Gen. I. B. Jones, at Sparta, Illinois, and his admission to the bar bears date of 1874. He was for some time city attorney of Centralia, but is at present not in active practice.

One of the rising members of the Centralia bar is CHARLES E. JENNINGS, who is a native of the county, his birth dating January 7, 1855. His early education was obtained in the public schools of the county. He took a scientific course at Irvington College, Washington county, Illinois, and, in 1878, graduated from the Union Law School of Chicago, the diploma of which was, without further examination, his passport to admission to practice by the Supreme

Court at Mt. Vernon, June, 1878. In the same year he formed a co-partnership in law with the late Judge Bryan, of Salem, which firm continued till the death of the latter, in 1880. Since that time Mr. Jennings has practiced by himself. He is a young man of sterling character, and in his chosen profession has the brightest prospect.

JOHN E. BRYAN, of Salem, was born in the county, July 4th, 1851. He received a common school education in the Salem schools, and in 1875 became a student of law in the office of Hon. T. E. Merritt. He afterwards continued his legal studies with his uncle, Judge Bryan, and in 1878 was examined before the Supreme Court at Mt. Vernon, and admitted to the bar. He was appointed master in chancery, which office he filled two years, and is at present township treasurer of schools. He is a young man of vigorous intellect.

JOHN J. RASER, who has been practicing law at Kinmundy since 1877, was born in the city of New York in 1854. He received his early education near Philadelphia, Pa., and at the age of 21 commenced the study of law in the office of Tilman Raser at Kinmundy. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced practice. Subsequently he formed a co-partnership with Tilman Raser, which continued till the death of the latter in June, 1881.

MEIGS R. MYER, of Centralia, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, April, 1853. His common school education was obtained at Paxton and Centralia, Illinois. He afterwards passed a year at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, and took a course of study at the Irvington College of Illinois. In 1876 he commenced the study of law in the office of the Messrs. Stoker at Centralia, and in 1879 was examined and admitted to practice. The same year he opened a law office at Centralia, where he is still engaged in a general practice.

WILLIAM R. BURTON, who opened a law office at Salem in the spring of 1880, was born in Franklin county, Missouri, in 1844. At an early age he removed with his mother to Indiana, where he obtained his early education in the public schools. He was a soldier in the late war, being a member of the 23d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and during the Vicksburg campaign was severely wounded. He preserves the battered bullet that shattered his leg as a souvenir of patriotic devotion to his country, and a memento of the greatest civil war of modern times. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Indiana, and soon afterwards entered the North-western University at Indianapolis, taking a classical course, and graduating in 1870. He read law in the office of Payne & Burke at Liberty, Indiana, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar. He immediately commenced practice with Mr. Burke, of Liberty, and remained there till 1877, when he returned to Missouri, and thence in 1880 to Salem, where he has since devoted himself to his chosen profession. Mr. Burton is a gentleman of fine moral and intellectual culture, a fluent speaker, and one of the ablest attorneys of the Marion bar.

G. PIERCE DUNCAN was born in Marion county, Illinois, June 13, 1854, and obtained a primary education in the public schools of the county. In 1875 he entered the Agricultural College at Irvington, Illinois, and took a two years' course. In 1872 he commenced his legal studies in the office of W. D. Farthing at Odin, and finished them in the office of Casey & Dwight at Centralia. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1880 opened a law office at Centralia, where he has since practiced his profession. As a young attorney he has good prospects.

The present Master in Chancery of Marion county is HENRY C.

MOORE, who is a native of Monroe county, Illinois. Having received a common school education, he read a course of law in the office of Judge Omelveny at Central City. In 1863 he was examined before the Supreme Court at Mt. Vernon, and admitted to the bar. After practicing a year at Central City he was in 1864 elected circuit clerk of the county, and in 1868 re-elected. In 1879 he was appointed to his present position by Judge Watts, and is not engaged in the active practice of his profession.

DWYER TRACY, who has been justice of the peace at Salem for the past twelve years, is a native of the county. He obtained a common school education, studied law in the office of Gen. I. N. Haynie, and in 1863 was licensed to practice. For many years past his time has been occupied with the duties of justice of the peace.

WILLIAM H. MASON, a native of New Hampshire, was educated at the Hancock Academy in that state. He studied law in Indiana, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar. In 1858 he was licensed to practice in Illinois, but he has since devoted his time and attention to other pursuits.

URIAL MILLS was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1799. He studied law in Ohio, and in 1837 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois. The same year he opened a law office at Salem, and for some twelve years continued in active practice. He is still a resident of Salem, but, as an attorney, he has long since been on the retired list.

JACKSON C. DOUGHTY, of Centralia, was born in Ohio, and received his early education in that state. In 1852 he was admitted to the bar in his native state, and in 1872 was licensed to practice in Illinois.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Prior to 1835 the judges of the supreme court of Illinois performed the duties of circuit judges. In that year, a law was enacted establishing the distinctive office of circuit judge and dividing the state into separate judicial districts, which continued till February, 1841, when the old system was re-established and remained in force till the adoption of the new constitution in 1848. From 1848 to 1877 one circuit judge was elected in each judicial district of the state, and performed all the duties incumbent upon his office. In the latter year (1877), the legislature passed a law organizing appellate courts, and also enlarging the circuits by consolidating two into one, and providing for the election of three circuit judges in each of the enlarged districts.

THE BENCH.

Clinton county was organized in 1824, and the first circuit court of the county was held in 1825. Judge Samuel McRoberts, one of the five circuit judges in the state at that time, presided. He was a fine lawyer, and a very kind-hearted man. He was United States senator from 1841 to 1843, and took a prominent part in the Oregon question, which at that time agitated congress. His death occurred March 22, 1843. He was on the bench in this circuit from 1825 to 1827, and was succeeded in the latter year by Theophilus W. Smith, who from 1825 to 1842 was one of the supreme judges of Illinois. He was a native of New York, and was considered one of the most talented supreme judges of his time. His decisions occupy a large part of Scammon's Reports, and bear favorable comparison with those of any of the supreme judges. He was the presiding judge of this circuit from 1827 to 1835, when he was succeeded by Thomas Ford, who, by request, held the April term of the circuit

court in 1835. Judge Ford was a native of Monroe county, Ill., and was on the supreme bench during the years 1841 and '42, when, having been elected governor of Illinois, he resigned his judgeship to take the gubernatorial reins. He was an excellent lawyer, a devoted friend, and a terror to evil-doers. He was governor of the state during the Mormon troubles at Nauvoo, an account of which, and his relations thereto, are fully set forth in his history of Illinois. He died, it is said, in indigent circumstances at Peoria, several years ago. From 1835 to 1843, and from 1855 to 1858, the distinguished jurist, Hon. Sidney Breese, presided over the circuit court of Clinton county. Of this eminent man and his great services to the state, the reading public are already well informed. Born in Oneida county, New York, July 15, 1800, he at the early age of fourteen, entered Hamilton College, and in 1816 was transferred to Union College, where, in 1818, he graduated in the full classical course, standing third in a class of sixty-four. Soon after his graduation he immigrated to Illinois, and entered the law office of his old friend and school-fellow, Elias Kent Kane, then a resident of Kaskaskia. In 1820 young Breese was admitted to the bar, and soon after commenced his professional career at Brownsville, Jackson county, Ill., where, in conducting a case before a jury, he was so unsuccessful that he resolved to abandon forever the practice of law.

In 1822, however, he was appointed attorney of the second circuit, a position which for five years he filled with honor. In 1831 he compiled Breese's reports of the supreme court's decisions, the first law book ever published in the state. After serving in the Black Hawk war as lieutenant-colonel, he was in 1835 elected judge of the second circuit, which position he held till 1841, when he was chosen one of the supreme judges of the state. In the following year he was elected for a full term to the United States senate, upon the expiration of which, he became a member of the Illinois legislature, and was made speaker of the house. In 1857 he was again elected circuit judge, and two years later, on the resignation of chief justice Scates, he was a second time called to the supreme bench, in which position, having been chief justice two terms, he remained till the time of his death.

From 1835 he was a resident of Carlyle, where, June 28th, 1878, surrounded by his grief-stricken family, and the friends of his youth and manhood, gently as a summer cloud he passed away.

In addition to the foregoing brief synopsis of his life, we append the following extracts taken from an eloquent address delivered January 9th, 1879, before the State Bar Association, on the "Life, Character and Services" of Judge Breese, by the Hon. Melville W. Fuller.

"On the 24th day of December, 1818, a youth of eighteen years of age, who had come from central New York, by the way of the then village of Buffalo, and thence, by boat to Sandusky, stage-coach to Marietta, and boat to Shawneetown, arrived at Kaskaskia. He came upon the invitation of Elias Kent Kane, who had been his school companion, and at one time an inmate of his family, who, having graduated at Yale college in 1814, had settled at Kaskaskia in 1815, had been prominent in the convention which formed the State Constitution, and was now the Secretary of State. He lived to see the forty-thousand multiply into millions, and the infant commonwealth, then struggling into existence, become a mighty empire in the van, and pressing to the leadership in the glorious sisterhood of states. He lived to see the old stone house give place to this magnificent structure, the few thousands of revenue, partly in arrears, expand into as many millions, collected without difficulty, the necessity of borrowing wholly obviated, and the indebtedness incurred in the progress of the state placed in the

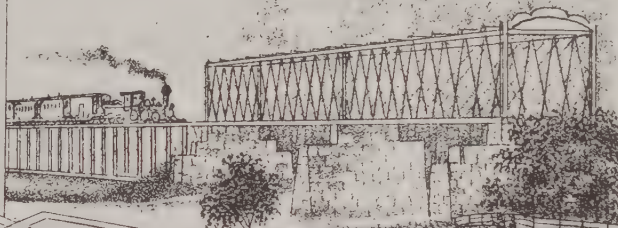
process of ultimate extinction, and already rendered insignificant. He lived to see vast inland seas whitened with the sails of innumerable vessels, laden with the products of this most fertile soil, and the country covered with a web of iron tracks, along which mighty trains of cars, propelled by steam, conveyed in that form these products to a market. He lived to see the 12,395 persons engaged in agriculture, the 233 in commerce, and the 1,007, in manufactures, as shown by the census of 1820, become, 376,441 in agriculture, 80,422 in commerce, and 133,221 in manufactures, etc., as stated in that of 1870, and to witness the increase of the eight succeeding years. He lived to see a single city of Illinois, then unknown, and described as late as 1823 in the *Gazetteer* of that day, (a copy of which is in his library, 'presented by the author'), as 'a village of Cook county, situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Chicago creek,' containing 'twelve or fifteen houses, and about sixty or seventy inhabitants,' the metropolis of the West, with nearly half a million population. He lived to succeed his old friend Kane in the United States Senate, not quite eight years after the latter's death, which happened December 12, 1835, in the tenth year of his incumbency of that exalted position. He lived to see seventeen stars add their light to the national constellation, the shackles stricken from the limbs of every slave, and Illinois, whose very boundaries had been fixed upon with the view of making her the strong connecting link between the Eastern, Western and Southern States, give to the country the administrator of its civil government, and the leader of its embattled hosts during the war, upon whose issue hung the preservation of the Union. When he entered Kaskaskia, Marshall, and Story and Brockholst Livingston were members of the supreme court of the United States; Kent was chancellor, Gibson was entering upon his judicial career; Shaw and I. Taney were at the bar; Eldon was on the woolsack; Ellenborough had but just been succeeded by Abbott. He lived to lay deep the foundations of the jurisprudence of his adopted state, to build thereon with the cunning hand of the master, and to know that his name was written with the names of Marshall, and Story, and Kent, and Shaw, and Gibson, and Taney, and Eldon, and Tenterden, high on the roll of those whose fame the world will not 'willingly let die.'"

* * * * *

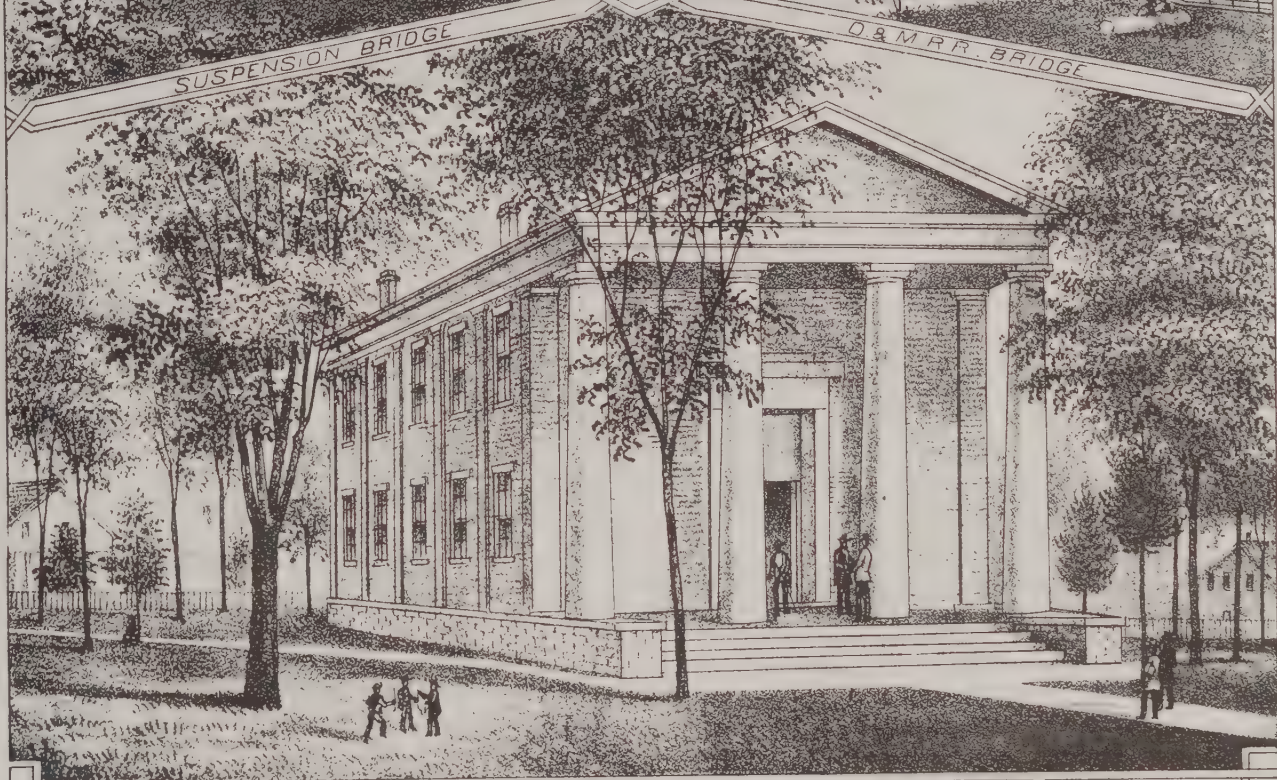
"Here I must pause. Inadequate as is this tribute to the memory of the illustrious dead, it has already been protracted beyond the limits usual to such occasions. The opinions which make up so important a part of the seventy volumes of our reports immediately following the eighteenth, constitute a monument to his fame, which, in the words of Judge Story, 'I fondly hope will endure as long as the language in which they are written shall continue to instruct mankind.' They will be appealed to years after generations yet unborn have succeeded us and each other in the immortal progress of life, as the repository of enlightened rules in the administration of justice, based upon the eternal principles of right and wrong. I have endeavored to delineate the life and character of our friend, as I find them portrayed in the public records of his state and nation, and as I knew them during the years of the acquaintance with which I was honored. Even if otherwise qualified for the task, it would not be expected that I should enter the circle of his private life, and dwell upon the domestic virtues he possessed. It would indeed be vain, as was beautifully suggested by one of the most illustrious of Chancellors, to seek to distinguish in him the private from the public personage—the man, the husband, the father of a family, the citizen, all became consecrated to the glory of the magistrate, to which his life was devoted. His widow and many children survive him—some had preceded him—but notwith



SUSPENSION BRIDGE



D & M R. BRIDGE



COURT HOUSE



JAIL



BOOR HOUSE

PUBLIC BUILDINGS & C. CLINTON CO. ILL.

standing nearly sixty years in the public service, he had accumulated but little or nothing, for the discharge of the public trusts committed to him absorbed all his time and attention and he was rewarded by no other compensation than the moderate salaries provided by law. It is an affecting proof of this that he felt obliged to bequeath to three members of the bar his library, not very large, for he had not been enabled to gratify his literary tastes by many purchases, but most valuable, *pretio affectionis*, to be sold for the benefit of his wife and family. But to his family, in common with his state and country, has fallen the inheritance of his well-earned fame. It is, indeed, 'better than great riches.' Fortunate in the distinction which accompanied his life, he was equally so in the fitness of his death. He had had no previous sickness, and no apparent premonition of the end, but it is told us by one of his associates that as his life drew near its close, whatever of asperity may have theretofore occasionally been discernible, had entirely given place to those 'beautiful graces which make old age so lovely.' It was as if to this venerable man a realization of the prediction had been vouchsafed, that 'it shall come to pass at eventide there shall be light.' He did not outlive his usefulness—he did not survive the wreck of his powers. He died in the full vigor of all his faculties, and in the faithful and full discharge of his official duties. Death was not an evil, but a consummation. He might well have realized that 'the sweetest canticle is *nunc dimittis* when a man hath obtained worthy ends and expectations.' When the grave closes over such a one, and over all that partiality or affection may have added to, or envy or uncharitableness may have detracted from his character, then comes that public judgment, too late for justice to him living, but not too late for justice to his memory, that judgment which is the heritage a great man leaves his country. As we look back upon this long life of unostentatious devotion to duty, we begin to comprehend the loss suffered in his departure, and to appreciate the gain which the garnered fruits of his skillful toil, and the lesson of that life of faithfulness afford.

'As sometimes in a dead man's face,
To those who watch it more and more,
A likeness hardly seen before
Comes out to some one of his race.
So now these aged brows are cold,
We see him as he is, and know
His likeness to the wise below,
His kindred with the great of old.'"

At the May term, 1838, of the Clinton Circuit Court, Judge Walter B. Settes, by request, presided. During the April term, 1843, Judge James Semple held this court. He was one of the supreme judges in 1843 vice Breese resigned. He then resided in Madison county. He was appointed by President Polk minister to Bogota, and in 1843 was appointed by Governor Ford, of Illinois, to the U. S. Senate, vice Senator McRoberts, deceased. He was not an eloquent barrister; but he was intellectually strong, and was pre-eminently a self-made man. At the September court of Clinton county, in 1843, Judge James Shields presided for Judge Breese. Gen. Shields was on the supreme bench from 1843 to 1845. He was a brigadier general in the Mexican war, and was subsequently U. S. Senator from three states. In the late war he was a gallant union general. His death happened a few years ago.

From 1845 to 1849, Judge GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of Belleville, was the presiding justice of this circuit. He was on the supreme bench from 1845 to 1848, and was afterwards lieutenant governor of Illinois. He is still a resident of Belleville, Ill.

Judge WILLIAM H. UNDERWOOD presided over this judicial

district from 1849 to 1854. He was a resident of Belleville, and was the author of several legal works, by which his name is inseparably connected with the jurisprudence of this state. He published Annotated Reports of Illinois from Vol. I., Scammon, to Vol. XVIII., inclusive. He was a member of the state senate and of the state constitutional convention. He was a distinguished jurist and eminent lawyer.

From 1854 to 1858, Judge Breese was again upon the bench of this circuit. From 1858 to 1860, Judge Omelveny, of whom a sketch appears in the bench of Marion, held the circuit courts of Clinton. From 1860 to 1872, Judge Silas Bryan* was the presiding justice of the circuit. From 1872 to the present, the judges of the circuit have been Amos Watts, George W. Wall and Wm. H. Snyder, all of whom, including Judge Bryan, have biographical sketches under the "Bench and Bar" of Marion County.

STATE AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

1834, Ninian W. Edwards. 1835, J. B. Thomas. 1836, Benjamin Bond, (pro tem.) 1836, Walter B. Settes. 1837, Josiah Fisk. (pro tem.) 1838, Mr. Olney. 1841 to 1845, William H. Underwood, 1845 to 1847, Wm. H. Bissell. 1846, (Sept. term) W. C. Kinney. (pro tem.) 1847 to 1852, Philip B. Fouke. 1852, Richard S. Bond, (pro tem.) 1853, W. C. Kinney, (pro tem.) 1854, John Hay, (appointed by court.) 1855 to 1857, Philip B. Fouke. 1857, (Aug. term,) P. P. Hamilton. 1858 to 1865, Amos Watts 1865 to 1868, J. Perry Johnson. 1868 to 1872, John Michan. 1872 to 1880, Darius Kingsbury. Present incumbent, M. P. Murray.

NON-RESIDENT ATTORNEYS.

Prominent among the non-resident attorneys, who have practiced at the Clinton bar, were Judge Lyman Trumbull of national reputation, who was then living at Belleville, now at Chicago; Judge James Semple, who was a native of Kentucky, and lived at Edwardsville, his death occurring a short time ago in St. Louis; Gen. James Shields of national fame; Ex-Gov. Koerner of Belleville; Gov. John Reynolds, and Judge Adam Snyder, both then residents of Belleville, the latter being the father of the present Judge of this circuit; Col. Don Morrison, now a distinguished citizen of St. Louis; Judge W. H. Underwood, an eminent attorney, formerly residing at Belleville; Judge H. R. S. Omelveny, of Waterloo; A. P. Field, a former resident of Vandalia, a practitioner at this bar from 1835 to 1840, a fine criminal lawyer, whose death occurred a few years ago at New Orleans.

Philip Fouke, of Belleville, practiced here as early as 1845; was a member of Congress and died since the war; the distinguished orator and Ex-Governor of the state, Wm. H. Bissell of Belleville, was formerly an attendant upon this court; Col. Ferris Foreman, of Vandalia, occasionally pleaded at this bar as far back as 1835; he was Colonel in the Mexican war. In 1849, he went to California and became one of the first post-masters of Sacramento City. He is now a resident of Vandalia, and is the only surviving Illinois Colonel of the Mexican war. James M. Davis of Hillsboro attended court here in 1840. He was a fine criminal lawyer. Ninian W. Edwards, son of Ex-Governor Edwards, and the first superintendent of public instruction of Illinois, was an attendant at the circuit courts of Clinton county, from 1830 to 1840. He now resides at Springfield, Illinois.

William Parish, a brilliant young lawyer, practiced here occasionally; also, Gen. I. N. Haynie, who then resided at Salem.

JUDGE JOSEPH GILLESPIE, one of the old and eminent lawyers of

* See sketch in the Bench of Marion County.

Illinois, practiced at all the courts held here from 1839 to 1852, and has since occasionally pleaded at this bar. He was born in New York City, August 22d, 1809, and in 1819 settled at Edwardsville, where he still resides, an honored member of the legal profession, well-known and highly respected throughout the state.

C. B. LAWRENCE, ex-supreme Judge of the state, was one of the early attendants at the Clinton courts. He is a profound jurist and distinguished lawyer, and now a resident of Chicago. U. F. LINDER, one of the former eminent lawyers of Illinois, and a most witty and eloquent speaker, was an occasional advocate at this court. Colonel T. G. DAVIS, a nephew of Jeff Davis of confederate fame, and formerly a member of the Illinois legislature, was among the non-resident attorneys attendant at this court. He is now a citizen of St. Louis and a fine specimen of the old Virginia gentleman. U. S. ex-senator Jewett, of St. Louis, a distinguished real estate lawyer, practiced here in former times.

About 1840 GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, a resident attorney of Alton, appeared at this court. He was a fine office lawyer. He is now living in New York city, where he is said to have amassed a handsome fortune. Richard Nelson, of Centralia, had cases in this court as late as 1864. His death occurred about 1865. J. M. Krum, father of Judge Chester Krum, of St. Louis, was a practitioner at this bar in 1840. He is still engaged in practice in St. Louis. Levi Davis, who still resides in Alton, and is a fine chancery lawyer, attended this court about 1840. Alfred Cowles, who has since died in Chicago, came here from Alton to practice as far back as 1836.

At an early day Elias K. Kane, brother of Dr. Kane, the celebrated arctic explorer, attended this court from Kaskaskia. He was elected to the U. S. senate, and died in Washington city Dec. 12, 1835.

JUDGE JAMES SEMPLE, formerly from Kentucky, and afterwards a resident of Edwardsville, Ill., U. S. Senator and ex-judge of the supreme court of Illinois, was one of the eminent non-resident attorneys that practiced in this court. Other attorneys of this class were David J. Baker, William H. Brown, David Blackwell, Ex-Governor Thomas Ford, Smauel McRoberts, Seth T. Sawyer, Jesse B. Thomas, Alfred Kitchell and James Turney.

HON. DAVID GILLESPIE, of Edwardsville, one of the most eminent lawyers of Illinois, was for many years an attendant upon this court. He was a native of Edwardsville, Ill., where he died Aug. 1, 1881.

FORMER RESIDENT LAWYERS.

Among the former resident lawyers of Clinton county were Benjamin Bond, who practiced here from 1831 to 1866, when he died at O'Fallon, St. Clair county; was a good lawyer and strong advocate. Richard Bond, who was a member of this bar from 1845 to 1863; was a brilliant lawyer and fine advocate. T. J. Richardson practiced here from 1871 to 1872; was a well read lawyer, but lacked application; was a graduate of the Louisville Law School, and is now a practitioner at Highland, Madison county, Ill. Claudius Laird, who practiced here from about 1857 to 1860, had a fine general and legal education; entered the army in 1861, and died during the service. J. T. Bradley, who was a member of this bar in 1833; he left Carlyle several years ago, and died recently in St. Louis. James La Comte, a Frenchman, who was one of the earliest members of this bar; was blind several years before his death, which occurred a few years ago. Wm. H. Gray, who came here about 1850, studied law at Carlyle, and was admitted to practice; he was a fair lawyer, and fluent speaker; he left Carlyle in 1872, and is now a teacher in White county, Illinois. Wm. M. Breese,

son of the late Judge Breese, studied law in Carlyle, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar; practiced here two years, and then removed to Grand Tower, and thence to Pinkneyville, where he is now practicing. Z. M. R. Reynolds, who studied law with W. H. Gray at Carlyle, and in 1870 was licensed to practice; he had an office here till 1874, when he abandoned the law and became a teacher; he now lives near Centralia.

Other former resident lawyers were John Omelveny and Thomas E. Ford.

ZOPHAR CASE, a former member of this bar, was born at Warren, Ohio, in the year 1804, and at that town attended school about six months. At 15 years of age he went to live with his brother, then residing at Cleveland, and till 1829 he passed his time partly at Warren and partly at Cleveland. At 10 o'clock, p. m. Dec. 9, 1829, he left Cleveland and turned his face toward the far West, which was thereafter to be his home. After a weary journey on foot he reached Vandalia, then the capital of Illinois, where he obtained a position in the auditor's office. In 1833 he came to Carlyle, and at first engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1846 he went to the Mexican war as clerk for Capt. Scott, Assist. Quartermaster. He had previously read law with his brother at Cleveland, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar. He practiced till 1862, when he entered the army, and was for two years connected with the Quartermaster's department. From 1848 till 1856 he was circuit clerk of Clinton county. He has held many other positions of honor and trust, and for nearly half a century has been prominently identified with the material development of the county. In the summer of 1881 he removed with his family to Cleveland, Ohio, where he has a very valuable inheritance, including some of the finest property in that city.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

At the time of his retirement from practice in 1873, Hon. Wm. A. J. Sparks was the leading member of the Clinton county bar. He was born near New Albany, Indiana, November 19, 1828. In 1836, he removed with his parents to Illinois, where they soon after died. In early life, being dependent upon his own exertions, he labored on a farm, and at intervals attended the country schools. He afterwards taught school, and in 1850, graduated at McKendree College. He studied law with Judge Breese, and in 1851, was admitted to the bar. He commenced practice at Carlyle, and continued an active practitioner at this bar till 1873, except when engaged in official duties. In 1853, he was appointed by President Pierce, United States land receiver for the Edwardsville (Ill.) land office, and held the office till 1856. In 1856, he was elected presidential elector; was a member of the Illinois legislature in 1856 and '57, and a member of the state senate in 1863 and '64. In 1868, he was a delegate to the national democratic convention at New York; was elected to the forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses and re-elected to the forty-seventh.

In the 44th congress he was a member of the committee on revision of laws. He took a prominent part in the transfer of the management of Indian affairs from the department of the interior to the war department. In the 45th congress he was chairman of committee on expenditures in the interior department. In the 46th congress he was made chairman of the committee on military affairs one of the most important of all the congressional committees.

He is a ready speaker, fine debater, and very popular in his congressional district.

GUSTAVE VON HOOREBEKE, a leading attorney at this bar, is a native of Ghent, Belgium, and came to America in 1850. He mastered the French and Flemish languages in his native country

After his arrival in this country, he took a three years' course of study in the St. Louis University, and became proficient in the English language.

By association and intercourse with the Germans, he has acquired their language and is consequently conversant with these four important languages. In 1862, he commenced the study of law in the office of Benjamin Bond, an eminent lawyer of this judicial district, and in the August term of the circuit court of 1863, was admitted to the bar. He entered upon the practice of his profession with his preceptor, and from the start has been a very successful lawyer, his practice for years past having been large and lucrative. As a criminal lawyer, his reputation extends throughout this judicial circuit. In 1868, he was honored with the nomination of secretary of state on the democratic ticket; but, in common with the balance of the ticket, suffered defeat.

He is a gentleman of fine literary tastes, as may be seen by the large collection of elegant books in his private library, among which are found all the standard works of history, poetry, romance, fiction, science and miscellaneous literature. His law library also is one of the finest in this part of the state. Mr. Van Hoorebeke is now in the prime of manhood, and is in all respects a most courteous gentleman and accomplished lawyer.

One of the prominent members of the present bar of Clinton, is HARVEY P. BUXTON, who was born in Middletown, Vermont, in 1834, and received his primary education in the public schools of that state. His legal studies were begun in the office of Elijah Ross, at Middletown. At the age of twenty-one years he left his native state and came to Geneva, Ill., where he resumed the study of law with A. M. Harrington, an attorney of that place. In the winter of 1856 and '57, he taught school in St. Louis, and in the spring of the latter year, came to Carlyle, where he was examined and granted license to practice. In the following fall he formed a co-partnership with Judge White, of Carlyle, the style of the firm being Buxton & White, which has continued up to the present time, and is one of the principal law firms of the county.

From 1864 to 1875, Mr. Buxton was attorney for the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1870. He has always had an extensive practice, and is regarded as a very able attorney. On the 19th of June, 1880, he was thrown from a buggy and received a severe wound, from which he is still a great sufferer.

ALEXANDER H. WHITE, the partner of Mr. Buxton, was born and reared in Clinton county, Ill. At an early age he attended the schools of this county, and in 1852, entered McKendree College, taking a two years' scientific course. From 1854 to 1858, he taught school and studied law. In 1858, he read law in the offices of Benjamin Bond and Daniel White, of Carlyle. In 1858, he was admitted to the bar, and shortly afterward he became the law partner of Mr. Buxton.

From 1873 to 1877 he was county judge. The firm of Buxton & White make real estate and abstracting a specialty, and have a fine reputation in this branch of the law.

FREDERICK A. LIETZ, native of Prussia, was born in 1832. He attended the public schools of his native country and afterwards received instruction from private preceptors. June, 1854, he landed in the United States, and settled at Rochester, N. Y. In 1859 he came to Carlyle and the same year commenced the study of law in the office of Richard S. Bond. In June, 1861, he was admitted to the bar, and during the year formed a copartnership with his former preceptor. He was afterwards a law partner of Wm. H. Gray. Since 1863 he

has practiced by himself. He is a good lawyer, and has a fair share of the public patronage.

DARIUS KINGSBURY, a prominent member of this bar, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1835. In 1841 he came with his parents to Illinois. His early education was obtained in the Greenville, (Ill.) Academy, and he was subsequently under private instruction for two years. In October, 1858, he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge M. G. Dale, at Edwardsville, and continued in the office three years. In 1860 he was examined and admitted to the practice. In March, 1861, he opened an office at Greenville, Ill., and remained there till 1863, when he removed to Carlyle and became the law partner of Hon. Wm. A. J. Sparks, with whom he practiced two years. Since that time he has had an office by himself. From 1872 to 1880, two terms, he was states' attorney of Clinton county. He has for several years served as master in chancery of the county. Mr. Kingsbury is a most genial gentleman and excellent attorney.

The present efficient states attorney of the county, MATTHEW P. MURRAY, is a native of Carlyle, having been born here Jan. 31, 1848. In early life he attended the public schools of the county, and in 1866 was a student in the Northern Normal University of Illinois. In 1869 he commenced reading law in the office of G. Van Hoorebeke, at Carlyle, and remained there till 1871, when he was admitted to the bar. In April, 1871, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Carlyle with R. D. Moore, the present proprietor and editor of the *Constitution and Union*. From the fall of 1871 to 1873 he had an office by himself. In the latter year the present law firm of Murray and Andrews was formed. In November, 1880, he was elected states' attorney of Clinton county, and still fills that office with commendable ability.

ROBERT ANDREWS, the partner of Mr. Murray, was born in Maryland, Nov. 16, 1838. He received his primary education in the public schools of his native state and afterwards took a scientific course of three years in the Unionville Academy of Pennsylvania.

In 1869 he commenced the study of law in Indiana; in 1870 he continued his legal studies by himself in this county; and in the spring of 1871 entered the law office of Mr. Van Hoorebeke, of Carlyle, remaining there till the time of examination and admission to the bar, in 1872. He opened an office at Carlyle and practiced till 1873, when he became the partner of Mr. Murray. He is engaged in a general practice, and is a careful competent attorney.

WILLIAM W. WHITE, a prominent young member of this bar is a native of St. Clair county, Illinois, and is about 29 years of age.

He received a common school education in the public schools of Madison county, Ill., and afterwards took a two years' classical course at McKendree College, and from 1873 to 1876 continued his classical studies at Shurtleff College. He studied law with Daniel White, of Carlyle, and in 1879 was examined and admitted to the bar. He immediately opened an office at Carlyle with his present partner, Mr. Brown, and by close and careful application, has obtained a good share of the public patronage. Porter W. Brown, the partner of Mr. White was born in Huntingdon county, Pa. in the year 1850. Until the age of ten years he attended the public schools of his state. In 1860 he came to Illinois and settled in Irishtown township, Clinton county. From 1870 to 1874 he pursued a classical course of study at McKendree College. In 1878 and '79, he attended the law department of the same institution and afterwards continued his legal studies in the offices of Messrs. Kingsbury and White, at Carlyle. In February, 1880, he was examined before the appellate court of Mt. Vernon, and received

license to practice. In the same year he formed a copartnership with Mr. White, of Carlyle, where he is still a practitioner. He is a young gentleman of genial manners and good professional prospects.

THOMAS E. FORD, the present partner of Mr. Van Hooebeke was born in this county May 24, 1848. Having obtained his early education in the public schools, he, from 1877 to 1879, studied law in the office of Mr. Van Hooebeke. In the latter year he was examined before the appellate court at Springfield, and admitted to the bar. Jan. 1st, 1880, he became the partner of his preceptor, and as such, his opportunities for taking high rank in his profession are excellent. He is the present city attorney of Carlyle.

The oldest member of the present bar of Clinton county is DANIEL WHITE, who was born in the county, Dec. 12, 1822. His early education was obtained in the subscription schools that were in vogue during his boyhood. In 1843 he entered McKendree College, taking a three years' scientific course. In 1848 the degree of B. S. was conferred upon him, by that institution. He studied law at intervals while teaching school from 1845 to 1847, and in the latter year he was admitted to the bar. He immediately opened a law office with Benjamin Bond, at Carlyle, the firm name being Bond & White.

In 1848 he commenced practice by himself, and up to the time of the failure of his health, was one of the ablest attorneys that practiced in this court.

RUFUS N. RAMSAY, the present banker of Carlyle, is a prominent retired member of the Clinton bar. He was born in the county, May 20, 1838, and in 1857 entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, taking a three years' classical course. In 1863 he was a student at McKendree College, and in 1864 entered the Illinois State University, at Bloomington, graduating in June of that year. He had previously read law with Gov. French, and in 1864 resumed the study with Judge Underwood, of Belleville. In Feb., 1865, he was admitted to the bar, and the same year opened an office with Judge Underwood, at Carlyle, which co-partnership continued till 1871, when he became the law partner of T. J. Richardson. The second firm continued till 1873, when Mr. Ramsay retired from the practice of law. At the time of his retirement he had a good practice.

RISDON D. MOORE, one of the present proprietors and editors of Constitution and Union, is also a retired member of the present bar. He is a native of Clinton county, and received his literary training in the public schools of the county, and at McKendree College. In 1870 he read law with A. H. White, and in 1871 was admitted to the bar. He formed a co-partnership with M. P. Murray, of Carlyle, but afterwards retired from practice, and has adopted journalism as a profession.

CHAPTER XII.

THE PRESS OF MARION AND CLINTON COUNTIES.

BY D. MACKENZIE.

AMERICAN EAGLE—SALEM WEEKLY ADVOCATE—SEMI-WEEKLY ADVOCATE—INDUSTRIAL ADVOCATE—HERALD ADVOCATE—SPECTATOR—SALEM REGISTER—INDEPENDENT—CENTRAL CITY GAZETTE—ENTERPRISE—NEWS-LETTER—CENTRALIAN—RURAL CENTRALIA PRESS—CENTRALIA COMMERCIAL—METEOR—EGYPTIAN REPUBLIC—CENTRALIA SENTINEL.

—MARION COUNTY HERALD—LOYALIST—NORTH-WESTERN BAPTIST—SALEM REPUBLICAN—CENTRALIA DEMOCRAT—TELEGRAM—KINMUNDY DEMOCRAT—INDEPENDENT BULLETIN—KINMUNDY REGISTER—MARION COUNTY REPUBLICAN—SOUTHERN ILLINOIS JOURNAL—SALEM TIMES—INDUSTRIAL ADVOCATE—INDUSTRIAL—MARION COUNTY HERALD—REFORM LEADER—CENTRALIA UNION—ANTI-MONOPOLIST—PASTORAL VISITOR—SCHOOL JOURNAL—SANDOVAL TIMES—BEACON—TRUTH-TELLER—PRAIRIE FLOWER—AGE OF PROGRESS—CALUMET OF PEACE—RIVKILLE—UNION BANNER—ZEITUNG—CONSTITUTION AND UNION—VINDICATOR—CLINTON COUNTY PIONEER—SOUTHERN ILLINOIS ZEITUNG—PATOKA ENTERPRISE.



THE inventor of printing, Laurentius Coster, was born in Haerlem, Holland, about the year 1370. It was while rambling through the forest, contiguous to his native town, that he cut some letters on the bark of a birch tree. Drowsy from the effort, and relaxation of a holiday, he wrapped his handiwork in his handkerchief, and lay down to sleep. While men sleep, the world moves. Damped by the atmospheric moisture, the paper wrapped about his carvings had taken an impression from them, and Coster awoke to discover an inverted image of what he had carved upon the bark. The phenomenon was suggestive, because it led to experiments that resulted in establishing a printing office, the first of its kind, in the old Dutch town of Haerlem. The date of the discovery was between the years 1420 and 1426. In this office John Gutenberg served a faithful and appreciative apprenticeship. Gutenberg was born near the close of the fourteenth century at Mentz, Germany. He is regarded by some German writers, as being the inventor of printing; but the preponderance of evidence is in favor of Coster. He, however, was the first to employ moveable types in printing, the date of which was about the year 1438. After the death of Coster, he absconded, taking with him a considerable portion of the type and apparatus. He settled in Mentz, where he won the friendship and partnership of John Faust, a wealthy goldsmith and of sufficient means and enterprise to set up the printing business upon a secure financial basis. The date of the co-partnership was in the year 1450. It was dissolved several years later owing to a misunderstanding. Gutenberg then formed a partnership with a younger brother, who had set up an office in Strasburg, but had not been successful, and becoming involved in law-suits had fled from that city and joined his brother at Mentz. These brothers were the first to use metal types.

John Faust, after the dissolution of partnership with Gutenberg, took into partnership Peter Schoeffer, one of his servants, and an ingenious workman. He privately cut matrices for the whole alphabet, and when he showed his master the type cut from these matrices, Faust was so much pleased that he gave Schoeffer his only daughter in marriage. Schoeffer's improvement in casting type from matrices was made in 1456. Gutenberg's printing office existed in Mentz until 1465. He died February 4th, 1468.

These are the great names in the early history of printing and each is worthy of special honor. In this connection, it is fitting that mention should be made of William Caxton, who introduced printing into England, and was the first English printer of whom there is any knowledge. He was born in Kent in 1422. In 1471 he entered the service of Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy. During his sojourn in Bruges he formed the acquaintance of Colard Mansion, a well-known printer of that city. He acquired the art, and in 1476 returned to England, and set up his wooden printing press in Westminster. The "Game and the Play of the Chess;" was one of his earliest publications. He died about the year 1491.

For a long time printing was dependent upon most clumsy apparatus. The earliest press had a contrivance for running the form under the point of pressure by means of a screw. When the pressure had been supplied, the screw was loosened, the form withdrawn and the sheet removed. The defects of this very rude mechanism were at last partially remedied and improved by William Jansen Blain, of Amsterdam. He contrived a press in which the carriage holding the form was wound below the point of pressure, which was given by a moving handle attached to a screw hanging in a beam, having a spring, that caused the screw to fly back as soon as the impression was given. The Blain press was made entirely of wood, and was in general use in Europe and America until the present century. The next improvement in printing presses was made by the Earl of Stanhope, who constructed one entirely of iron, which printed the whole surface of the sheet at one impression—the size of the sheet being regulated by size of press. Numerous improvements were made upon the “Stanhope” press, which culminated in the “Columbian,” an American invention, patented in 1816, which in time gained a large share of approbation. Other inventions followed rapidly, and all were more or less improvements upon others. The “Ramage” press came into more general use in America than any other. Cylinder presses are the great modern invention in the history of the art. The first was invented by Mr. Nicholson, an Englishman, and was patented as early as 1790. His patents covered and embodied almost every principle so successfully applied in printing since that day. Cylinder presses were much improved by Messrs. Applegath and Cowper in 1818. In 1814 steam was first applied to cylinder presses by Frederick Konig, a Saxon genius, and the subsequent progress of steam-printing has been so remarkable as to almost justify a belief in its absolute perfection. Indeed, to appreciate the improvements which have been made in presses only, one ought to be privileged to stand by while the pressman operated one of the clumsy machines of Gutenberg, and then step into one of the well-appointed printing-offices of our larger cities, where he could see the roll of dampened paper entering the great mammoth press, a continuous sheet, and issuing from it as newspapers printed, cut, folded, and ready for the carrier or express.

Type-founding, or the manufacture of type, originated in Germany along with printing, and dates as early as 1492. It was then connected with the business of printing, but in time it became a separate and distinct manufacture. The process of casting type was much the same, and done by hand from the 16th century until 1848, when Meller and Richard, of Edinburg, Scotland, invented and patented a machine for casting types. In 1860 it was much improved by the patentees, and is now the most advanced and approved system of type-casting in both Europe and America. The earliest type used were in the style now known as “Gothic,” or black-letter.

It would be interesting to trace more minutely the history of this great art from its humble origin in Haerlem, through all successive stages, to the present, and to classify its products. For nearly a thousand years previous to its introduction, mankind had been surrounded by the densest ignorance the world had ever known. Teutonic barbarians had swept over fair Italy, had sacked her capital, had despised her civilization as unworthy even the indulgence of men dependent upon muscle and sword for empire and liberty. Vandalism had been christened, and had mocked the wisdom of philosophers while destroying and defacing the masterpieces of Grecian and Roman architecture and sculpture. Attila, the “Scourge of God,” at the head of vast Tartar hordes from Asiatic steppes, had traversed the Roman empire, spreading dismay

and disaster, until checked at the fierce battle of Chalons. Omar had burned the great Alexandrian library, after declaring that if its volumes agreed with the Koran, they were needless; if they conflicted, they were pernicious. During this period, feudalism had kept the noble at war with his sovereign, and unsettled governments, and made men soldiers with scarcely time for necessary practice at arms; amusements were popular, only as they contributed to martial prowess, and poetry in the main was but a minstrel's dogrel concerning the chivalrous deeds of a listening knight, or the wonderful charms of a favorite mistress. From the fall of Rome, there had been but little talent and time to cultivate letters. A few ecclesiastics here and there were the custodians of the learning saved from the wrecks of Grecian literature and Roman knowledge. The masses were ignorant. They believed that the hand which commonly held the sword would be disgraced if trained to wield the pen. Books were for the monk's cell or the anchorite's cave, and the objective points of all study were to escape purgatory, to cast a horoscope, to turn the baser metals into gold. Superstition, priestcraft and thirst for material renown, moulded public acts and private training.

The Crusades broke the power of Feudalism, dispelled much geographical ignorance by making neighboring nations better acquainted, gave an impetus to commercial enterprises, awakened the sluggish intellect, enlarged the human mind and rendered it more tolerant, introduced the luxuries and refinements of the Greek empire and brought about Magna Charta and Free Cities. With the expanding and increasing commerce, arts came to the front, trades flourished, and practice began to test precept. The middle classes, whose condition ever determines the character of an era or nation, obtained concessions and rights to which they had been strangers for centuries. The mental world began to move. Famous journeys and discoveries were made. Roger Bacon and Berthold Schwartz studied the chemistry of the Arabs, and were among the first devotees at the shrine of physical science. Spain, Italy, the Netherlands and England sought new outlets for their surplus products of soil, loom and fisheries. Mental darkness can make no long-continued stand against such enterprise, and enterprise will ever find an exponent to herald its doings from nation to nation, and a medium to make its conquests the property of succeeding generations. Europe was in a commercial and intellectual foment when Coster set up his printing office at Haerlem, and inaugurated an industry until then unknown. To understand the effect of that industry upon humanity, compare the enlightenment, civilization and progress of the present with the semi-barbarism and stagnation of the middle ages. Printing is rolling back ignorance, vice and degradation, is unfolding the mysteries of nature, and is explaining the mandates of Him who made man in His own image, and expects the homage of the creature due the Creator.

The Romans in the time of the Emperors had periodical notices of passing events, compiled and publicly posted. These *Acta Diurna* (daily events) were the newspapers of the day. Before they were posted in the public places, where all who desired could see them, they passed under the inspection of the Emperor, and later of Censors, Quæstors or Magistrates, whose duty it was to carefully scrutinize and erase such information as they, or the Emperor, desired withheld from the people. The first newspapers in Europe are traceable to Germany and Venice, and date back to soon after the discovery of printing. In 1536 the first newspaper of modern times was issued at Venice, but governmental bigotry compelled its circulation in manuscript form. In the latter half of the 15th century small news-sheets, named the “Regulationer” and “New Zeitung” appeared in different cities composing the commercial centers

of Germany, but they were generally in the form of a letter. The first newspaper established in Germany was the *Frankfurt Gazette*, which still survives, and is credited with being the oldest newspaper in the civilized world. It was established in 1615. The first and nearest approach to newspapers in the English language were the pamphlets called the *English Mercury*, *News out of Holland*, and others that made their appearance in 1622. They, however, hardly deserve the name of newspapers. In 1663 the *Public Intelligencer*, printed in London, made its appearance. It was the first English paper to attempt the dissemination of news. It continued until the appearance of the *London Gazette*, which was issued Nov. 7th, 1664, at Oxford. There were no papers printed oftener than once a week until in the reign of Queen Anna, then from the interest created by the war in progress, and the brilliant victories achieved by Marlborough, there was a demand for more frequent intelligence. To satisfy this demand the *Daily Courant* was issued every day of the week, Sundays excepted. The *Courant* was the first daily paper issued.

The first newspaper issued in America was the *Public Occurrence*, at Boston, September 25th, 1690, by Richard Pearce, and was immediately suppressed by the government. No man or set of men had the presumption to undertake a similar enterprise until fourteen years afterwards, when John Campbell, postmaster, established the *Boston News Letter*. The first issue was April 24th, 1704. It was a half-sheet, twelve inches by eight, with two columns to the page. The *Boston Gazette* was issued December 21st, 1719, and the *American Weekly*, at Philadelphia, one day later—December 22d, 1719. In 1721 James Franklin started the *Boston Courant*, which was edited for six years by his brother Benjamin. From 1704 to 1748 there were but six newspapers published in America. From 1748 to 1783 the number increased to forty-nine. The oldest living newspaper in the United States is the *New Hampshire Gazette*. It was founded October 7th, 1756, and has been published without intermission or radical change of name from that date to the present. The first daily newspaper in the United States was the *American Daily Advertiser*, established in Philadelphia in 1784, now called the *North American*. The next year the *New York Daily Advertiser* was issued.

There are published in the United States and Territories nearly 9000 newspapers and magazines, of which 800 are issued daily, 60 tri-weekly, 120 semi-weekly, nearly 7000 weekly, 40 semi-monthly, 90 semi-annually, 17 once in two months, and between 50 and 60 quarterly. The census of 1880 will show nearly one newspaper to every five hundred inhabitants. At the beginning of 1880 there were of journalistic publications in the United States, besides English, 220 German, 35 French, 25 Spanish, 25 Norwegian, Danish and Swedish, 10 Bohemian, 10 Hollandish, 5 Welsh, 2 Portuguese, 2 Polish, 1 Hebrew, 1 Cherokee, 1 Choctaw, and one Chinese.

Real journalism, by which is meant the compiling of passing events for the purpose of making them more generally known and instructive, did not commence until about 1820. Prior to that date the ambition of journalists was to direct and crystallize public opinion. The columns of the journals were much occupied with discussions and dissertations upon every conceivable subject in which the masses had no direct interest or sympathy, and news was almost entirely ignored.

Now, the real object of a newspaper is to get the latest, freshest news, and lay it before their readers in the shortest possible time. The innovation upon old forms and introduction of new methods, whereby the publishing of news was made the first object of the paper, originated with the publishers of the *New York Sun*. It was the first real newspaper in the world. It was specially devoted

to news both local and general, and soon attained a circulation unprecedented in the history of journalism. Other newspapers were not slow to observe the signals of success, and followed in the wake of the *Sun*, and soon old foggy methods were lost in the hazy past. News is the dominant idea of the successful newspaper of the day.

Journalism has become a powerful educator. Experience has been its only school for special training, its only text for study, its only test for theory. It is scarcely a profession, but is advancing rapidly towards that dignity. A distinct department of literature has been assigned to it. Leading universities have contemplated the inauguration of courses of study specially designed to fit men and women for the duties of the newspaper sanctum. These innovations are not untimely, since no other class of men are so powerful for good or ill as editors. More than any other class they form public opinion while expressing it, for most men but echo the sentiments of favorite journalists. Even statesmen, ministers and learned professors not unfrequently get their best thoughts and ideas from the papers they read.

For dates and facts relating to the early history of the Press of Marion and Clinton counties, we are largely indebted to Zophar Case of Carlyle, who kindly aided us and placed at our command records and files, which have supplied us with much useful information necessary to this chapter. His kindness in this particular we shall not soon forget. We also desire to extend our thanks to the members of the press in both counties for kindness shown and information given, which have enabled us to trace accurately the history of the press from its first establishment in the counties of Marion and Clinton down to the present time, and to present it in a form which we hope will be acceptable to our readers and patrons.

MARION COUNTY.

The first newspaper published within the present borders of Marion county was called

THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

It was published in Salem, by Thomas F. Houtz, who was also editor. It was started as a campaign paper, in support of Gen. Scott for the presidency. The press upon which the *Eagle* was printed was an old "Ramage," purchased of John M. Wilson, now of Olney, Illinois. It made its appearance in the campaign of 1852, and was continued for one year, when the type and press was sold back to Wilson. It was a small sheet, 22x32 in size. The enterprise was not a financial success, and the support was small, as there were not over one hundred and fifty whigs in the county.

The second journalistic venture was made by members of the Merritt family, in 1851, who have since that time become well-known in journalism of the state. John W. Merritt had been, prior to his removal to Salem, a resident of Belleville, Illinois, where he was for a time the editor and publisher of the *Belleville Advocate*. When his connection ceased with that paper he removed to Salem, and on the 20th of November, 1851, in connection with his son, John H. Merritt, issued the first number of the

SALEM WEEKLY ADVOCATE.

The type and presses were bought from A. P. Ladew & Co's., type foundry in St. Louis. The paper was in form a seven column folio, and devotedly attached to the principles of the democratic party. The first copy bore the name of Stephen A. Douglas, for the presidency in 1852. It may be added that Mr. Merritt was an

enthusiastic admirer of Douglas, and kept his name at the head of his paper as his first choice for president until his death (Douglas) in 1861. The *Advocate* also supported Joel A. Mattison for governor, and Gustavus Koerner for lieut. governor. The paper was continued without change of form, political sentiment, publisher or editor until November 20, 1856, at which date the press and material was sold to H. S. Blanchard, and removed to Centralia, Illinois.

On the 1st of January, 1858, E. L. & J. D. Merritt, with J. W. Merritt as editor, re-established the *Advocate*. In their salutatory to the general public they say—"after an intermission of twelve months, we present the *Advocate* in a new dress. It will maintain with fairness, but decision the old-fashioned principles of the democratic party, and is an adherent to the Douglas wing of the party."

There was no change in the management until October 3, 1860, when Richard F. Tong became a partner in the paper. The Merritts continued control, and directed the publication and editing of the *Advocate* until August 15th, 1865, when it passed into the hands of Louis V. Taft, he purchasing the press, material and good will of the concern. The latter kept control of the office and continued the publication uninterruptedly until the spring of 1873. On the 1st of January, 1875, he commenced the issue of the

SEMI-WEEKLY ADVOCATE,

which was kept up for a short time, but the enterprise proving unprofitable, was abandoned.

In the spring of 1873 Taft sold out his interest in the printing business to M. G. Beviall, who soon after commenced publication of the

INDUSTRIAL ADVOCATE,

and associated with himself, Dr. J. W. Cope, who acted as editor. Some disagreement arose between the publisher and editor which led to an open rupture, and the establishment of another paper by Cope. Beviall died soon after. His widow conducted the *Advocate* for a short time, or until arrangements could be made with L. V. Taft, who returned to Salem and managed and edited the paper until October, 1880, when he resigned. Mrs. Beviall published the paper until November 10, 1880, when it was sold to Messrs. Merritt & Pyles, publishers and editors of the *Herald*, and by them consolidated with their paper which afterwards appeared as the

HERALD ADVOCATE,

which still continues. The first issue under the new name was made November 19, 1880.

The next candidate for journalistic honors was

THE SPECTATOR,

Was the name of a campaign paper published in 1856 by James S. Coulter, who had formerly been connected with the *Belleville Press*, and was recognized as one of the able writers upon the political issues of that day. It was an advocate of the principles of the young republican party. After the close of the campaign the paper suspended. It passed into the hands of E. C. Devore, who changed the name to the

SALEM REGISTER,

and continued it as a republican paper until April 26, 1858, when it passed into the hands of Joseph M. Prior, who changed the name to the

INDEPENDENT,

and continued the publication until December of 1858, when it

again suspended. These papers were republican in politics, and seemed to be conducted with economy and average ability, but for some cause or other they did not prosper. Possibly southern Illinois twenty years ago was not a profitable field for republican journals.

The first paper published in or near Centralia was called

THE CENTRAL CITY GAZETTE

It was established in Central City, a suburb of Centralia, by Messrs. Gall & Omelveny. The first issue was made February 9, 1856. It had a brief existence.

In the fall of 1856 D. A. Burton started

THE ENTERPRISE,

which continued two months and then suspended.

In December, 1856, H. S. Blanchard purchased the *Advocate* office in Salem, and moved it to Centralia, and there formed a partnership with Mr. Holcomb. These gentlemen issued the first number of

THE NEWS-LETTER

in January of 1857. The office passed into the possession of William Parker, who had been foreman in the office of the *Central City Gazette*. He changed the name of the paper to

THE CENTRALIAN,

and conducted it until the winter of 1859-60, when the office was closed.

In 1858 the office of the *Richview Phoenix* was moved by its proprietor, M. L. McCord, to Centralia, and on the 20th of May of the same year commenced the publication of the

RURAL CENTRALIA PRESS.

It was a four-column quarto, mainly devoted to the discussion of agricultural and scientific subjects. It was continued until September, 1859, when the publication ceased.

After the suspension of the *Rural Press*, and up to the time of the commencement of the *Sentinel*, there were a number of papers started in Centralia; none of them however, lived to any great age. Among these newspaper ventures may be mentioned

THE CENTRALIA INDEPENDENT,

which started in the spring of 1861, and of which N. W. Fuller was the editor.

THE CENTRALIA COMMERCIAL

Was issued, first number, April 11, 1861, by E. P. Thorp. It suspended September 1st of the same year.

THE METEOR

Made its appearance Dec. 15, 1861. It failed to light up the journalistic heavens to any great extent, and soon passed out into the darkness of suspension, so to speak.

THE EGYPTIAN REPUBLIC.

A newspaper bearing the above title made its first bow to the citizens of Centralia Nov. 3d, 1859. J. G. D. Pettijohn was the editor and publisher. It was a five-column folio; and republican in politics. In the language of its editor, who in his salutatory says: "Independent neutral papers are by common consent voted a nuisance. In politics our paper will be republican, but we shall give our own definition as to what republicanism is. The question is, shall freedom be established in the territories? Land for the landless, and the distribution of the public lands to actual settlers. *

* * * We are opposed to whisky and intemperance, to the extension of slavery in the territories, to modern democracy, and the devil generally."

The second number of the paper was enlarged to a seven column folio.

On Sept. 14th, 1860, S. R. Raymond became interested financially in the *Republic*. Soon after D. L. Phillips took the position of associate editor, and A. J. Blackford's name appears as local editor. In the early part of 1861 Blackford & Taylor became the publishers. On the 4th of April, 1861, Pettijohn retired from the editorship of the paper to accept a Federal office, to which he had been appointed. On the 9th of May, 1861, Wesley Bailey became editor and publisher. He continued for a short time when the office was closed, and remained so until 1863, when a stock company composed of the leading and prominent Republicans of Centralia, was formed. The stock was subscribed, money raised, and the presses and material of the *Republic* office purchased, and placed in the hands of J. W. & C. D. Fletcher. On the 23d of May, 1863, these gentlemen issued the first No. of

THE CENTRALIA SENTINEL.

From the first issue the *Sentinel* gave evidence of its vitality, and assurances that it would live and become one of the foremost industries and institutions of Centralia. The Fletchers were practical printers, particularly J. W. Both were endowed with industry and that kind of enterprise necessary to establish a newspaper in the western country twenty years ago. They conducted the *Sentinel* as editors and publishers until Dec. 7, 1865, when Clark Bradin became editor. On the 25th of January, 1866, he leased J. W. Fletcher's interest; the terms of the lease stipulated that Bradin was to control the paper for one year. The latter failed to comply with the terms of agreement, and he was retired from the management March 8, 1866, and J. W. Fletcher assumed his old position on the paper.

On the 1st of Nov., 1866, the *Sentinel* was changed from a 6 to a 7 column folio. On the 4th of April, 1867, J. W. Fletcher sold his half-interest to J. C. Cooper. The firm of Cooper & C. D. Fletcher conducted the publication until April 1st, 1873, when Cooper's interest was purchased by L. G. Willcox, who defaulted in the payments, and was ousted from the office Nov. 27, 1873, by Cooper, who the next week sold his half interest to J. W. Fletcher. The old firm of J. W. & C. D. continued without change until January 7, 1875, when C. D. Fletcher's half interest was leased to F. W. Fletcher for the term of two years. At the expiration of the term, Jan. 7th, 1877, J. W. Fletcher leased the same, and held entire control as editor and publisher until July 1st, 1880, then C. D. resumed his interest and connection with the paper, and J. W. sold out his half interest to F. W. Fletcher. The firm of F. W. & C. D. Fletcher have continued the publication of the paper until July 30th, 1881, when C. D. Fletcher sold his interest to Frank D. Goodale, and at present the firm of Fletcher & Goodale are the editors and proprietors of the *Sentinel*.

As will be seen by the foregoing, the Fletchers have retained an interest in the paper since its first issue. Mr. C. D. Fletcher's share in the office never passed permanently from his hands until the last date above mentioned. The credit therefore of establishing the first permanent newspaper in Centralia is due to them. From its first issue the *Sentinel* took a high position among the Republican journals in Southern Illinois. It is at present the recognized organ of its party in the 16th Congressional District.

MARION COUNTY HERALD.

In the latter part of September, 1860 J. M. Prior and F. S.

Murphy started a Republican paper in Salem bearing the above name. Three numbers were issued when it suspended.

THE LOYALIST.

The office from which the above named paper was issued was brought from the village of Mason, Effingham county, to Salem in February, 1864, by George L. Brewster, its editor and proprietor. On the 1st of March, 1864, he issued the first number of the *Loyalist*. Its name indicated its loyalty and devotion to the union cause, which it vigorously and patriotically defended from the attacks of its enemies in the north. The paper was continued for a short time over one year when Mr. Brewster died. The office was closed until July 1865, when W. P. Hartley came into possession of the office, and established the

NORTH-WESTERN BAPTIST.

He was assisted by T. Charles Fulks, a practical printer, who took charge of the office as foreman and publisher.

The *Baptist* was continued until January, 1866, when the publication ceased. In February following T. C. Fulks and Peter M. Johns formed a partnership in the printing business, opened the office and commenced the publication of the

SALEM REPUBLICAN.

In June Fulks retired from the business, and Johns continued the paper till 1876, when he passed the office over to John A. Wall, who took his turn in editing, and from him it passed under the control of I. S. Hitchcock, who continued the paper until the winter of 1869-70, when it stopped. The office was finally removed to Missouri.

THE CENTRALIA DEMOCRAT

Made its first appearance November 6, 1867, W. H. Mautz, editor and publisher. Soon after the first issue Isaac McClelland became part owner. The *Democrat* was continued until October, 1870, when a fire broke out in the building, and a large portion of the material was destroyed, and the rest more or less damaged. McClelland sold the material to S. P. Tufis, who added new type and fixtures, and on the 9th of February, 1871, the *Democrat* made its second appearance. It has continued from that time to the present under the editorial control and proprietorship of Mr. Tufts. It was enlarged from a seven to an eight column folio, and is democratic in tone. In the presidential campaign of 1876 it espoused the greenback cause, and supported Peter Cooper for the presidency. With this slight digression it has been a faithful and able exponent of the democratic party.

THE KINMUNDY TELEGRAM

Is credited with being the first newspaper established in the town of Kinmundy. The press and type were brought to the place by Col. J. W. Fuller, a practical printer, now of Effingham, Illinois, in 1867, and the first number was issued March 13 of the same year. It did not prove a paying investment, and was sold to H. H. Chesley, who continued the publication to April 24, 1868, when he sold out to Messrs. O'Bryant and Pyles, two practical printers. The latter gentlemen remained editors and proprietors until July 31, 1868, when Pyles withdrew from the paper. Up to this time it was neutral in politics, but during the presidential campaign of 1868 O'Bryant carried the paper over to the support of Seymour and Blair, and at the same time changed the name to

KINMUNDY DEMOCRAT,

Which name it retained until after the general election in November, when it again changed its name to the

KINMUNDY INDEPENDENT.

Soon after the last change a man by the name of Hazelton bought an interest in the paper, but his connection with it was brief. O'Bryant remained sole owner and editor until November, 1871, when Edward Freeman purchased the office, and continued the paper until 1873, when a partnership in the business was formed with J. R. Grove, which continued three months. Grove then withdrew and started a paper in Altamont, Illinois. The *Independent* still remains under the control of Mr. Freeman, who has succeeded in demonstrating his ability to run a newspaper and make it a paying investment. It is neutral in politics, and has a healthy paying circulation.

KINMUNDY BULLETIN.

Number one, of volume one, was issued January 1, 1875, by T. B. Pyles, as editor and publisher. The presses and material were purchased new in Pittsburg, and were first used in printing the *Bulletin*. It was, typographically, a neat and tasty paper, and its proprietor deserved better patronage and more encouragement than he received. It was a seven column folio, and advocated retrenchment and reform in the general government, and democratic principles for the country at large. Thirteen numbers were issued, when its further continuance was found unprofitable, and it ceased publication. The office remained closed for a short time, when a part of the material was sold to A. W. O'Bryant, of the *Gazette*, Ashley Ill., and a part taken to Salem where it became a part of the *Herald* office.

KINMUNDY REGISTER,

Was started by W. L. Arnold, and the first issue made April 1, 1879. Twenty-six numbers were issued when the office was removed to Salem, where Mr. Arnold established the

MARION COUNTY REPUBLICAN,

Now one of the leading republican journals in this congressional district. The first issue of the *Republican* was made October 23, 1879. Mr. Arnold did the editorial work until January 20, 1881, when that department was given in charge of W. R. Burton, a man of much literary promise. In July, 1881, P. C. Fulks and W. R. Burton purchased the *Republican* of Mr. Arnold, and these gentlemen have continued it to the present. Mr. Fulks, who is a veteran printer, has charge of the composing and job departments, and Mr. Burton of the editorial and financial departments. It is a 7 col. folio, and enjoys a reasonably large circulation.

In November, 1869, there was commenced the publication of a newspaper in the village of Odin, called the

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS JOURNAL.

Mr. Wilson was the editor and proprietor. It was continued until the latter part of the summer of 1870, when the office was removed to Flora, Illinois.

SALEM WEEKLY TIMES,

Was a republican paper, issued and edited by J. T. Long & Co. No. 1, of vol. 1, was printed Dec. 27, 1878. It had a brief existence.

A short time after, G. M. Beviell came into the possession of the *Advocate* an arrangement was made with Dr. J. D. Cope, the name of the paper was changed to the

INDUSTRIAL ADVOCATE,

and it then became an exponent of the theories and principles advanced and promulgated in the platforms of the National Labor Greenback party. Under the able editorial management of Dr. Cope, the paper rose rapidly in influence and position, and its edi-

torials were copied into other journals in different parts of the country. Some disagreement arose between the publisher and editor, and a separation took place. Mr. Cope then started

THE INDUSTRIAL,

which was afterwards sold to C. J. Willmans, who converted it into a republican paper. It passed from Willmans to a man by the name of Evarts, and from the latter to W. L. Arnold, when it was moved to Kinmundy, and from there to Salem, and from it is now issued the *Marion County Republican*.

One of the latest aspirants for journalistic honors is

THE MARION COUNTY HERALD.

A portion of the material composing the office was brought from Kinmundy, where, as stated before, it was used in the *Bulletin* office, and the remainder was purchased of the central type foundry, in St. Louis. A partnership was formed between T. B. Pyles and John H. Merritt—both printers of many years' experience. They "set up" the office and issued the first number of the *Herald* June 2, 1876. The publication was continued until Nov. 19, 1880, when they purchased the *Advocate* and consolidated it with the *Herald*, since which date the paper is known as

THE HERALD ADVOCATE.

It is the organ of the democratic party in this portion of the state. It has always been conducted with marked ability and success.

REFORM LEADER,

Is the name of a newspaper now published at Kinmundy. It is devoted to the advocacy of greenback principles. The press and type were purchased in St. Louis, and the paper started in Sandoval, March 19, 1880, by G. W. Rutherford and R. F. Lawson. The partnership continued until June of the same year, when Lawson retired. The *Leader* was continued in Sandoval for nearly one year, when the office was removed to Kinmundy, and the first issue made there March 2, 1881. It is the only strictly greenback paper published in the 16th Cong. Dist., and per consequence it has quite a large circulation.

THE CENTRALIA UNION,

Is the name of a German paper, published weekly by George Breuning. It is printed in the office of the *Union Banner*, in Carlyle. It is republican in politics. Its first issue was made in the latter part of 1880.

SALEM ANTI-MONOPOLIST

Was issued in October 1873, by D. D. Moore. It had a short life.

PASTORAL VISITOR,

Is the name of a religious publication issued monthly from the office of the *Kinmundy Independent*. It is edited by Rev. N. B. Cooksey. The first number was issued June 1, 1880. It is published in the interest of the M. E. Church of Kinmundy.

SCHOOL JOURNAL,

Is another monthly publication which was first issued from the office of the *Independent* in Kinmundy, but is now printed in Springfield, as is also the *Pastoral Visitor*. N. S. Scovill, principal of the Kinmundy schools, is the editor. The first number was printed Sept. 1, 1880. It is devoted to educational interests.

SANDOVAL TIMES.

A newspaper bearing the above title made its appearance in San-

doval, March 2, 1881. The name of Peter A. Shanklin appeared as its editor and proprietor. It is a neat, spicy 6 col. folio, and we have no doubt but that its editor will make the paper worthy of the generous support of the good people of Sandoval and vicinity.

PATOKA ENTERPRISE.

Number 1, vol. 1, of this paper was issued Aug. 5, 1881. It is edited and published as an auxiliary by Dr. J. B. Lewis and T. N. Livesay. It is a six column folio, and independent on all subjects. In their salutatory they say: We have no axe to grind, no friends to reward, nor enemies to punish, and our aim shall be to best subserve the interests and promote the welfare of Patoka and surrounding country. The paper is issued weekly.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Prior to the establishing of a newspaper in Clinton county, the people of that section of the country were dependent upon the St. Louis papers for their information from the outside world.

In 1843, George B. Price, a practical printer, came to Carlyle. He had formerly been connected with the pioneer press of Illinois and Missouri, and came to Carlyle from Pittsfield, in Pike county, Illinois, where he had established the first newspaper, called the *Sucker*, ever printed in that county. He purchased a press and a lot of type of Thomas Duncan, of Shellyville, Illinois, and brought it to Carlyle, and on the 14th of November, 1843, issued the first number of

THE CARLYLE BEACON.

The first appearance of the *Beacon* created the usual amount of furore that the first publication of a newspaper did in the early days of Illinois. Henceforth the county of Clinton was to have a name and fame in the great sisterhood of counties in the state. The *Beacon* was to spread abroad the information that here lay wide fertile prairies waiting cultivation, in whose rich black soil were sure fortunes for those who need only plant that they might reap. Its appearance was the first actual step beyond frontier life.

The *Beacon* purported to be an advocate of whig principles. It was at first the intention and desire of its publisher to occupy neutral ground, but the exciting presidential campaign of 1840 was still fresh in the minds of the people, and no journal could afford to risk popular disapproval and speedy dissolution by declaring its neutrality upon the absorbing political topics of the day, therefore, to be in accord with the political sympathies of its publisher, the *Beacon* was published as a whig paper. It continued for five months, when it suspended. It was brought to life again in a few weeks, when its name was changed to the

CARLYLE TRUTH TELLER,

at the suggestion of Benjamin Bond, who became its ostensible editor. The first number of the paper under its new name, made its appearance April 25th, 1844.

Under the able editorial management of Bond, it supported the nomination of Henry Clay for president, and vigorously defended the principles of the old line whig party. Bond wielded a strong pen, and when so disposed could, and did, write articles that placed him high in the list of able newspaper writers. He is remembered as a vigorous, aggressive and trenchant writer, and for the victories that crowned his intellectual encounters with political opponents. Contemporaries, and those who ought to know, accord to him the first place among the journalists of the county.

The *Truth Teller* was published by Price with Bond as editor until May, 1846, when the former, who had not relinquished

his ownership, removed the press and material to Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois, where the same year he founded the

CARROLLTON GAZETTE,

which has continued without intermission to the present.

After the removal of the office of the *Truth Teller* from Carlyle, there was no paper published within the borders of Clinton county until 1851.

In the latter part of that year Benjamin Bond went to St. Louis, and there purchased a press of Bragg's patent medicine advertising agency, and type from the foundry, and shipped it to Carlyle, where it was received by Zophar Case. While in St. Louis, Bond met E. Z. C. Judson, then, as now, known under the *nom de plume* of "Ned Buntline," and made arrangements with him to come to Carlyle and take charge of the office. Judson was only too willing to accept the proposition. He had taken a conspicuous part in the Know Nothing movement of 1851, and by his indiscreet and foolish acts and utterances had called down upon his head the wrath of the foreign element, and in order to escape personal violence had secreted himself until such a time as he could safely leave the city. He came to Carlyle and set up the office and issued the paper, which bore the title of

THE PRAIRIE FLOWER,

a name suiting his poetical fancy. The *Prairie Flower* bloomed, blossomed but bore no fruit. The vagaries and highly melodramatic ideas of its editor were not suited to the practical common sense people of that day, and after a few months publication the *Flower* paled wilted and died, as was said from one over-dose of "gush" administered by its ruthless editor.

The next candidate for journalistic honors was the

AGE OF PROGRESS,

the first issue of which was made March 9th, 1853. It was published by J. W. Snow, and edited by Benjamin Bond. As stated by the editor in his salutatory, "the name of our paper indicates the course we shall pursue." In July following its first issue, some misunderstanding arose between the editor and publisher, as appears from the following brief note:

Carlyle, July 27th, 1853.

J. W. SNOW, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—You will please in the next number of the *Age of Progress*, drop my name as editor.

Yours truly,

BENJAMIN BOND.

Snow continued the paper until the close of the year 1854, when the office was closed and soon after sold at public sale. Ben. Bond became the purchaser. He reorganized the office, and commenced the publication of a paper called

THE CALUMET OF PEACE,

which he continued as editor and publisher until June, 1857, when he sold the office to C. C. McGinnis and Henry Pallies, he (Bond) still continuing editor. This arrangement continued until Feb. 20, 1858, when Zophar Case & Co. purchased the press and material—Mr. Case assuming the management and editorial control of the paper. The latter firm conducted it with much credit and ability until March 12, 1859, when the office passed into the hands of C. C. McGinnis and J. W. Peterson. They changed the name to

THE REVEILLE,

which name it retained until June 5, 1863, when it changed to the

UNION BANNER.

At the same time it changed from a democratic to a republican paper. On the same date McGinnis sold his half-interest in the paper to Thos. S. Smith, Henry Hess, W. H. Gray and E. C. Dew. Gray and Hess were the publishers, and the senior member of the firm editor. In November of the same year Gray was succeeded in the editorial chair by J. E. Henry. On the 25th of August, 1864, Henry was in turn succeeded by Gray. On the 2d of February, 1865, G. M. Prior and G. M. Beviell leased the office and continued the publication of the paper until January 11th, 1866, when J. W. Peterson returned home from the service in the late war, and bought out their claims, and continued the publication of the *Union Banner* uninterruptedly from that time to the present. On the 9th of May, 1867, he changed the form from a six to a seven column folio.

The *Union Banner* is the oldest paper in Clinton county, and one of its permanent institutions. The office is well supplied with a power press and type of the latest designs and styles. Mr. Peterson is a practical printer and an industrious workman, and has given the people of Clinton county a paper worthy of their patronage.

On the 1st of April, 1860, Messrs. McGinnis & Peterson, with commendable enterprise, originated and started the

ZEITUNG,

a German newspaper designed for circulation among the German citizens of the county. It was continued for one year, when its further publication was found unprofitable, and it was abandoned. It was edited first by Victor Wilhelm, and then by Mr. Kayser.

In July, 1862, a stock company composed of the leading and influential democrats of Clinton county was formed for the purpose of establishing a newspaper that would in a measure reflect their sentiments, and advocate the principles of the party, which was then without an organ in the county. Directors were chosen and empowered to purchase the presses and material necessary to the outfit of a complete country printing office. The material was purchased of the Cincinnati Type Foundry, shipped to Carlyle, and as soon after as practicable the

CONSTITUTION AND UNION

made its appearance. James Barkley was chosen editor and business manager. He continued in charge until 1864, when he was succeeded by Zophar Case, who continued in control of the paper for two years, when a disagreement arose between him and the stockholders as to his mode of conducting the paper, which led to an open rupture. Case took the subscription lists and commenced the publication of a paper called

THE VINDICATOR.

It was set up and issued from the office of the *Union Banner*. After Case's withdrawal from the *Constitution and Union*, the stockholders secured the services of Alfred Padon to conduct the paper. His administration was not particularly brilliant nor entirely satisfactory to the company. He held control from September, 1867, to May 1st, 1868, when the stockholders made arrangements with Hardin Case, the son of Z. Case, to take the office under a lease of five years. Upon the consummation of this agreement the *Vindicator* ceased publication. During the life of the lease Case purchased the stock of the *Constitution and Union*, and thereby became sole owner of the paper. On the 1st of January, 1868, a partnership was formed between Hardin Case and George E. Doying, which continued until February 1st, 1874, when John Schuster was admitted to the firm. On the same date they commenced the publication of a German paper called

THE CLINTON COUNTY PIONEER.

It was a six-column folio, afterwards increased to an eight-column same form. In 1876 Mr. Doying retired from the firm, and went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he has since been connected with the *Courier*, an influential paper of that city. His interest in the papers in Carlyle was purchased by Hardin Case. The firm of Case & Schuster continued for nearly a year, when Schuster retired. Case sold the *Pioneer* to F. Hilderbrandt, who published it until April, 1878, when the publication was suspended and the office closed. Soon after it was sold at public sale, Hardin Case becoming the purchaser. On the 1st of January, 1880, a half-interest in the *Constitution and Union* was sold to M. E. Drum. The firm of Case & Drum continued until the 18th of June, 1881, when Drum's interest was purchased by Case, and he continued the publication of the *Constitution and Union* until July 4, 1881, when he sold it to Messrs. Moore & Shoupe, the present publishers, who have demonstrated their ability to run a newspaper successfully, and give to their constituents a paper of which they may well be proud, and to whose support they can graciously contribute. The *Constitution and Union* is a seven-column folio, democratic in politics, and is the organ of the party in the county, as is the *Union Banner* of the republican party.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS ZEITUNG

Is the name of a German paper, printed in the office of the *Union Banner*. The first issue was made April 19, 1876. John Ruf is editor and proprietor. The *Zeitung* is a nine-column folio, republican in politics, and ably edited.

In 1876 E. H. Elliff, a practical printer, opened an office in the village of Trenton, and printed a small paper, which soon after he removed to Lebanon, and there the *Courier* did good service for the democratic party as a campaign paper. At the close of the canvass the paper was removed from the town.

CONCLUSION.

The history of the Press of Marion and Clinton counties has been briefly traced. It has been full of trials and witnessed a number of failures, but upon the whole has been fairly representative of the business growth of the counties. Very few enterprises or industries can show a better record or number more patient and enthusiastic workers.

CHAPTER XIII.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF CLINTON AND MARION COUNTIES.

THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS—THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE STATE—ITS GROWTH, RESOURCES, AND MANAGEMENT.

CLINTON COUNTY.

BY JOEL M. BOWLBY



THE history of the rise and progress of education in Clinton county would be incomplete and unintelligible to many of the readers of this article without a brief sketch of the Educational history of the State—the basis upon which the superstructure has been so solidly established in the different counties. Time and space, however, will admit only of a brief reference; enough, though, to enable the reader to understand something of the system, which has done so much toward placing our

state high in rank in the constellation of states, which constitute our great and noble Republic, the home and refuge of the oppressed of all nations. To her common schools Illinois owes much of her present greatness, wealth and prosperity, and the promising future which is spread out before her. Her common schools have given to the nation some of the brightest luminaries in the pulpit, at the bar, upon the bench, in the national halls of legislation, upon the field of battle, and in every walk of life her students are found in the front rank. They have furnished a chief executive for the nation, a man who guided the nation through the most terrible civil war that history has ever chronicled, a chief magistrate, whose purity of character and love for his fellow-man were exhibited in the language of his inaugural address upon assuming the reins of government for the second time, and at a time when bitter partisan hatred burned in the bosoms of the two great contending parties:

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and for his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations." Let us not forget that the common schools of this state gave us that man,—Abraham Lincoln, whose untimely and violent death an entire nation mourned, and whom "countless thousands mourn."

The subject of popular education, within the territory which now comprises the state, engrossed public attention twenty-two years before it was organized as a territory. Article III of the renowned ordinance of 1787, declared that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government," affirmed that "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The national government, to encourage the principle enunciated in the Article of the Ordinance of 1787, embraced in an act of Congress, adopted April 18th, 1818, "to enable people of Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and state government," a proposition to grant to the state, subject to certain conditions,—1. "The section numbered sixteen in every township for the use of the inhabitants of such township for school purposes." 2. "Three per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within the state," amounting to \$613,362.96—"one-sixth of which should be exclusively bestowed upon a college or university," amounting to \$156,613.32, and which has since been added to the permanent school fund of the state. 3. "One entire township to be designated by the President of the United States, which should be vested in the legislature of the state, to be appropriated to the use of a seminary of learning," amounting to \$59,833.72, and which has also been added to the permanent fund.

The convention which met at Kaskaskia, in July, 1818, for the purpose of forming a constitution for the government of the new state, accepted the proffered assistance from the general government, with the imposed conditions, and, on the 26th day of August an ordinance was adopted declaring the acceptance, to be the act of the people of the State of Illinois, "Not to be revoked without the consent of the United States."

In addition to the foregoing the permanent school fund of the state, is further composed of the surplus revenue, being a portion of the money received by the state from the United States, and added to the school fund by act of the legislature, and amounting to \$335,592.32; the aggregate of the above sums amounting to \$1,165,407.32 is loaned to the state, which pays interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, the annual interest received being \$59,924.43.

In addition to the permanent fund, there is also a township fund, being the net proceeds of the sale of the sixteenth section in each township, amounting to \$4,873,232. There is also a county fund, being surplus of state fund distributed to counties, under the act of 1835, since repealed, \$309,999.

Gov. Bond, the first Chief Executive of the state, in his message to the first general assembly, and also at the time of his inauguration, directed attention to the educational interests of the state, and recommended that steps be taken to fully enjoy the munificent bounty of the general government. He recommended that three trustees, in each township, be appointed or elected, where there was sufficient population, with the authority to lease for a limited period, the sixteenth section, and requiring them to appropriate the income therefrom to such use in the manner prescribed by law. The legislature, however, were too deeply interested with other duties to put into force the wise recommendation of Gov. Bond; and the framing of the first school law was left for the attention of some future general assembly. At the session of the second general assembly, which convened on the first Monday in January, 1819, in compliance with the suggestion of Gov. Bond in his first message, a bill for the purpose of carrying into effect the desired object, was prepared and introduced. This bill entitled "an act relating to lands reserved for the use of schools," was passed and approved March 21st, 1819. The bill provided for the appointment by the county commissioners in each county, of three trustees in each township. These trustees were authorized to lay out section sixteen in lots of not more than one hundred and sixty acres, nor less than forty acres; to lease the same for a term of ten years, for the purpose of creating a revenue for school purposes.

In 1825 Senator Duncan, of Jackson county, prepared and introduced a bill, which became a law, and whose object was the establishment of a system of free schools. The bill premised that "To enjoy our rights and liberties we must understand them; their security and protection ought to be the first object of a free people; and it is a well established fact that no nation has ever continued long in the enjoyment of civil and political freedom, which was not both virtuous and enlightened; and believing that the advancement of learning always has been, and ever will be, the means of developing more fully the rights of man, that the mind of every citizen in a republic is the common property of society, and constitutes the basis of its strength and happiness; it is therefore considered the peculiar duty of a free government like ours to encourage and extend the improvement of the intellectual energies of the whole." This bill further provided that the common schools should be open to all white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years; gave the county commissioners' court power to organize districts which should contain not less than fifteen families each, upon a petition of a majority of the voters in the contemplated districts. The affairs of each district were to be managed by the board of trustees, who were given the power to levy a tax for the support of the schools, "either in cash, or good merchantable produce, at cash price," the tax, however, not to exceed one-half of one per cent., nor to exceed a tax of more than ten dollars annually from any one person. The state yearly appropriated two per cent. of the money received into the treasury, five-sixths of this being added to the interest on the state school fund, and the amount distributed among the counties in proportion to the number of white inhabitants under twenty-one years of age. The counties distributed to the townships, but no district was to receive any portion of the fund unless it had sustained a school for three months during the year for which the distribution was made. As this law met with violent opposition but little was done towards the

establishment of a common school system, and in 1827 it was repealed by a general act, which abolished the fifteen family clause, and made local taxation for the support of public schools, a matter of choice with the individuals taxed. Then came a period during which a cessation of the attempt to establish a free school system, though different acts were passed at each session of the general assembly.

In 1828, the sale of the sixteenth section and the seminary township was authorized, and the proceeds of the sale of the latter were borrowed by the state, also the three per cent. fund, to pay current expenses.

In 1835, the county fund in the hands of the county commissioners, and in 1837, the surplus revenue fund, distributed to the states by the general government, were added to the free school fund. The number of trustees was increased from three to five in 1837, by an amendatory act, which provided for the incorporation of townships, and gave the trustees supervisory authority over the schools; required an examination of teachers by the trustees, the branches in which they were to pass an examination were not mentioned, and required a certificate of qualifications, signed by the trustees to enable them to be paid out of the school funds.

The school law was completely revised in 1841; the number of trustees was again reduced to three; the system of county school commissioner was confirmed; the inhabitants of a township could have as many schools as they desired; local taxation was optional; schedules were to be kept by teachers and returned to the trustees; teachers were to receive their pay on the second Monday in January and July.

The next revision of the school law was made in 1845, making the secretary of state *ex-officio* state superintendent of the public schools; the county commissioners *ex-officio* superintendents in their respective counties, providing for the election of three school directors in each district where the township contained more than one district, on the first Saturday of October, 1845, and biennially thereafter. In case the whole township comprised one district, then the trustees were to act as directors. The law also provided for an election of a school commissioner for each county for a term of two years, on the first Monday of August, 1845; and a biennial election of trustees. The law also authorized district taxation for school purposes upon a favorable majority vote. The law proved inoperative, and nothing was done.

The general assembly of 1853, passed a bill making the office of state superintendent a separate one, to be filled by appointment of the governor, until the general election of 1855, and biennially by election thereafter. The bill also directed the superintendent who should be appointed to frame a bill for the unification of the school system of the state. On the 15th of March, 1854, Gov. Matteson appointed Hon. Nimian W. Edwards, state superintendent of common schools, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum. The following January he submitted to the general assembly a full report of the condition of the public schools throughout the state, and ably urged the education of the children in the state at public expense, and presented a well-drawn bill for a complete system of free schools, which became a law, with but few alterations.

The act bore date of February 15, 1855, and embraced all the essential principles now in force. For state purposes the school tax was fixed at two mills on the one hundred cents; to this was added the interest from the permanent fund, when the whole would be given back to the people, two-thirds of it in proportion to the number of children under the age of twenty-one in each county and the remainder to townships whole or fractional. In allowing territory to control one-third of the fund, which was unvarying in

distribution, new or sparsely settled districts were induced to establish schools, which otherwise they could not have done and coped with the denser settlements. Before the state fund could be shared in, a free school had to be maintained for at least six months in the year, and it was made imperative upon the directors of every organized school district to levy such a tax annually, as, when added to the public funds, would be sufficient for that purpose; and, fearing that this might not prove successful, it was made collectable the same as the county tax.

Important changes in the school law were made in 1872, 1879 and 1881; though in 1861 the term of office of school directors was made three years, one elected annually.

The head of the present system is the state superintendent; then the county superintendent, in counties. The trustees, three in number, have charge of township, and appoint the township treasurer. The school directors, three in number, or a board of education, six in number, have charge of district affairs, and all are elected by the people.

The sources from which the revenue for the support of the common schools and public education are derived, annually, are as follows:

1, The interest from the permanent fund, \$69,924 43; 2, the interest on the county and township funds, annually, \$432,432.00; 3, one million dollars from the state, annually; 4, the special school tax raised in the local districts; 5, fines and forfeitures, being the amount collected from fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed or incurred in courts of record and before justices of the peace, and added by law to the school fund, for annual distribution.

The following is a list of the different state superintendents of public instruction: Ninian W. Edwards, appointed 1854-7; W. H. Powell, elected 1857-1859; Newton Bateman, 1859-63; John P. Brooks, 1863-65; Newton Bateman, 1865-75; Samuel M. Etter, 1875-79; James P. Slade, the present incumbent.

The following statement of the permanent school funds, of which only the income can be used for school purposes, is taken from the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year 1880:

School fund proper, being three per cent. upon the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the state, one-sixth excepted . . .	\$613,362 96
Surplus revenue, being a portion of the money received by the state from the general government under an act of congress providing for the distribution of the surplus revenue of the United States, and by act of the State Legislature, March 4, 1837, made a part of the common school fund	335,592 32
College fund, being one-sixth of the three per cent. fund	156,613 32
Seminary fund	59,838 72
County funds	178,171 79
Township funds, including lands	7,705,722 95
Industrial University fund	319,178 87
Total	\$9,368,480 93

We have given as brief a history of the growth of the common school system as we could intelligently; and as the county is a portion of the state, what we have given is certainly a part of the history of the county; but our future remarks will be confined strictly to *Clinton county*.

The earlier history of the common schools of this county is similar to that of all newly-settled communities. They experienced the same disadvantages, and struggled against the same adversities. Many of the settlers came from portions of the nation which had enjoyed the privileges and benefits of a system of public education; and they, seeing and appreciating its results, gave the subject their attention as soon as they had sufficient population to enable them to sustain a school.

The earliest schools in what was then a part of Washington, Bond and Fayette counties, but is now and has been Clinton county since 1824, are as follows:

The first school was taught in Sugar Creek township (T. 2 N. R. 5) by Eli Harris in an abandoned log cabin in 1816. He was from Madison county, Illinois, a native of Tennessee, and was considered a fine teacher. The second school was taught by James Ramsay in 1817. He was the eldest son of John Ramsay, who came from North Carolina, and settled in the northern part of the township in 1818.

The first school house, built especially for school purposes, was built in Clement township (T. 2 N. R. 2) in 1819, and was located on section sixteen. It was a rude, primitive affair, built for temporary use only, and constructed of rough poles or logs just as they were cut in the timber. The roof was covered with the old-time clapboards, and the seats consisted of rough puncheons set upon four legs; the desks were slabs arranged along the sides of the room. This building was not even chinked and daubed between the logs, as many of the old-time buildings were. The teacher's name we have been unable to ascertain.

The first school in Santa Fe township (T. 1 N. R. 3) was taught by what is known in common parlance at present as "an old tramp" in 1820. He came from no one seems to know where, taught one term, picked up his budget, and disappeared as mysteriously as he came.

The first school in Carlyle (T. 2 N. R. 2 and 3) was taught about the same time, 1820 or 1821.

Lake township (T. 1 N. R. 2) appears to have for the first time enjoyed the blessings of a public school in 1825. This school was taught by Jefferson Dow in a building similar to that described above.

Brookside township (T. 1 N. R. 1) emulated her sister town of Lake in 1827, and established a school in the private residence of John Gilmore.

Germantown township (T. 1 N. R. 4) felt the need of school facilities at an early day, and built a school-house upon section 13 in 1827, and school was taught in it by a man named J. S. Stinnett, who taught the first school. He was followed by N. Loeey in 1828, and by J. J. Justice in 1830.

In about 1838, a large number of Germans settled in the township, which is now entirely German, and to-day it is the banner school township in the county. They have school eleven months in the year, make it their business to see that every child between the ages of six and fourteen is present every day; and last, but not least, rarely change teachers, pay good salaries, and furnish house, grounds and fuel for their teachers.

Looking-Glass Township (T. 1 N. and S., R. 5 W.,) comes next.

The residents of this township built a small log building near the centre of the township, as early as 1829. This township had a large German population at an early day, and they erected a log school-house on section 24, and established a school in 1844, which was taught by Joseph Ostendorf.

In Wade township (T. 2 N. R. 2) Hugh L. White taught school as early as 1832.

Many of the older citizens of Wheatfield (T. 3 N. R. 3) received their early education in a small log hut, which stood upon the west bank of Beaver creek, on section 22, in 1841. Rev. Jesse Ford was the earliest teacher in that section, having taught school in abandoned log cabins as early as 1834; and he was the first teacher in that section in the school-house above mentioned.

Most all the above schools were sustained by private enterprise, as the school law was in a chaotic condition at the time of their existence.

The first legal steps taken towards establishing the common school system in our county was on the 8th day of March, 1825, when the county commissioners, Robert McEver and Joseph Huey appointed as Trustees of the Sixteenth Section, Charles Slade, Thomas Hood and Edward Cole, for township 2, range 2; Benjamin Smith, John Abbott and Samuel Watkins, for township 2, range 3; John Ramsay, John Johnson and William Lewis, for township 2, range 5; Jonathan Sharp, Alex Maddux and Charles Stephens, for township 1, range 3; and John Bradford, John Padon and John Carrigan, for township 1, range 2. On the 7th day of March, 1826, the county commissioners, John Huey, Bird A. Miles and Caton Usher, appointed as Trustees for the Sixteenth Section, for four years, Brazil Loeey, Joseph Moore and Charles Stephens, for township 1, range 3; Edward Cole, Thomas Hood and Charles Slade, for township 2, range 2; John H. Morgan, John Ramsay and William Lewis, for township 2, range 5; John C. Morgan, Sr., John Berry and John Padon, for township 1, range 2; Calvin Barnes, Robert Reed and John Burnside, for township 3, range 2; Samuel B. Watkins, Daniel Swearingen and John Abbott, for township 2, range 3.

Under the act of 1828, nothing was done until the 7th day of December, 1832, when C. N. Halstead, William Hindall and John M. O'Harnett, county commissioners, appointed James Outhouse school commissioner, to make sale of the school lands. Mr. Outhouse filed his bond, but never took any steps to perform the duties of his office; and January 19, 1835, he resigned. On that day C. N. Halstead, James Alturn and William Johnson appointed Mr. Zophar Case, Sr., to the office. He at once entered upon the duties of his office, and proceeded to transact the business for which he was appointed.

From the appointment of Mr. Case the school system of the county may be said to have its origin. He has left a complete record of all his transactions as school commissioner; and to his wisdom and exertions may be attributed the sound financial basis on which the magnificent superstructure of the system of schools of the county now so securely rest. To his example we are indebted for the complete and neat record of school events which have occurred in our county since 1835. His reports are models of correctness and neatness, and were frequently made to the proper authorities. Under his supervision the first sale of school land in the county was made.

We give a copy of the first petition:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Clinton county.

To Zophar Case, school commissioner and agent for the inhabitants of the county of Clinton: The subscribers being white male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years, and legal voters of the township of the land known and designated on the plat of the surveys of the land belonging to the United States as township No. 1 north, range 5 west, in the district of lands offered for sale at Edwardsville, lying in the county of Clinton, being desirous to sell and dispose of section 16, in said township, granted by the United States to the state of Illinois for the use of the inhabitants of the township for the use of schools, do hereby request that the said section be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, according to the laws of the state of Illinois, authorizing a sale thereof.

In testimony whereof, we hereto severally sign our names this 26th day of August, A. D., 1836: W. C. White, John M. White, David Johnson, Robert S. Johnson, Nathaniel Duncan, Hercules Jones, John Utz, Jehu Hunter, Abraham Jones, John Duncan, Wesley Hutton, Turner Outhouse, James Outhouse, Isaac Norman, James Warren, William Duncan, Meredith Outhouse, Thomas Traylor, John Traylor, John Adear, John A. Evans, James Orton,

Daniel Ford, Daniel White, Thomas Johnson, Pennington Powers, Charles McDonald, Thomas Jones, John Hagy, Henry Hutton and John Ford.

Attached to the petition is the affidavit as to the facts set forth therein, and signed by Abraham Jones and Thomas Jones, trustees. The survey of the section was made by Zophar Case; and divided in lots of forty acres each, and appraised at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre by Charles McDonald, Wesley Hutton and Thomas Jones, trustees. The lands were then advertised for sale on the 7th day of December, 1836; and on the 20th day of January, 1837, the entire section was sold at public auction for one thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty cents.

On the 27th of October, 1838, the sixteenth section of township two, range five, was sold in lots of forty acres each, for \$3,277.60; March 11, 1839, the school section in township one, range three, was sold for \$931. All the school lands in the county have been sold except four acres. Mr Case was succeeded by Dr. J. B. Affleck in December, 1843, who resigned March 6, 1844, and was succeeded by John M. Webster. Mr. Webster was succeeded by Judge Jas. M. Rodgers, who became school commissioner under the law which made the county judge commissioner. Mr. James Wightman was the first school commissioner elected. He was followed by John B. Roper. Mr. O. B. Nichols was the first county superintendent, and has had for his successors Messrs. S. B. Wyle, Philip Boettler, Elisha Sharp, and the present incumbent, George A. Beattie.

The schools of the county have grown steadily, and are now in a thrifty condition. The term of many of the schools is nine months each year, and but few, even of the country schools, have less than eight months. Fair wages are paid to teachers, and Clinton county stands number three in the thirty-six counties composing the Southern Grand Division of the state as regards the average number of months taught annually and the average monthly wages paid teachers.

While the schools of Clinton county were slow in being established, they are now firmly fixed in the affections of the entire people, and have nothing to retard their present solid growth.

MARION COUNTY.

BY J. B. ABBOTT, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

The system of public education inaugurated by the State legislature in 1854 was the first that made the schools really free by providing for a sufficient State and local tax for their support. It continues substantially the same now, with alterations in minor details. While the new system promised much, the scarcity of competent teachers was a serious difficulty. To meet this want of efficient teachers, and supply the increased demand, the Normal University was established in 1857. From this time improvement in the grade of teachers became apparent.

Still the demand for competent teachers was greater than the supply, and the teachers and other friends of education, particularly in the southern part of the State, began to urge the necessity for a southern normal. At a meeting of the teachers of Southern Illinois, held in Centralia in 1868, a resolution was adopted setting forth the needs of this portion of the State, and praying the legislature to provide for them by establishing a southern normal school. The southern normal school was chartered the following year, for the "training of teachers for the public schools of this State." County normal schools were in the same year authorized "for the purpose of fitting teachers for the common schools."

Many important changes in the school laws were made by the thirty-first general assembly. The law as amended went into effect July 1st, 1879. It requires all school officers having the care of school funds strictly to account for the same. It is the duty of the county superintendent to examine annually the books and accounts of each township treasurer. The school month is made to correspond with the calendar month. To make legal contracts teachers must have certificates at the time of making their contracts. Directors are forbidden to transact any business except at regular or special meetings. Township treasurers are appointed for two years. District boundaries can be changed only at the April meeting of the board of trustees. Graded schools in cities are placed under the control of boards of education instead of the city council. Efficient means for refunding indebtedness are provided.

Thus has the germ of educational life, planted by our fathers on a fertile soil, expanded by a slow but healthy growth, and now it yields abundant fruit. Its early promise is realized; but with that realization comes a prophecy of far better things to come. Grand, indeed, will it be when all its possibilities are realized.

The schools of Marion county have kept pace with those in other parts of the State in their rapid advancement toward perfection. Laboring under difficulties of which the present generation can hardly conceive, the early settlers struggled manfully to educate their children. Without properly organized districts, having no public funds at their disposal, they learned to rely solely upon their own efforts. When a few families settled in a neighborhood (and this term was often used to include families living several miles apart), they proceeded to open a school. This school was frequently kept in an unoccupied cabin that had been built for a dwelling.

When such a building could not be obtained, the settlers would meet and proceed to build a school-house. The latter was made of unhewn logs, and was "chinked and daubed" to exclude the winds and storms of winter. A fire-place extending the entire width of the building, in which, during cold weather a blazing fire was kept up, served as ventilating and heating apparatus. The lumber used in finishing the building consisted entirely of split logs or puncheons. Dressed at the edges and flattened at the ends on the curved side so as to lie evenly on poles that rested on the ground, these served the purposes of a floor, when that luxury could not be afforded. Flattened on both sides, and hung on huge wooden hinges, whose creaking gave notice of every arrival and departure, they served as a door. Supported by pins of suitable length, they became seats; and they became desks by placing them upon pins driven into the wall. The roof was made of clap-boards, held in place by heavy poles resting upon them. Windows were made by cutting out logs and pasting white paper over the opening.

The qualifications of the teacher and his methods of instruction were as primitive as the architecture of his school-house. There being no public fund for the support of schools, there was no legal standard of qualifications. The ability and disposition to "thrash" the large boys were considered of the first importance, the ability to teach being a secondary matter. A teacher that could read, write and "cipher" to the "single rule of three" was considered fully competent to teach in any school in the county.

At the holiday season the teacher was always expected to "treat;" and the refusal to do so was considered a sign of meanness. As the holiday season drew near measures were taken to ascertain the intentions of the teacher. If the teacher was non-committal, or flatly refused to grant the expected "treat," steps were taken to bring him to terms. Soon afterward, on arriving at the school-house in the morning, the teacher would find it occupied by the "big boys,"

the doors bolted and barred, the windows strongly guarded, and a large fire in the chimney to prevent ingress from that quarter. The boys would then hand to the teacher a paper containing their ultimatum. If the terms were accepted, the teacher was admitted, and school resumed the tenor of its way. Very often, however, the terms were rejected, and the teacher proceeded to determine his course of action, which was either to retire from the scene or to force an entrance. The latter course was often taken, sometimes the teacher, sometimes the "big boys," being the successful party.

Under such circumstances as these many of the best citizens of Marion county received their early training, and such has the writer of this experienced in an older state.

But let us visit one of these schools of the olden time and see its workings. We enter the school-house on a cold morning in winter. A huge fire is blazing in the chimney. On either side is a bench full of students from six to twenty-one years of age, trying at the same time to warm themselves and learn their morning lessons. In the centre of the room stands the teacher's desk, with the ferule and rod, emblems and instruments of his dignity and authority, resting upon it. Beside it sits the teacher, calmly surveying the work that is going on around him, and not in the least disturbed by the humdrum of thirty or forty voices conning in an audible whisper the words of their lesson.

The monotony of this exercise is relieved occasionally by a pupil's coming to the teacher with his finger resting beneath a difficult word, which the teacher pronounces, and the pupil resumes his seat, or perhaps takes his place at the desk by the wall, the difficult word having served him a good purpose. Another calls out, "May me and Tom Jones git a bucket of water?" Water being a necessary article, the teacher nods assent. The door creaks upon its hinges, but does not startle the school. They are not a nervous people. Living on the borders of civilization, nothing seems rude but the scream of the panther or the more terrific whoop of the Indian.

After the lapse of half an hour the class in reading is called. The text-book is the New Testament, or it may be the English Reader, for, be it understood, there is but one reading-class, a pupil being able to read or not able. If he cannot read he is kept in the spelling-book until he can do so. The exercise is begun by the first in order, who announces the page and the subject of the lesson, and reads the first "verse." The teacher stands before the class with book in hand, ready to pronounce the difficult words, until his attention is called by questions and petitions from other pupils. In the latter case the recitation proceeds without him. When the lesson is read in this manner the next is assigned, and the class is dismissed. The reading-class now goes to "ciphering," and the spelling-classes recite. The teacher is busy now, for he can scarcely find time to pronounce the words to be spelled on account of the frequent calls to "do sums." Whatever else is neglected, no "sum" must be allowed to pass "undone," and so the spelling-class waits until the teacher finds time to proceed. The work in arithmetic consists entirely in "doing sums" and copying them in blank-books prepared for that purpose. It is only the younger pupils that need so much help; the older ones have been over the ground before, and it is only necessary to go to the book of solutions to obtain the needed help.

The spelling-classes having recited, it is time to write. The teacher is busy as ever, for he must write copies for the whole school and manufacture all the pens used. In spite of these difficulties he usually taught penmanship well. It is now time for recess, and master and pupils go to the play-ground for a game of ball. After recess the same routine of school-work goes on till evening comes and school is out. In all of these exercises no thought is awakened, no faculty but memory is cultivated.

But a mighty awakening is at hand. The nineteenth century has come, ushering in the age of steam and lightning, of thought and investigation, and in the stirring events of this age the schools of Marion county have awakened to a new life.

The old log school-house with its rude furniture has given place to the neat and comfortable building that is in keeping with the improved dwellings of the people. The puncheon desk and seat have given place to those constructed on physiological principles, upon which the pupils may sit without danger of spinal curvature. With these outer changes, the methods of teaching have changed, and are still changing, and if revolutions do not go backward, the schools of Marion county will in the near future attain to a high degree of efficiency. It is not the intention of the writer to disparage the old-time schools nor to magnify those of the present, and truth requires it to be said that some of the imperfections of the old system remain; that there is still some demand for poor teaching, particularly if it is cheap; but at the same time it is gratifying to know that there is a large and growing demand for better work, even though it may cost more.

Let us now visit one of the best schools of Marion county in the year 1881. The building and furniture need no further description. The first thing we notice is the absence of the rod and ferule, the teacher not seeming to need them. The humdrum of voices is also gone, the lips are motionless, but it is not the silence of fear nor of idleness. They are not conning words now. The fixed attention, the thoughtful countenance reveal the fact that the mind is at work, and that in that work it finds food for its growth. The teacher has no words to pronounce, no questions to answer. A tap of the bell announces the recitation of the highest reading class, for there are now four or five grades in reading, and no pupil is required or allowed to read what he does not first fully understand. After the meaning has been explained (by the class, not by the teacher), the pupils are required to point out the emphatic words, and give reason for emphasizing them, the same as the inflections and everything else that pertains to correct reading, including the correct pronunciation of words, but the teacher does the questioning and the pupils answer. Now they are ready to read.

This is not now a mechanical work; every word glows with meaning which the pupil finds no difficulty in expressing; and he reads as naturally as he speaks. And so down through the lower grades to the little tyro taking his first lessons, nothing is presented that the pupils cannot understand and explain. But the arithmetic class is called, for the students of arithmetic are now classified. The books are all closed, the pupils rise one by one and explain and illustrate the principles underlying the subject. The class are then sent to the black-board, and problems illustrating the subject are given, and solved and explained by the class, the reason for every step being given. But we have seen enough; let us take our leave.

In the school of the olden-time, the teacher seemed to do everything, the pupils nothing. In the school of to-day, this is reversed, the pupils seeming to do everything, the teacher nothing. But the teacher in reality is busier than ever. He stands at the front and points out the way. He is the very life, the soul, the inspiring genius of the school. At this high state have some of the best schools of Clinton county arrived.

The first school in Marion county of which we have any account, was taught by Jefferson Dow, in Walnut Hill prairie, in the year 1819. Arby Andrews taught in Walnut Hill prairie in 1823, and for several years in succession. In 1823 Isaac Barr taught a school in Tennessee prairie, near the residence of the late James Richardson. Thomas Cohorn taught the first school in Haines

township, near the present residence of James Hill, about the year 1827. The first school in Salem was taught by Alexander Kell, in the old court-house about 1828. There were at this time, but three or four families in the bounds of his district. Mr. Kell is yet living, a witness of the wonderful improvement in Salem and her schools.

The first school in Stevenson township was taught by Otho Davenport, in a log-house on the Vincennes and St. Louis road in 1833.

William Hadden had the honor of teaching the first school in Omega township, in 1838. The school was kept in the Lovell school-house—a log building 20x36 feet.

In 1846 the first report of the schools of the county was made to the secretary of State and ex-officio State superintendent of schools.

According to that report we find:—

Whole number of school houses in the county	37
“ “ schools “	32
“ “ children under twenty-one	1830
“ “ scholars enrolled	966
Total amount paid to teachers	\$760
Average monthly wages paid to teachers	\$12.00

In 1880 the present county superintendent reported as follows:—

Whole number of school-houses in the county	108
“ “ schools “	106
“ “ children under twenty-one	11912
“ “ scholars enrolled	6122
Amount of State school-fund for this county	\$8878.35
Special district school tax	\$30936.50
Total principal of town school fund	\$15968.70
Estimated value of school property	\$92160.00
Average monthly wages paid male teachers	\$37.15
“ “ female teachers	\$26.32
Whole number of persons between the ages of twelve and twenty-one that are unable to read and write	40

The first Teachers' Institute of which I am able to obtain any account, was held in Salem, by James McHaney. The exact date of this meeting cannot be determined. The next Institute was called by J. W. Mannahan, county superintendent, in 1865. The call was published in the *Salem Advocate*, and was responded to by quite a number of teachers. The meeting was held in Salem in August, and continued three days.

In April, 1866, Hugh Moore, county superintendent, held an Institute in Centralia.

These meetings were kept up somewhat regularly until November, 1871, when the last was held, by superintendent James McHaney.

In August, 1867, the Institute was regularly organized by the adoption of a constitution and election of permanent officers.

The first Normal Institute was held in Salem in August, 1874, by J. W. Primoner, then county superintendent, assisted by Prof. Henry McCormick, of the Normal University, J. L. Frohock, of the Centralia schools, and Dr. D. K. Green, of Salem. The session continued four weeks, was largely attended, and accomplished great good. From that time a four weeks' session has been held in Salem annually, except that in 1876 it was held in Odin, and in 1880 the session lasted six weeks instead of four. The necessity for the Normal Institute is based upon the assumption that the methods of teaching heretofore have been radically wrong, and that consequently the schools have failed to accomplish the object for which they were designed, and its purpose is to introduce correct methods of teaching, and thereby make the schools effective. That it has been largely successful in this work is admitted on all hands; indeed, to this, more than to any, or all other causes, is due the rapid improvement that is now making in the schools of the county.

Besides the Normal Institute, there is a regularly organized Teachers' Association which holds regular meetings at the county-seat. The present officers of the Association are: President, J. B.

Abbott; Vice-President, T. B. Greenlaw; Secretary, Alice Sherman; Treasurer, J. H. McCarty.

Marion county has patronized both of the State Normal Universities, as well as many other normal schools in this and other states. The following is a list of students from this county, with date of enrollment:

NORTHERN NORMAL.

John Hull	Oct., 1857.	Mary F. Hutchinson	Sept., 1870.
Luk. H. Hite	Jan., 1858.	Little H. Johnson	“ 1871.
Matthew R. Kell	Apr., “	Harriet A. Crosby	Jan., 1872.
Lucretia R. Hite	Sept., “	Jennie S. Sloan	“ “
John Gilwee	Apr., 1861.	Ada M. Gall	Apr. “
Jos. Malcolm	“ “	M. Darwin Hull	“ “
Permelia J. Elder	Sept., 1863.	Jesse A. Williams	“ “
Eliz. Sabin	“ “	Lewis O'Bryan	Sept., “
Martha E. Elder	Dec., “	Frank M. Snelling	“ “
Leah Hite	Apr., 1864.	B. F. Stocks	“ “
Clara E. Watts	“ “	Henrietta M. Jarvis	“ 1873.
James R. Richardson	Sept., “	John S. McMackin	“ “
Mrs. Wiggs	“ “	Floyd Bryant	Jan., 1874.
Albon E. Wilson	Sept., 1865.	Nannie Wickersham	Sept., “
Jennie Wheeler	“ “	Laander F. Howe	“ “
Marian M. Wheeler	“ “	Alice M. Baugh	Jan., 1875.
Thomas S. Kell	Apr., 1866.	Isaac F. Sugg	Sept., “
Jason M. Randall	“ “	Wm. R. Bradley	“ 1877.
John Eastman	Sept., “	Sherman J. Jones	Apr., 1878.
D. Jalma H. Haynie	“ 1867.	J. Belle Morrison	“ “
James W. Barr	“ 1868.	Louise Z. Morrison	“ “
Hattie J. Wheeler	Sept., 1868.	Eva G. Telford	Sept., 1878.
George C. Davison	Apr., 1870.	Alta L. Hurd	Aug., 1880.
Cordelia A. Stewart	“ “	Cora B. Mesler	“ “

SOUTHERN NORMAL.

Orcenith H. Abernathy	1874.	Myrtle E. Shook	1879.
Sarah E. Morrow	“	Geo. S. Watson	“
Thomas J. Fulton	“	Maggie D. Jennings	“
Thomas M. Puleston	“	Marshall D. Jennings	“
John M. Laish	“	Laura Mercer	“
Ellen N. Sherman	“	Chrissie Nicolas	“
Cyrus M. White	1875.	John M. Parkinson	“
Hattie A. Hoyne	“	Ada D. Bridebecker	“
May M. Shook	1876.	Wm. F. Bundy	“
Laura B. Walker	“	Matthias W. Creed	“
Aaron M. Johnson	“	Nannie E. Creed	“
Jeannie B. Morrison	“	Warren S. Creed	“
Lauren L. Bruck	1877.	James A. Fyke	“
John E. Hartman	“	Wm. P. Foush	“
Charles E. Hull	“	Charles E. Jennings	“
Frank Rexford	“	Kate Turlay	“
Wm. M. Wyatt	“	Wm. E. Watson	“
Thomas S. Marshall	1878.	Lottie J. Harding	1880.
Oscar S. Marshall	“	Charles N. Davenport	“
Minnie E. Walker	“	Alice Telford	“
Wm. R. Smith	“	Maria J. Watson	“
Edith M. Day	“	Pitner W. Watson	“
Charles L. Scroggs	“	Libbie P. Hay	“
Fred. H. Scroggs	“	Wm. S. Jennings	“
Alice Sherman	“	K. David Root	“
Ida E. Bennett	1879.		

The following is a list of the present township treasurers in the county:—

Jon. W. McClelland, Town 1, Range 1	S. R. Carrigan,	Town 3, Range 1
Silas Mercer	“ 1, “ 2	Thomas W. Allmon
Wm. R. Kell	“ 1, “ 3	Noah Warner
Jesse Stonecipher	“ 1, “ 4	Wm. S. Phillips
F. D. Secar	“ 2, “ 1	Wm. K. Simcox
J. E. Bryan	“ 2, “ 2	Iredill Walton
Wm. J. Shook	“ 2, “ 3	Tilman Raser
B. F. Middleton	“ 2, “ 4	James L. Rogers

It will be seen from the map of the county that there are no fractional townships in it.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

BY REV. J. W. HOUGH.

At this day the deepest interest is taken in the East and West in education. Not only the public schools, but also those higher institutions of learning, the Female Seminary, the Normal School, the Academy, the College, and the University are sanctioned and encouraged.

There are, indeed, intelligent persons at the present time who see no necessity for the Academy. To their minds the public High School seems to meet every need as to advanced education. But a little reflection will plainly demonstrate that the privileges of the public high school are limited to pupils living in towns, or their immediate vicinity; whereas scores of scholars who have passed through the course of study in the country district school would be deprived of the higher branches of knowledge, were it not for the academies. They are the connecting link between the district school and the college.

But one can now scarcely appreciate the difficulties encountered years ago in establishing schools for distinctively female education. Even as late as the year 1870, it was remarked by Dr. J. H. Raymond, president of Vassar College, that, although millions of money had been expended in founding and equipping institutions for higher education, woman has hardly been regarded as having any direct interest. But in the last decade there has been a very decided awakening to the importance of this subject. Here and there, however, in the past, have been found educators who felt that woman,—who is “cherished by man himself, not merely as the partner of his labors and his love, but as his companion, counsellor and friend,”—was worthy of special educational advantages to fit her for her noble position in life; and it is a credit to Salem that, in her early history, she contributed her mite toward this worthy object.

Two institutions for the liberal education of young ladies have been established in Salem; and while, owing to unforeseen circumstances, both have gone out of existence, they have a place in the history of Marion county. The first of these institutions was chartered in 1840, under the title of

THE SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

Its foundation and progress were due in great part to the Principal, Miss M. P. Rand, who has, moreover, taught in the county for about forty years. As a lady said recently, “Almost everybody in Salem has been to school to Mrs. Lemen” (*nee* Miss Rand). It may not, therefore, be inappropriate nor without interest to mention some incidents in connection with this lady's coming to the county.

While a pupil at New Hampton Female Seminary, New Hampshire, she was strongly impressed with the idea that it was her duty to become a foreign missionary; but upon graduation, she and a class-mate were earnestly urged to first come to the West and teach a few years. This decided their course, and after a six weeks trip from Boston, they arrived at the house of Rev. J. M. Peck, Rock Springs, Illinois. Upon inquiring if the minister was at home, one of a number of persons quilting, curtly answered, “No; he'll not be home for six weeks; he has gone to Philadelphia, to the Baptist triennial convention.” This was disheartening to strangers in a strange land. But shortly after Miss Rand was recommended by Rev. J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, to go to Salem, where a school was much needed. Acting on this advice, and feeling that God's hand was directing her, she took the stage, and

arrived there on Nov. 9, 1834. She immediately began teaching in the dwelling of Rufus Ricker, Esq. The second term was held in a store on the site of the present bank-building, with seventy-two scholars. Five counties were represented in this school; and this fact first suggested the foundation of a Female Seminary. Four years afterward, at the annual meeting of the Illinois Baptist General Association, in 1839, the committee of seven appointed by that body to locate a Seminary, accepted a liberal offer made by Miss Rand, and decided upon Salem as the location. A charter was obtained, and the Baptist house of worship, as elsewhere stated, was secured for school purposes. The first trustees were: James Marshall, W. W. Pace, M. W. Hall, G. E. Lester, W. F. Boyakin, J. W. Roach, and others. The instructors were: Miss M. P. Rand, Principal; Miss L. C. Rand, French and Classics; Miss Huldah Cochran, Assistant in Elementary Branches, and Miss S. H. Elston, Primary Department.

There were at one time as high as one hundred and five pupils. In 1841 the Young Ladies' Berean Society was formed among the pupils for the critical study of the Scriptures. The same year it became auxiliary to the female society of Alton, for the education of the daughters of deceased Baptist ministers.

During its several years of existence, the academy had a wholesome influence in the community; and was, doubtless, morally and religiously, as well as in an intellectual point of view, an honor and an advantage to the town. Some of its pupils have filled various positions of trust and usefulness, for which they have, no doubt, been somewhat indebted to the early influences of this academy.

In 1843, at recess, a whirlwind hurled the roof into the street, but providentially injuring no one. The citizens immediately had a new roof put on; but the walls were unsafe, and the academy was soon abandoned, and became a thing of the past.

The Southern Illinois Female College.—At a meeting of the Southern Illinois Methodist Episcopal Conference, it was decided to found an institution for female education at Salem. Rev. A. Bliss was appointed as agent to solicit subscriptions for the purpose. He met with a very hearty response from the citizens; and a substantial two-story brick building was erected at a cost of about \$5,000. Under the above name, a charter was granted in 1853, and the college was placed under the care of a board of trustees and a visiting committee of the Southern Illinois Conference. The following explains more definitely the purpose of the founders: “The design is to furnish the youth of our country the facilities for a thorough education, especially to place within the reach of young ladies educational advantages equal to those enjoyed by their associates of the other sex.” Male students were admitted; but degrees could be conferred only on female pupils. The college has had over two hundred students at one time on its roll. The presidents of the faculty have been Revs. W. H. Corrington, Sears, Fish and Moore. Among the faculty may be mentioned Mrs. M. P. Lemen teacher of mathematics, Greek and Latin, Mrs. M. A. Corrington, principal of preparatory department, Miss R. Prather, assistant, and Misses C. J. Bliss and H. L. Merryfield, teachers of music. Some good work has been done by the college during its history. The close proximity, however, of the older college at Lebanon, doubtless, has had an overshadowing effect on the younger institution; added to which was financial embarrassment. The general disturbing influences of the late war had a tendency to increase this burden, and thus to weaken the efficiency of the school. Details are unnecessary; but it suffices to say that in 1867 it was decided advisable to close the institution. No attempt has since been made in the city to carry on academic or collegiate instruction.

CHAPTER XIV.

PATRIOTISM OF MARION AND CLINTON COUNTIES.

THE BLACK-HAWK WAR IN 1831-2.



IN relating a few of the incidents of the Black Hawk War, and before entering into details of the causes and results of it, we give our readers a brief sketch of the celebrated warrior, who figured so conspicuously in those sanguinary campaigns.

Macuta Mahictah, is the Indian name of Black Hawk. He was born in the Sauk village in the year 1767, and was an Indian of considerable talent and sagacity, shrewd, and eloquent in council; he, however, deported himself in that demure, grave and formal manner incident to almost all Indians. It is said that he possessed a mind of more than ordinary strength, but slow and plodding in its operations. In comparison he could not be classed with the great Indian characters, such as Philip, Brant, Logan, Tecumseh, and such illustrious men. By the portraits of him now extant, the reader of character will readily observe in his large, high forehead and the lines worn by care in his face, massive jaws and compressed lips, a character indicative of more than ordinary ability. His ambition was to distinguish himself as a great warrior; yet he was merciful to the weak, the women and children. The only road for an Indian to distinguish himself and become a great man, is in war. So soon as he kills an enemy he may paint on his blanket a bloody hand, which will entitle him to a seat in the councils. In 1810 and 1811 Black-Hawk and comrades were "nursing their wrath to keep it warm," against the whites. A party of Sacs, by invitation, went to see the prophet at Tippecanoe. They returned more angry against the Americans. A party of Winnebagoes had massacred some whites, which excited for murder the Sac band headed by Black-Hawk. A part of his band and some Winnebagoes attacked Fort Madison in 1811, but were repulsed. Black-Hawk headed the Sacs in this attack.

In 1812 emissaries from the British arrived at Rock Island with goods, and secured Black-Hawk with five hundred warriors to go with Col. Dixon to Canada. When they reached Green Bay there were assembled there bands of the Ottawas, Pottawatomes, Winnebagoes,

and Kickapoos, under the command of Col. Dixon. Black-Hawk and band participated in the battles of River Raisin, the Lower Sandusky, and other places, but getting dissatisfied with the hard fighting and small amount of spoils, he, and twenty comrades, left for the Sauk village at Rock Island, where he remained for many years at peace, with the exception of a small battle on the Quiver River settlement in Missouri, in the present limits of St. Charles county, where one white man and an Indian were killed.

The principal cause of the Indian troubles in 1831-'32, better known as the Black-Hawk war, was the determination of Black-Hawk and his band to remain in their ancient village, located on Rock River, not far from its junction with the Mississippi. The government having some time previously, by various treaties, purchased the village and the whole country from the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, had some of these lands surveyed, and in 1828 some of the lands in and around the ancient village were sold; the collision between the two races for the possession of the property produced the first disturbance between the Indians and the government. Seeing that war was inevitable, the Governor of Illinois made a call on the militia of the state for seven hundred men on the 26th of May, 1831, and appointed Beardstown, on the Illinois river, as the place of rendezvous. The call was responded to with that promptness characteristic of the early pioneers of the state. Their habits were such that all were familiar with the rifle. After marching eight days, the mounted militia reached a point a few miles below the Sac village on the Mississippi, where they joined the United States forces under Gen. Gaines, and encamped in the evening. The next morning the forces marched up to an Indian town prepared to give the enemy battle; but in the night the Indians had escaped and crossed the Mississippi. This ended Black-Hawk's bravado and his determination to die in his ancient village. The number of warriors under his command was estimated at from four to six hundred men. Black-Hawk and his band landed on the west side of the Mississippi, a few miles below Rock Island and there camped. "Gen. Gaines sent a peremptory order to him and his warriors that if he and his men did not come to Rock Island and make a treaty of peace, he would march his troops and give him battle at once. * * *

In a few days Black-hawk and the chiefs and head men to the number of twenty-eight, appeared in Fort Armstrong, and on the 30th of June, 1831, in full council with Gen. Gaines and Governor John Reynolds, signed a treaty of peace."

THE BLACK-HAWK WAR IN 1832.

During the winter of '31-'32 rumors were rife that Black-Hawk and his band were dissatisfied, restless, and preparing for mischief. A chief of the Winnebago Indians who had a village on Rock river, some thirty miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, joined Black-Hawk, who was located on the west bank of the Father of waters. The chief had great influence with Black-Hawk and his band. He made them believe that all the tribes on Rock river would join them, and that together they could bid defiance to the whites. By this unwise counsel Black-Hawk resolved to re-cross the river, which he did in the winter of 1832. That move proved to be their destruction. Through his influence and zeal Black-Hawk encouraged many of the Sacs and Foxes to join him at the head of his determined warriors. He first assembled them at Fort Madison on the Mississippi; subsequently, marched them up the river to the Banks, where he pitched his tent April 6th, 1832. This armed array of savages soon alarmed the settlers, and a general panic spread through the whole frontier, from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. Many settlers in terror abandoned their homes and farms, and the Governor decided, on the 16th of April, to call out a large number of volunteers to operate in conjunction with Gen. Atkinson, who was in command of the regular forces at Rock Island. The Governor ordered the troops to rendezvous at Beardstown on the 22d of April.

MARION COUNTY IN THE WAR.

We append a brief sketch and the names of those who enlisted from Marion county and served in the campaign of '32.

A company was organized in this county for the Black-Hawk war, and was ready June 1st, 1832, to proceed to the scene of conflict. The officers were as follows: Capt., William M. Dobbins; 1st Lieut., Dr. Frazier; 2d Lieut., Stephen Yokum; Orderly Sergt., Jesse M. Wade; Judge Samuel Hull was also a sergeant. Each man furnished a horse and rifle. Of the latter they took such as the members of the company happened to have, whether flint or cap-lock.

No pistols or swords were used by this company. Each man carried a sack of provisions. On the day of their departure the men were addressed in the Court-house square at Salem by Rev. Simeon Walker, who in the most solemn manner admonished them to reflect seriously on their proposed mission, as many, no doubt, would not live to see their homes again. The company set out from Salem June 1st for a point on the Illinois river near

Beardstown, where a battalion was formed under command of Major John Dement. A brigade was then organized, with General Posey as commander. This was called "Posey's brigade."

The troops were next ordered to the Rock river country. After they had made one day's march towards the Indians, a rather amusing incident occurred. They had just left the woods to camp upon the prairie, when, in the darkness, they saw a red light through the tall prairie grass. The light grew brighter, and seemed to be approaching them, which caused intense excitement, the supposition being that an Indian chief, with lantern in hand, followed by a band of blood-thirsty savages, was about to burst upon them. Brighter grew the light, and greater the apparent danger, when one of the soldiers, unable to restrain himself longer, raised his rifle and fired at the ominous object. The joke went round when it was discovered that he had shot at—the moon.

On the third night the brigade reached Rock river and camped. The next day while on the march a courier announced the Indians to be near at hand. Thirty men were sent out before breakfast to examine the trail and ascertain the enemy's strength. These had not gone far when they observed three Indians running from them, and apparently dropping something from time to time on the ground. This manoeuvre on the part of the Indians was made for the purpose (as was afterwards ascertained) of enticing the troops from their camp, which was composed of a long row of log-houses. Two or three of the soldiers rapidly pursued the retreating Indians, and, at this juncture, a large number of savages who had been in ambush, rushed in from both sides and cut off the body of scouts from camp. A battle ensued, in which five men by the names of Black, Meeks, Bond, Bradford, and one unknown to our informant, all belonging to the Jefferson county company, were killed. The Indians then attacked the camp, but were repulsed with a loss of several braves.

They then turned their attention to the destruction of the soldiers' horses. That evening reinforcements arrived, and those whose horses had not been killed pursued the Indians, the rest remaining at Fort Hamilton, except thirty or more who returned to Dixon. The advanced portion of the brigade soon afterwards fought the battle of Bad Axe, where the Indians were again defeated. At that time Gen. Scott arrived, and the cholera breaking out among the soldiers, he scattered the troops to save them from the scourge. They were to find their way home as best they could. Five hundred took a boat at Galena for St. Louis. Others returned home on horseback. Those

who reached St. Louis by boat hired wagons there to take them home, where they arrived about the middle of August. All the soldiers belonging to the Marion county company lived to return. Judge Samuel Hull and William Hill are the only survivors now living in the county.

The following is a list of those who enlisted from this county: Dudley Mayberry, William McGee, Joseph Fyke, Samuel Hays, Isaac Copple, David R. Chance, John McGuire, Edward Young, William Gaston, Bird M. Simpson, Stephen Yokum, Benjamin Allen, Daniel Meyers, William Hadden, John F. Jones, Thomas Chapman, Samuel H. Craig, Willis Smith, James Richardson, King Brothers, John B. Ules, John Egan, John Phelps, Calvin Pyles, Lod Phelps, Hamilton Farthing, John F. Draper, William M. Dobbins, Jesse M. Wade, Dr. Frazier, William Hill, Samuel Hull, N. B. Nelms, Leven Wright, Asa Warren, James Davenport, Green Duncan, Young P. Barbee, William Craig, David W. Allman.

The following are the names of the company from Clinton county who served in the Black Hawk War in 1832:—

Captain—Andrew Bankson; *1st Lieutenant*—Godfrey Ammons; *2d Lieutenant*—James J. Justice; *Enlisted Men*—James Alton, James Bankson, Joshua T. Bradley, Andrew Briggs, John Barkus, Elijah Blevins, William Baker, Allen Burton, Lewis Cole, John Carter, John Donaldson, Jesse Dunn, James Downing, Levi Edmonds, Joel Ellis, Joshua Finch, Wm. French, Richard French, John Gates, Berryman Hurst, James Hill, C. N. Halstead, James Holland, Reuben Hawkins, P. W. January, Charles D. Kelly, John B. Logan, James Lawson, Peter Martin, Samuel McCullough, Gilbert Neely, Henry H. Neely, David A. Nichols, Merideth Nichols, Jas. Outhouse, John Omelvenuey, John M. O'Harnett, Anderson, Petty, William Petty, Jesse Phillips, Presley Phelps, Elisha Phelps, Ephraim Phelps, Hiram Parker, H. L. Roper, John B. Roper, Thomas Reeves, John Ring, Emanuel Ring, Solomon Ray, Jabal Ray, John Rodgers, Isaac Settle, Wm. Short, Levi Sharp, Daniel Spencer, Henry Segraves, Wm. Segraves, Wm. Scott, Wm. Tolbert, Wm. H. Terrel, Isaac D. Tollbee, Jeremiah Walker, George White, Ambrose Yarbrough. (Sixty-eight in number.)

The only two now living in the county—James J. Justice and John B. Roper.

The company left Carlyle on the 28th day of May, 1832. Proceeded to Beardstown, on the Illinois river, where, with troops from Washington, Perry and Randolph counties, they organized an odd battalion, and proceeded from there to Fort Wilborn, on the Illinois river, where a regiment was organized, and Gabriel Jones, of Randolph, was elected colonel. With Frey's and Collins' regiments, formed a brigade, with James D. Henry as brigadier-general. The brigade then moved to Dixon's Ferry on Rock river, then up Rock river to Lake Koskanong, then up White Water one day's march, then back to the lake, then to Fort Winnebago at the portage between Wis-

consin and Fox rivers (for supplies), then to the Rapids on Rock river; then coming on the trail of the Indians, followed it to the Wisconsin river, passing the Four Lakes, where Black Hawk was overtaken and a little fight ensued; we then went to the fort at Blue Mound for supplies, then moved on and crossed the Wisconsin river at Helena; proceeding a few miles came to the Indian trail, which was followed till the Indians were overtaken on the Mississippi, about forty miles beyond Prairie du Chien, where the Indians were defeated and the war ended. Then returned to Dixon's Ferry on Rock river, where the company was mustered out of service by Lieutenant Anderson of the United States service on the 17th day of August, 1832.

Believing it will be of interest to our readers, we give a brief sketch of the general operations of the army during this campaign:—

"The force marched to the mouth of Rock river, where General Atkinson received the volunteers into the United States service and assumed command. Black Hawk and his warriors were still on the Rock river.

"The army under Atkinson commenced its march up the river on the 9th of May. Gov. Reynolds, the gallant 'Old Ranger,' remained with the army, and the President recognized him as a major-general, and he was paid accordingly. His presence did much toward harmonizing and conciliating those jealousies which generally exist between volunteers and regular troops. Major John A. Wakefield and Col. Ewing acted as spies for a time, in the campaign of '32, to discover the location of the enemy, if possible. A Mr. Kinney acted as guide for them; he understood the Sac dialect. On the 14th May, 1832, Major Stillman's command had a sort of running battle with the Indians at or near what is now known as Stillman's Run, a small, sluggish stream. In the engagement eleven white men and eight Indians were killed. Black Hawk and his warriors fought with the spirit born of desperation. Black Hawk says, in his book, that he tried at Stillman's Run to call back his warriors, as he thought the whites were making a sham retreat in order to draw him into an ambuscade of the whole army under General Whiteside. The hasty retreat and rout of Stillman and his army was in a measure demoralizing to the entire force; undoubtedly the cause of the defeat was a lack of discipline. When Governor Reynolds learned of the disaster of Major Stillman, he at once ordered out two thousand additional volunteers. With that promptitude characteristic of the old 'War Governor,' he wrote out by candle-light, on the evening of Stillman's defeat, the order for the additional

troops, and by daylight despatched John Ewing, Robert Blackwell and John A. Wakefield to distribute the order to the various counties. The volunteers again promptly responded. On the 10th of July the army disbanded for want of provisions. General Scott arrived soon after with a large force at the post of Chicago to effect, if possible, a treaty with the Indians. Small detachments of Black Hawk's warriors would persistently hang on the outskirts of the main body of the army, thieve and plunder, and pounce upon and kill the lonely sentinel or straggling soldier. On the 15th of July the soldiers were reviewed, and those incapable of duty were discharged and returned home. Poquette, a half-breed, and a Winnebago chief, the 'White Pawnee,' were selected for guides to the camp of Black Hawk and band. Several battles and skirmishes occurred with the enemy, the principal of which was on the banks of the Mississippi, where the warriors fought with great desperation; over one hundred and fifty were killed in the engagement, and a large number drowned in attempting to swim the river. After the battle the volunteers were marched to Dixon, where they were discharged. This ended the campaign and the Black Hawk War. At the battle of Bad Axe, Black Hawk and some of his warriors escaped the Americans, and went up the Wisconsin river, but he subsequently surrendered himself. Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, was the place appointed where a treaty would be made with the Indians; but before it was effected that dreadful scourge, the cholera of '32, visited not only the regular army, depleting its ranks far more rapidly than the balls of the Indians had done, but it also sought out its many victims in the dusky bands of the Black Hawk tribe.

"On the 15th September, 1832, a treaty was made with the Winnebago Indians. They sold out all their lands in Illinois, and all south of the Wisconsin river and west of Green Bay, and the government gave them a large district of country west of the Mississippi, and ten thousand dollars a year for seven years, besides providing free schools for their children for twenty years, oxen, agricultural implements, etc.

September 21st, 1832, a treaty was made with the Sac and Fox tribes, on which they ceded to the United States the tract of country out of which, a few years afterwards, the State of Iowa was formed. In consideration of the above cessions of lands, the government gave them an annuity of twenty thousand dollars for thirty years, forty kegs of tobacco, and forty barrels of salt, more gunsmiths, blacksmiths, etc., etc., six thousand bushels of

corn for immediate support, mostly intended for the Black Hawk band.

The treaties above mentioned terminated favorably, and the security resulting therefrom gave a new and rapid impetus to the development of the State, and now enterprising towns and villages and beautiful farms adorn the rich and alluvial prairies, that before were only desecrated by the wild bands who inhabited them.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

This struggle was brought about by the authorities of Mexico disputing the right of the United States to occupy Texas. On the 11th of May, 1845, Gen. Zachary Taylor was sent with an army of occupation to Rio Grande. The first battle of the war was fought by Taylor, with 2,300 men, against 6,000 Mexicans, under Gen. Arista, at Palo Alto, Texas. It raged for five hours, and as night set in, ended by the defeat of the Mexicans. There were ordered three armies to march into the Mexican territory—one under Scott, called the army of the centre, was to move against the city of Mexico; the army of occupation was to co-operate with the army of the centre; the third, the army of the west, under Gen. Philip Kearney, was to conquer California and New Mexico. Lieut. Col. Fremont, who was at the time conducting the explorations of the Great Salt Lake Basin, learned that war had been declared against Mexico, and at the head of sixty men marched into California, and being there joined by a few American settlers, in July, 1846, defeated the Mexican authorities, taking possession of the country in the name of the United States, before the army of the west had reached Santa Fé. Taylor crossed the Rio Grande and occupied Matamoras; and at the head of six thousand men attacked Monterey, which, after a severe contest, lasting four days he captured; an armistice of eight weeks was then made with the Mexican general. Taylor afterward fought the battle of Buena Vista, with 5,000 men against 20,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna, and defeated the enemy with great loss.

March 27, 1846, Gen. Scott, with an army of 13,000 men, captured Vera Cruz, and marched thence to the capital. In the march to the city of Mexico the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, were fought and won by the small army under Scott, against 30,000 Mexicans. The city was there after occupied by the American troops. This ended the war. The treaty of peace was signed by the commissioners at Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding the United States the territories of New Mexico and California on the payment by this government of \$18,500,000

to Mexico, and established the Rio Grande as a boundary between the two countries.

Illinois furnished in this war six regiments of men, as follows:—First regiment, commanded by Col. John J. Hardin; Second regiment, commanded by Col. Wm. H. Bissell; Third regiment, commanded by Col. Ferris Forman; Fourth regiment, commanded by Col. Edward D. Baker; Fifth regiment, commanded by Col. James Collins; Sixth Regiment, commanded by Col. Edward W. B. Newby.

Appended is the Roster of the men from Marion and Clinton counties, as transcribed from the records at Washington, D. C.

FIELD AND STAFF, SIXTH REGIMENT, ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS—MEXICAN WAR.

Organized by Edward W. B. Newby, at Alton, Ill., in the month of June, 1847, honorably discharged from the service of the United States, on the 16th day of October, 1848.

MEN FROM CLINTON COUNTY.

Lieutenant Colonel, Henderson P. Boyakin, elected from private of company C, V. Turner's company, June 7, 1847.

Surgeon, Daniel Turney, appointed by the President.

Assistant Surgeon, Thomas B. Lester.

Principal Musician, Thomas W. Pace, appointed from drummer in company C, March 6, 1848.

Q. M. Sergeant, Charles R. Slade, *Captain* Thomas Bond's company A, Sixth regiment; died at Santa Fe, Feb. 9, 1848.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A, SIXTH REGIMENT,

The company was organized by Captain Thomas Bond at Carlyle, Clinton county, Ill., in the month of May, 1847. Mustered into the service of the United States at Alton, Ill., on the 22d day of May, 1847, and on the 16th day of October, 1848, was honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Captain, Thomas Bond.

First Lieutenant, John R. Roper, resigned May 20, 1848. *Henry Richardson*, elected from private Aug. 19, 1848.

Second Lieutenant, Alex. C. Johnson, Levi Edmunds.

First Sergeant, William Willcocks.

Sergeants, Henry H. Neely, William White, Morrison I. O'Harnett.

Corporals, John L. Smith, Joseph Gordon, Wesley Myatt, Elijah Anderson, Jesse Kirkham.

Privates.—Charles W. Abbott, John M. Affick, Thos. Bowles, Melcher Bellardy, Thomas Clark, James Duncan, Joseph Determann, James Essingbon, David Fisher, William Greer, Christopher H. Greathouse, John Hickelburg, Charles B. Hammons, Thomas F. Hill, Arthur Hughes, James Hutton, Henry Hutton, Washington Hall, Alfred M. Jarvis, Bernard Johanning, Clemens Kopemann, Henry Lifert, Bernard Lubbers, Patrick Murray, Thomas Miles, William Nicholson, John B. Newton, Michael Page, Josiah Poll, William Ranney, Joseph A. Slade, Anderson Sharp, Isaac Stiles, George F. Shields, William Scott, Henry Siebenburgen, William A. Wall, James Wall.

Discharged.

Ballard, Henry, left at Fort Leavenworth, July 15th, 1847, not heard of since, supp'd to be drowned. Briggs, Andrew, disch'd Fort Leavenworth, disability. Dougherty, Nath'l, disch. Fort Leavenworth, disability. Ballard, Jesse, disch'd Fort Leavenworth disability.

Huey, Jefferson, left sick, Fort Leavenworth, July 16, 1847, not heard from since.
 Lona, Chas., dis. Fort Leavenworth, July 24, '47, dis'y.
 Schoenfeld, B., dis. Ft. Leavenworth, July 24, '47, dis'y.
 Vogt, J. P., dis. Santa Fe, N. M., Mar. 18, '48, disab'y.
 Poole, Theodore, Santa Fe, N. M., Mar. 18, '48, dis'y.
 Briggs, A., dis. Las Vegas, N. M., June 10, '48, dis'y.
 Huey, Jas. M., dis. Las Vegas, N. M., June 10, '48, dis'y.
 Martin, W., dis. Las Vegas, N. M., June 10, '49, dis'y.
 Gibson, W., dis. Albuquerque, N. M., Apr. 10, '48, dis'y.

Died.

Story, John W., 1st ser'gt, Point of Rocks, en route to Santa Fe.
 Hull, Jas. M., ser't, Albuquerque, N. M., Apr. 28, '48.
 Posey, John H., corp'l, left at Fort Leavenworth, July 16, '47, not heard from, supposed to have died.
 Todd, S. S., corp'l, Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 24, '48.
 Harris, Isaac, corp'l, Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 27, '48.
 Buck, Andr., corp'l, Santa Fe, N. M., March 1, 1848.
 Dunlap, James M., Albuquerque, N. M., April 4, '48.
 Posey, Jubilee, private, Leavinton, Mo., June 24, '47.
 Morton Oliver, died Fort Leavenworth, June 27, '47.
 Allen, Elijah, died at Fort Leavenworth, July 10, '47.
 Petree, George, died Fort Leavenworth, July 14, '47.
 Cox, Theodore R., left at Fort Leavenworth, July 16, 1847, not heard from since, supposed to be dead.
 Hebener, Louis, d. Aug. 18, '48, en route to Santa Fe.
 Pierson, Isom, died Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 20, 1847.
 Ammons, Felix, died Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 9, 1847.
 Outhouse, John, died Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 14, 1847.
 Ensley, William, died Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 3, 1847.
 Hull, Joseph F., died Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 19, 1847.
 Morrison, Joshua, died Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 2, 1847.
 Reeves, George W., died Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 1, 1848.
 Shields, W. A., died Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 14, '48.
 Hollie, Williamson, Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 26, '48.
 Mettler, John A. J., Albuquerque, N. M., Mar. 8, '48.
 Huey, Joseph M., Albuquerque, N. M., Mar. 8, 1848.
 Findley, Preston, Albuquerque, N. M., Apr. 10, 1848.
 Hegman, Henry, Albuquerque, N. M., June 7, 1848.
 Gullick, John M., died San Miguel, Aug. 11, 1848.

RESOLUTIONS TO THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD HEROES OF CLINTON COUNTY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Carlyle, Clinton county, held on the 31st of March, A. D., 1848, John M. Webster was called to the chair, and Zophar Case appointed secretary, when the following resolution was offered by Benjamin Bond Esq., and unanimously adopted, after the object of the meeting having been stated.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chairman to prepare a preamble and resolutions to be reported to a meeting of this county expressive of the objects of this meeting. The chair thereupon appointed the following persons said committee. Benjamin Bond, Zophar Case, J. C. Moore, O. H. P. Maxey, C. H. Halstead, G. Sanborn and Thomas Johnson.

Meeting adjourned to meet at one o'clock on Monday, April 4, 1848.

Resolutions. Whereas intelligence has reached us of the death of Charles R. Slade Quarter-master Sergeant, while in the discharge of his duty as a volunteer soldier, under Col. E. W. Newby, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and whereas we are informed by the same mis-sive, which brought the mournful intelligence of his decease that as a man and a soldier, and in the discharge of the duties of his station in the regiment, his course was marked by integrity and high moral qualities of mind. And

whereas we who knew him in life among us, justly appreciate his worth, and feel and lament his untimely dissolution in the prime of manhood, and in the full matured vigor of intellect. And whereas it is alike due from us to make honorable mention of each noble spirit who left this county not a twelve month since for the scenes of war, in company A, under captain Thomas Bond, in the regiment afore-said, and who have filled soldier's graves far from kindred and the dearest scenes and associations of home, and whereas not intending to disparage the living in said company we are compelled to assert, that those who have died out of said company, were choice spirits of the same and many of them here and in New Mexico, conducted themselves under the most trying circumstances as good citizens and good soldiers, and were proverbial for pure morals and genuine practical piety, setting an example to the debased people they were called out to subdue, eminently calculated to lead the least intelligent and most vile to see, and acknowledge the advantages and beauties of civilization and religion, over ignorance and superstition.

Therefore, be it resolved by us, citizens of Clinton county, that we deeply sympathize with the fathers and mothers, wives and children, kindred and friends of Charles R. Slade, Jubilee Posey, Oliver Morton, Jabez Posey, Elias Allen, George W. Reeves, George Petree, Joshua Morrison, Joseph Franklin Hull, Isham Pearson, William Ensly, John S. Outhouse, Felix Ammons, Theodore R. Cox and Lewis Hebener, volunteer soldiers from this county in the present war with Mexico, who have died in the service of their country, and who, while living, set examples as citizens and soldiers worthy the imitation and emulation of all good citizens of your free republic.
Resolved, That as a small token of respect to those deceased friends and citizen soldiers, we ask of our county court in session, to have the proceedings of our meeting spread upon the records of said court.

COMPANY C, 6TH REGIMENT, MEN FROM MARION COUNTY.

On the 2d of May, 1847, a requisition was received at Salem for a company of infantry, which was organized, reported and received May 6th. May 17th, the company left Salem; May 19th, reached Alton; May 21st, was mustered into the service; June 17th, moved from Alton; June 21st, arrived at Ft. Leavenworth; June 29th, drew arms; June 30th, underwent general inspection by Col. E. W. Newby; July 4th, participated in a general parade, listened to the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and was addressed by the chaplain of the fort; July 9th, the first

division of the first Illinois regiment, composed of companies B, C and E, under command of Lieut.-Col. Boyakin, left Ft. Leavenworth with a train of thirty-three wagons, thirty more belonging to the same train being in advance. The line of march from this point was *via* Shawnee Camp, Lone Elm, Bull Creek, Rock Creek, Council Grove, Diamond Springs, Cottonwood Creek, Turkey Creek, Plumb Point, Big Bend on the Arkansas, Pawnee Rock; Man's Ford, Seminole Springs, San Miguel, to Santa Fe, where the expedition arrived Sunday, Sept. 12th, and remained there till Feb. 9th, 1848. Feb. 9th, by order of Gen. Price, the column started for Albuquerque, a Mexican town about eighty miles distant from Santa Fe. The route was *via* San Philipi on the Rio Grande, Bernaleo, and Feb. 14th, reached Albuquerque, a place of about one thousand inhabitants, and the headquarters of General Armego, the great Mexican desperado: remained at this point till July 8, 1848. July 10th, orders were received from Washington city that peace had been declared between the United States and Mexico. July 20th, received marching orders to return home; July 25th, started, and Sept. 10, 1848, arrived at Fort Leavenworth, whence the company was transported by boat to Alton, where it was paid off and discharged, Oct. 13, 1848.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Captain.—Vantramp Turner.
First Lieutenant.—Isham N. Haynie.
Second Lieutenants.—Levin Wright, Benj. F. Marshall.
First Sergeant.—Jesse M. Wade.
Sergeants.—Longin J. Wnorouski, James S. Martin, Joseph Wham.
Corporals.—James N. Barr, James Nelson, Dwyer Tracey, James M. B. Gaston.
Musicians.—Cornelius N. Breeze, William N. Haynie.
Privates.—James G. Anglin, Nathan Adams, James S. Anderson, Richard S. Allman, George W. Ashton, Peter Burkhont, Augustus W. Beasley, William Beasley, Joseph A. Barbee, Alexander Bundy, W. Bundy, Isaac Bundy, Barney L. Blackburn, H. P. Cox, Milton Cutchin, James M. Chasteen, James W. Denton, Andrew Elliott, William Elston, Marshall French, James McD. Hills, Dennis G. Jones, Jasper N. Jones, William Jackson, Edward King, Thomas B. Lester, John J. Lester, William J. Lester, Lewis Lature, James A. Marshall, Hamilton McColgan, Jacob C. Mefford, William C. Morgan, Joseph F. McGuire, George W. Middleton, Ira A. Millison, Heasant Middleton, John McGregor, Thomas Neel, William C. Neel, John R. Nelson, James Parker, James L. Perryman, Thomas G. Pettus, William C. Roach, Samuel Rainey, William E. Rolan, George D. Richie, William F. Songer, Solomon Smith, William Smith, John Tully, John S. Torrence, Charles Thomas, Joseph R. Tyler, John P. Vaughn, John McM. Wham, Robert McM. Wham, Benj. A. Wham, Daniel A. Winn, Joshua B. Walsh, Elijah Wallis, John W. White, John Winn.

Deaths.

James Cooper, died at Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 4, 1848.
 James Baxter, died at Ft. Leavenworth, July 14, 1847.
 J. W. Collins, died en route to Santa Fe, July 14, 1847.
 J. Wadkins, died at Fort Leavenworth, July 15, 1847.
 Robt. Easley, died en route to Santa Fe, Aug. 5, 1847.
 Wm. Brazel, died at Ft. Leavenworth, Aug. 19, 1847.
 Wm. W. Jones, died at Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 20, '47.
 F. L. Cheely, died at Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 22, 1847.
 Wm. H. Bass, died at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 11, 1848.
 J. H. White, died at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 22, 1848.
 U. Vaughn, died at Albuquerque, N. M., April 26, '48.

Discharged.

Jesse Ray, Corp'l, disch'd at Las Vegas, Jan. 9, 1848.
 Zachariah Young, disch'd at Santa Fe, Jan. 11, 1848.
 James M. Cox, disch'd at Albuquerque, April 11, '48.
 Lorenzo Minard, disch'd at Albuquerque, April 11, '48.
 Andrew Ray, disch'd at Las Vegas, June 8, 1848.
 John Bethard, disch'd at Las Vegas, June 8, 1848.
 John M. Whitlock, disch'd at Santa Fe, Aug. 14, '48.
 Hartwell G. Wilson, disch'd at Las Vegas, Aug. 18 '48.

COMPANY E.

Transferred.

Thomas W. Pace, appoint'd Drum-major, Mar. 6, '47.
 Henderson, P. Boyakin, elected Lt.-Col., June 8, '47.

Second-Lieutenant.

John T. Damon, died at Santa Fe, Dec. 28, 1847.

Corporals.

Randolph C. Goddard, must. out Oct. 14, 1848.
 Augustus K. Askey, must. out Oct. 14, 1848.

Privates.

Bullock, John W., must. out Oct. 14, 1848.
 Burns, Elijah, must. out Oct. 14, 1848.
 Damron, Walter M. C. W., must. out Oct. 14, 1848.
 Epperson, Richard, must. out Oct. 14, 1848.
 Goddard, William E., must. out Oct. 14, 1848.
 Springs, Samuel, must. out Oct. 14, 1848.
 Springs, Josephus, must. out Oct. 14, 1848.

Died.

Aaron J. Campbell, died at Fish Creek en route for Santa Fe, July 20, 1847.
 Franklin J. Brown, died at Santa Fe, Sept. 27, 1847.

Discharged.

Jackson Layman, disch'd at Ft. Leavenworth July 27, 1847; disability.
 W. O. Buckner, dis. at Las Vegas, April 26, '48; disab.
 W. Stephenson, dis. at Las Vegas, April 26, '48; dis.

Transferred.

James Reed, to Company B, June 27, 1847.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The war of the rebellion began with the firing on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861; and ended with the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee and his army to Gen. U. S. Grant, at Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865. Illinois furnished one hundred and forty-nine regiments of Infantry, seventeen regiments of Cavalry, and two regiments of Light Artillery. The total aggregate force in the field from this state was 225,300 men.

It is not the object of this chapter to give a history of that desperate struggle for the maintenance of our National Union, but to chronicle the names of the noble and patriotic sons of Marion and Clinton, who so readily responded to their country's call, and so gallantly fought on the field of bloody carnage. These counties have a just cause to feel proud of their patriotic record. Not only did they respond liberally with their best men, but contributed with other means towards the suppression of the rebellion.

NINTH INFANTRY, (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

The Ninth Regiment was organized at Springfield, for three months' service, April 28, 1861, and at the expiration of its term re-enlisted at Cairo, for three years, and was

mustered in July 26, 1861. A few men were in this regiment from Clinton county. The regiment participated in 110 engagements. It was one of the best regiments in the service from Illinois. It was mustered out July 12, 1865. Clinton county was represented with a few men in this regiment, whose names are appended.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY A.

Private.

Frank, Charles, mustered out Aug. 2, '64.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY F.

Privates.

Neal, Henry H., mustered out Aug. 20, '64.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY I.

Privates.

Abbott, Nathaniel.
 Berry, Isaiah, died of wounds April 26, '62.
 Fisher, Theodore.
 Richards, Edward H.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

Marion county was represented in this regiment by a few men in companies C, H and I, whose names are printed at the conclusion of this sketch.

This regiment was called into service under Lincoln's proclamation, April 16, 1861, for three months, being mustered in by Captain Pope, at Springfield, April 30, 1861. At the expiration of the term the regiment re-enlisted July 30, for three years, with an aggregate of 288 men, and during the months of October and November it was recruited to an aggregate of 801. From September 9 the regiment marched from place to place, in Missouri and Kentucky; January 7th and 8th, 1862, skirmished with a portion of the command of Jeff. Thompson; participated in the campaign against Fort Henry, and February 11th moved towards Fort Donelson, and on the 12th, 13th and 14th was engaged in investing that place, losing 329 killed, wounded and missing, out of about 500 engaged, of whom 72 were killed and 182 wounded.

From there it made several marches, and April 6th and 7th, engaged in the battle of Shiloh, losing 27 killed and wounded, out of 150 engaged. April 24 till June 4, participated in the siege of Corinth; thence marched to Jackson, Tenn., engaging in two skirmishes, July 1 and 2. August 2, moved to Cairo, Ill., for the purpose of recruiting. From here the regiment made several long and tiresome marches. January 12, 1863, participated in campaign in northern Mississippi, marching via Tallahatchie, where it was engaged in a sharp skirmish.

April 23, 1863, the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Infantry was transferred to the Eleventh, 589 being the aggregate gained by the transfer. Marched to Vicksburg, arriving

before the works May 18, and on the 19th and 22d, engaged in assaults on the enemy's works; then in the advance siege works to July 4, at time of surrender; the regiment losing in the siege one field officer (Col. Garrett Nevius) killed; three line officers wounded and forty men killed and wounded.

February 1 to March 8 on expedition up the Yazoo river to Greenwood, Miss., having a skirmish at Liverpool Heights February 5, losing 4 killed and 9 wounded; in action at Yazoo City, March 5, losing one line officer, killed, 8 men killed, 24 wounded and 12 missing. From this time on the regiment did little but march to various places, excepting engaging in a few slight skirmishes. It was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 14, 1865, and left for Springfield for final payment and discharge.

Major.

McKee, George C., term expired July 30, 1864.

Chaplain.

Pearson, Benjamin H., resigned Jan. 18, '1863.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY C.

First Lieutenant.

Jehue, Robert, killed March 5, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Parkinson, John, comision returned, decl'd to accept.

Sergeants.

Roper, Charles A., died Nov. 18, 1861.
 Parkinson, Wm. promoted 1st Serg't, dis. June 7, '63.
 Parkinson, J., pro. 1st Serg't, dis. Sept. 16, '64, term ex.

Corporals.

McWilliams, John S., must'd out July 29, 1864.
 Smith, Martin A., must'd out, as private July 29, 1864.
 Parkhurst, Byron, died May 10, '62, w'd six times.
 Crabtree, George, disch. Nov. 26, 1862; wounded.
 Copple, Jacob, pro. serg't, dis. Aug. 16, '64; term ex.

Privates.

Beal, Charles, dis. Aug. 16, 1864; term expired.
 Bagges, John, discharged Aug. 18, 1862; wounds.
 Baltzell, Silas, disch'd June 7, 1863.
 Browder, David L., veteran, died March 5, 1864.
 Carpenter, Wm. H., pro. cor., dis. Aug. 1, '62; w'ds.
 Copple, Wm., dis. July 20, 1862; wounds.
 Copple, David, dis. Aug. 16, 1864; term expired.
 Copple, Simson, discharged Aug. 16, 1864, promoted corporal April 20, 1863, promoted sergeant.
 Copple, John R., killed at Clinton, Miss. July 7, '64.
 Copple, Samuel, pro. cor., dis. Aug. 16, '64; term ex.
 Crabtree, Andrew J., promoted corporal, discharged Aug. 17, 1864; term expired.
 Cain, James, killed at Vicksburg July 2, 1863.
 Elifritz, George W., veteran, transferred.
 Hayes, Elijah, killed at Shiloh April 6th, 1862.
 Houston, James, died Oct. 22, 1861.
 Hartley, William A., disch'd Nov. 26, 1862; wounds.
 Hodges, Green, mustered out Oct. 1, 1864.
 Freazier, James A., mustered out Sept. 16, 1864.
 Jolliff, Elijah, veteran, promoted corporal, transferred.
 Kell, John R., discharged Nov. 26, 1862; wounds.
 Korry, James H., killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
 Kittsapper, John O., mustered out Sept. 16, 1864.
 Lincoln, William H., discharged Aug. 16, 1864.
 Myers, William C., disch'd Jan. 5, 1862; disability.
 McNeil, John E., discharged Aug. 16, 1864.
 Neeham, Charles, killed at Ft. Donelson Feb. 15, '62.
 Nichols, Henry, veteran, pro. corporal; transferred.
 Posted, John M., died Nov. 1, 1861.
 Pitts, Joel, transferred to V. R. C. Oct. 27, 1863.
 Roper, Allen, veteran, transferred.
 Roper, Jesse W., discharged Aug. 16, 1864.
 Rush, Enoch, killed at Ft. Donelson Feb. 15, 1862.
 Rush, Isaac, died Oct. 17, 1861.

Smith, Henry, veteran, transferred.
 Smith, Jacob, discharged Aug. 16, 1864.
 Swecknerd, Benjamin J., veteran, promoted corporal, sergeant and 1st sergeant; transferred.
 Shaw, John, veteran, pro. corp'l sergt.; transferred.
 Taylor, Henry, mustered out Sept. 16, 1864.
 Taylor, David, mustered out Sept. 16, 1864.
 Thurston, Frederick, killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
 Wooley, Joseph.
 Williamis, Zaddock C., discharged Feb. 14, 1862.
 Whitlow, Christopher, died Sept. 6, 1861.
 Wayman, Henry H., veteran, pro. corp'l, transferred.

Recruits.

Camron, Jas., pro. cor. and sergt. M. O. July 14, '65.
 Garber, George W., promoted corporal, transferred to 3d U. S. Colored Cavalry.
 Watkins, William R., must. out as corp'l July 14, '65.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY H.

Recruits.

Rowell, George, deserted May 10, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY I.

Recruits.

Butler, William, discharged; term expired.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY K.

Recruits.

Smith, James, deserted May 18, 1862.

12TH INFANTRY REGIMENT—3 YEARS' SERVICE.
(Men from Marion County.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Private.

Budd, Jackson, died March 4, 1862; wounds.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

A few men were in this regiment from Marion county. It was organized under the "Tenth Regiment Act," at Anna, Illinois, and mustered into state service for thirty days, by Capt. U. S. Grant, May 16, 1861, and mustered into the U. S. service May 28, 1861, by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., June 24, 1861; was ordered into Missouri, returning to Cairo, January 20th, and a few days later embarked for Fort Henry. On February 11th, in 1st Brigade, Col. R. J. Oglesby, commanding, marched toward Fort Donelson; was engaged in the three days' battle at Fort Donelson, losing 50 killed and 150 wounded. At Shiloh April 6th and 7th, was engaged, and acquitted itself nobly; loss 10 killed and 65 wounded; was in the advance upon Corinth. After the battles of Donelson and Shiloh, the regiment was consolidated, reorganized and recruited. From this time the regiment served in the department of Arkansas; mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 16, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, Ill., December 31, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Captain.

Joseph T. McCormick resigned Nov. 16, 1861.

First Lieutenant.

Wimer, Bedford, resigned Nov. 17, 1861.

Privates.

Davis, Jonathan D.
 Davis, George, discharged, Aug. 25, 1862; wounds.
 Gaissman, Jacob J., vet., m. o. Dec. 16, '65 as corp'l.
 McDermott, Mich'l, killed, Ft. Donelson, Sep. 15, '61.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY L.

Recruits.

Wager, Milo.

18TH (REORGANIZED) INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Privates.

Bell, Peter, mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
 Wisner, Samuel L., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

Privates.

Stanberry, E. L., deserted July 4, 1865.
 Whitlow, John P., must'd out Dec. 16, '65, as corp'l.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

The 22d Illinois Volunteers was organized at Belleville, Ill., May 11, 1861, and mustered into United States service for three years at Caseyville, Ill., June 25, 1861, by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A. Company G was raised in Marion county, and company A in Clinton county, and a few men from both counties were in companies C, D, G and H.

The Colonel, Henry Dougherty, and other officers from Marion and Clinton were on the staff.

Moved to Bird's Point, Mo., July 11. Nov. 7th, seven companies engaged in the battle of Belmont, three being left to guard transports. Sustained a loss of 144 killed, wounded and missing. In January, 1862, reconnaissance under Gen. Grant into Missouri. Under Gen. Paine, April 8, 1862, moved to Tiptonville, and intercepted the retreating enemy from Island No. 10, capturing 4,000 prisoners, 2 generals, and a large quantity of stores, ammunition, arms and guns. May 3d, 5th and 9th, 1862, skirmished before Farmington, and in battle of Farmington. In the siege of Corinth, and pursued the enemy two weeks in June. From this to Aug. 26, 1862, guarded Memphis and Charleston railroad, and by forced marches fell back to Nashville, arriving Sept. 11, and remained there the balance of the year.

On the 31st of December, 1862, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1863, it participated in the battle of Stone river, losing heavily—199 out of 342 men going into action. After the occupation of Murfreesboro, Tenn., the regiment camped at various points adjacent to that place, foraging and skirmishing through the winter and spring. In June, marched southward with the army of the Cumberland. Engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19th and 20th, on the extreme right of the army, under Gen. Sheridan, sustaining a loss of 135 officers

and men out of less than 300 in action. As proof of the severity of the battle the 22d lost 96 men in less than ten minutes, most of whom were down. The regiment remained in and around Chattanooga, suffering greatly for want of provisions, blankets, clothing, tents, and from exposure, etc., until Nov. 26th, when with Gen. Sheridan's division it engaged in storming Mission ridge, losing again between 30 and 40. The few able-bodied men yet remaining marched the last of November to the relief of Knoxville. Passed the greater part of that severe winter (1863-4) in the mountains of East Tennessee. January, 1864, pursued the rebel army under Gen. Longstreet, retreating at night over awful roads to Strawberry plains, and thence marched through Knoxville to Loudon, Tenn., where it remained long enough to build log-huts and occupy them some weeks; and here, March 6, 1864, received the first full rations since leaving Bridgeport, being fully six months. Marched to Cleveland, Tenn., and there remained until the scanty remnant joined the grand army of Gen. Sherman on the Atlanta campaign. It was engaged two days at Resaca, losing about 20 men killed and wounded, and participated in all the other battles and skirmishes, except Rocky Face ridge, until June 10, when all but the recruits and veterans were ordered to Springfield, Ill., for muster out, which occurred July 7, 1864. The veterans and recruits whose term of service had not expired were consolidated with the Forty-second Illinois Infantry.

MEN FROM MARION COUNTY.

Major.

Enadies Probst, resigned January 16, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Private.

Borin, Thos. J., discharged to enter regular service.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Captain.

William A. Greory, term expired July 7, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

Andrew J. Walsh, term expired July 7, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

James Stansifer, honorably discharged Feb. 27, 1864.

Sergeants.

Stewart R. Smith, must. out July 7, 1864, as private.
 Charles W. Davis, died Nov. 8, 1861; wounds.

Corporals.

Thos. D. Stevenson, must. out July 7, 1864, as sergt.
 Jacob R. Cozart, discharged Jun. 8, 1863; disability.
 Reuben J. Hoffman, must. out July 7, 1864; wounded at Chickamauga.

John W. Young, pro. sergeant, died Jan. 10, 1864; wounds received at Chickamauga.

Wagoner.

James Ryan, deserted Dec. 2, 1861.

Privates.

Albert, John, mustered out July 7, '64.
 Butcher, Marshall, died at Annapolis, Mar. 17, '63.
 Benedict, Philip, wound'd at Belmont, transf'd V. R. C.
 Burdick, Frank C., pro. 1st sergt.; dis. for promotion.

Denney, Albert H., deserted Dec. 7, '62.
 Dosh, Frank, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Foley, Thomas, mustered out July 7, '64.
 Galloup, Benjamin, deserted April 24, '62.
 Hoffman, Elder N., mustered out July 7, '64.
 Johnson, Robert H., died at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 20, '62.
 Jackson, James, discharged Feb. 20, '62; disability.
 Lampay, Moses, mustered out July 7, '64.
 Meinher, Frederick, transf. to V. R. C., Sept. 20, '63.
 McKinney, Edward, mustered out July 7, '64.
 Nerderkam, Paul, deserted October 13, '62.
 O'Morrow, James, deserted December 2, '61.
 Rapp, John, discharged March 7, 1862; disability.
 Sinerly, Abraham, discharged Apr. 4, '63; disability.
 Taylor, John, died at St. Louis, October 9, '62.
 Vught, Frederick, veteran, transferred.
 Ward, Edward, mustered out July 7, '64.
 Wholon, Mich'l, must out July 7, '64; w'n'd Stone riv'r
 Winkler, Bernhart, disch'd, Dec. 17, 1861; disability.
 Wilkins, William, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Young, James C., mustered out July 7, 1864.

Recruits.

Davis, George W., left sick on the field.
 Killon, William H., disch'd June 15, 1862; disability.
 O'Shaughnessy, Michael, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Voight, Gottlieb, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 White, Henry, discharged May 14, 1862; disability.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Captain.

Jackson, James S., honorably disch'd May 12, 1863.

First Lieutenant

Smith, Solomon, resigned April 17, 1863.

Second Lieutenants.

Jackson, Edward J., resigned Nov. 27, 1861.
 Murphy, Joseph C., resigned July 15, 1862.
 Beasley, John G., term expired July 7, 1864.

First Sergeant.

Hamilton, Arch d A., redc'd, dis'd June 18, '62; dis'b'y.

Sergeant.

Morgan, John C., killed at Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861.

Corporals.

Russell, Geo. W., 1st Serg't, d'd Jul. 9, '64; wounds.
 Mallory, Robert H., died Jan. 1, 1863; wounds.
 Hall, Clinton B., Serg't, died April 8, 1863; wounds.
 Lear, Isaiah, discharged Sept. 26, 1862; wounds.
 McElwane, Charles, deserted Dec. 2, 1861.

Musician.

Barnes, Barton W., reduced, mustered out July 7, '64.

Privates.

Brim, Jonas, discharged Oct. 28, 1862; disability.
 Britt, James R., cor'l, kil'd Chickamauga, Sep. 19, '63.
 Beley, John, vet. discha'd June 22, 1865; disability.
 Blessing, Charles, transferred to gunboat service.
 Burge, James, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
 Blankenship, Geo. W., mus'd out Jan. 6, '63; pri'r war.
 Crossan, Benjamin F., veteran, mustered out Dec. 16, 1865; com. serg't, 42d Illinois Volunteers.
 Cunningham, Samuel W., died Feb. 15, '63; wounds.
 Cunningham, Matthew R., mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Dawson, Michael, deserted April 25, 1862.
 Day, John W., vet. transferred to 1st U. S. Engineers.
 Elliott, William W., discharged May 28, 1863, for pro. assistant surgeon 51st Illinois.
 Fuller, Oscar B., mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Fuller, Leonard A., mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Fincham, Charles, deserted April 25, 1862.
 Gray, William, mustered out July 12, 1864.
 Hogan, Michael, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Hensly, John, died March 16, 1864; wounds.
 Honeycutt, James A., veteran, deserted Dec. 15, 1864.
 Hensley, Francis M., mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Houchen, William, must'd out July 7, '64; as wagoner.
 Jones, Lafayette L., mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Jones, Thomas N., disch'd Dec. 31, 1861; wounds.
 Kell, John R., Serg't, disch'd July 12, 1862; wounds.
 Kennison, John J., disch'd to enlist in 4th U. S. Cav.
 Kline, John, discharged Feb. 18, 1862; disability.

Kook, Charles, discharged Aug. 29, 1861; wounds.
 Lackey, Commodore P., transf'd to V. R. C. Sep. 6, '63.
 Myer, Joseph, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Myer, Jonas, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Morrissey, John, killed at Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, '61.
 McElwee, Hugh, disch'd April 19, 1862; disability.
 McCarthy, Francis M., died at Birds Point Nov. 7, '61.
 Pitcher, Robert P. H., dishonorably discharged.
 Phelps, Uriah, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Phillips, Milton, discharged Nov. 1, 1861; disability.
 Quinn, Daniel, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Russell, James, M. D., mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Ryan, Dennis, transferred to V. R. C. May 3, 1864.
 Strickland, Frank, disch'd Feb. 16, 1863; disability.
 Tatham, Charles, disch'd April 28, 1863; disability.
 Tate, Samuel G., discharged to enlist in 4th U. S. Cav.
 Thumb, Jacob M., deserted Sep. 1, 1862.
 Van Patten, Jacob, died Feb. 28, 1863; wounds.
 White, John E., mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Wilson, John M., mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Wimberly, Adam, disch'd Nov. 1, 1861; disability.
 Wilkinson, Joseph, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Young, Samuel, discharged Jan. 31, 1862; disability.

Recruits.

Adams, John, killed at Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861.
 Anderson, George, deserted May 24, 1862.
 Anderson, John, deserted May 24, 1862.
 Bloomer, Dennis, deserted May 24, 1862.
 Cunningham, Geo. W., disch'd Aug. 18, '63; wounds.
 Hodges, Isham E., mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Huggins, Thomas, disch'd May 29, 1863; wounds.
 Kessle, Abram, deserted April 25, 1862.
 Lassaler, Hezekiah, discharged Sep. 30, 1861; minor.
 Lype, Hiram, discharged to enlist in 4th U. S. Cav.
 Raney, Alvin S., discharged Oct. 2, 1866; disability.
 Raney, John M., detached.
 Raney, Matthew, killed at Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, '61.
 Russell, William D., discharged June 5, 1862.
 Sprouts, William, vet. mustered out June 27, 1865.
 Whalen, Patrick.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Privates.

Gaston, Matthew M., mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Goree, David A., mustered out July 7, 1864.

MEN FROM CLINTON COUNTY.

Colonel.

H. Dougherty, hon. disc. account wounds, May 7, '63.

Major.

Samuel Johnson, term expired July 7, 1864.

Adjutant

Wm. S. Ford, term expired July 7, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hospital Steward.

Wm. M. Bailey, returned to Co. A as private.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Captains.

Samuel T. Mahlhorn, term expired July 7, 1864.
 Franklin A. Smalley, captain comp. B 42d regt.

1st Lieutenant.

Wm. Roper, died Oct. 13, 1863.

Corporals.

Frank Murray, died at Nashville, Tenn. Dec. 12, '62.
 Oliver Maddox, disch. Feb. 28, 1862; disability.
 George S. Perry, deserted April 18, 1862.
 Chas. L. Smiley, died Nov. 10, 1866; wounds.
 Wm. M. Austin, sergt., died Sept. 23, '63; wounds.
 J. Blathardt, pro. sergt. and 1st sergt., M. O. July 7, 1864.
 Obed Fink, sergt., died Feb. 20, '63; wounds.
 John Garber, reduced, mustered out July 7, '64.

Musician.

Wm. Mace, disch. Feb. 22, '63; disability.

Wagoner.

James S. Parker, mustered out July 7, 1864.

Privates.

Ackerman, Casper, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Arend, Adam, deserted Sept. 1st, 1863.
 Blanton, Burrell J., must. out July 7, '64.
 Bright, Wm. T., corp., disch. to enter regular service.
 Behler, Chas., must. out July 7, '64.
 Buirhardt, Michael, transf. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, '63.
 Blackwell, John D., must. out July 7, '64.
 Brunger, Michael, " " "
 Bohnhoff, Henry, sergt., disch. Oct. 10, '63; disability.
 Bousman, Joseph, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Clayton, Thomas, deserted Jan. 18, '63.
 Claus, Anton, disch. Aug. 26, '62; disability.
 Christopher, Harman H., died at Breeze Station, Ill., July 3, '63.
 Chinnery, John, absent, sick since Feb. 12, '63.
 Coverdale, John B., died Nov. 28, '61; wounds.
 Dumbuck, John, mustered out July 26, 1864.
 Dumbuck, Frederick, " " "
 Dysle, Samuel, disch. July 2, '62; disability.
 Darneal, Thomas C., died at Cairo, Oct. 17, '61.
 Detiker, John, mustered out July 7, '64, as corp.
 Diffenour, John, must. out Feb. 17, '65; pris. of war.
 Daly, Wm. P., disch. to enter Miss. marine brigade.
 Essington, Joseph, mustered out July 7, '64.
 Epperly, Lorenzo D., " " "
 Engle, Jacob, died Jan. 22, '63; wounds.
 Florin, Peter, mustered out July 7, '64.
 Gaddis, Clark, discharged Oct. 3, 1862; disability.
 Grob, Frederick, died Jan. 23, '63; wounds.
 Hahn, Joseph, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Hacker, Robert F., disch. Nov. 3, '61; disability.
 Habler, Frederick, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Hesse, Wm. " " "
 Huss, Anshmm, deserted Aug. 6, 1863.
 Harter, Frederick, mustered out July 7, '64, as corp.
 Irwin, John M., " " "
 Jackson, Samuel, " " "
 Kirkham, George T., " " " as sergt.
 Millink, Frank, transferred to V. R. C. Oct. 29, '63.
 Maddux, Thomas J., disch. Feb. 23, '62; disability.
 Maddux, Simon W., died at Farmington, Miss., July 12, 1862.
 McDonald, Robert, killed at Chickamauga, Sep. 19, '63.
 McFarlin, died at Louisville, Ky., July 1, '63.
 Parks, John C., must. out July 7, '64.
 Proashel, Jacob, discharged Nov. 4, '61; disability.
 Pickering, Jonathan, discharged.
 Roper, John, died at Bird's Point, Jan. 30, '62.
 Rader, Louis, must. out July 7, '64.
 Robinson, John, veteran.
 Reeder, Andrew, mustered out July 7, '64.
 Suber, Aaron, deserted April 24, '62.
 Sager, John B., mustered out July 7, '64, as corp.
 Smith, Samuel, " " " as sergt.
 Smith, Lafayette, " " " as corp.
 Scenn, John, disch. April 22, '63; disability.
 Scharlie, Jacob, mustered out July 7, '64.
 Swartz, Mathias, " " "
 Schepfur, Frederick, " " "
 Sharp, A. H., prisoner of war since Sept. 16, '63.
 Sharp, Wm. P., k'd at Charleston, Mo., Aug. 19, '61.
 Sharp, Lewis, disch. Nov. 6, '61; disability.
 Sharp, Cyrus, transf. to O'Harnett's cavalry comp.
 Schlenker, Julius, deserted April 24, '62.
 Shoemaker, John, mustered out July 7, '64.
 Schramm, Ernst, deserted Nov. 25, '61.
 Tieling, Francis, deserted May 30, '62.
 Umbarger, Wm., mustered out July 7, '64.
 Vitz, George, discharged Nov. '62; disability.
 Walter, George, mustered out July 7, '64.
 Weber, John B., " " "
 Waldhaber, Gottlieb, absent, sick at muster out.
 White, Joseph, mustered out July 7, '64.

Recruits.

Carter, William, mustered out July 7, '64, as corp.
 Clay, Mark S., discharged Feb. 24, '62; disability.
 Grote, John H., transf. to Co. A, 42 Ill. Infantry.
 Gilmore, William Y., dis. to enter the regular service.
 Glasgow, John A., transf. to Co. A, 42 Ill. Infantry, must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
 Mace, A., Corp'l, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
 Roper, Benj., transf. to 42 Ill. Infantry.
 Wiltru, Harry F., transf. to V. R. C., Jan. 19, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY C.

Privates.

Brown, William, Veteran.
 Phelps, Marion, must. out July 7, 1864.
 Smith, Rufus P., died at Cairo, Sept. 27, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY D.

Recruits.

Pressgrove, Geo. W., disch'd Nov. 30, 1862; disability.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY G.

Privates.

Hampton, Silas, deserted Aug. 10, 1861.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

The 26th Regiment was mustered into the United States service, with seven companies at Camp Butler, Ill., Aug. 31, 1861. This was a gallant regiment, and during its service it fought twenty-eight hard battles, b sides innumerable skirmishes. It was mustered out July 20, 1865, and on the 28th, the regiment was paid off and disbanded. Clinton county only was represented in this regiment.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY H.

Privates.

Cox, John, wounded at Tunnel Hill, prom. Corp'l. Freeman, Jasper, veteran, must. out July 20, '65. Farmer, Asbury, died at Commerce, Mo., Mar. 3, '62. Farmer, Benjamin, dropped from roll June 7, '65; Term exp. Oct., 1864. Pratt, D. R., died at Hannibal, Mo., Jan. 18, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY C.

Veterans.

Dunn, James, deserted May 13, 1864. Dent, Wm., must. out July 20, 1865, as Corp'l. Ellegood, Benj. F., must. out July 20, 1865. Gillespie, John M., disch'd Feb. 26, 1865; disability. Huntsinger, H. P., must. out July 20, '65, as Corp'l. Willis, George P., must. out July 20, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "H."

Veteran.

Freeman, Wm. J., must. out July 20, 1865.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

There were quite a number of enlisted men in this regiment from Clinton county, parts of companies B, E, H, I and K, but none were found on the roster from Marion county. We append to the conclusion of this article the names of those in the companies above mentioned. The Thirtieth Regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Aug. 28, 1861, Col. P. B. Fouke commanding. On the 1st of September following, it was ordered to Cairo, Ill., and was assigned to Brig. Gen. John A. McClernand's brigade—Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding district of Cairo, and Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont, commanding department of Missouri, Oct. 22, started on a scout into Kentucky, near Columbus. Was engaged in the battle of Belmont, Nov. 7, where the regiment did gallant service, and captured the celebrated "Watson's New Orleans Battery." Moved from Cairo, Jan. 10, 1862, on a reconnaissance into Kentucky, and returned on the 22d.

Moved up the Tennessee river, Feb. 4th,

and on the 6th, participated in the taking of Fort Henry, in Col. Oglesby's brigade, and also engaged in the siege and taking of Fort Donelson, 13th, 14th and 15th, Feb., 1862. Arrived at Pittsburg landing, April 25th, and in Col. Logan's brigade, it took part in the siege of Corinth; June 4th and 5th, marched from Corinth to Bethel; 8th occupied Jackson, Tennessee; 13th and 14th of August, marched to Estenaula, and the 31st, to Denmark. On the 1st of September, moved toward Median station, on the M. C. R. R., and when within four miles of that place met the enemy's cavalry, 6000 strong, under Gen. Armstrong, and after four hours' hard fighting gained a brilliant victory. After hard service and marching from place to place reached Memphis, Jan. 19th, 1863. The next May was in the battle of Raymond, Miss. May 16th, was in the battle of Champion Hills, losing heavily. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg until June 23d, then moved to Black river, under Sherman, to watch Gen. Johnson. Was with Sherman in the investment of Jackson, after which it returned to Vicksburg, July 25th.

Was mustered in as a veteran organization, January 4, 1864. It was with Sherman on the Meridian campaign; March 5th, left Vicksburg on veteran furlough, arriving at Camp Butler, March 12th. April 18th, left Camp Butler for Cairo, from where it departed on the 28th, and joined the "Tennessee river expedition," under Gen. Gresham. Moved with Sherman's grand army at Ackworth. Was in battle near Atlanta, July 21, and on the 22d, was again engaged, losing heavily. Was actively engaged until the fall of Atlanta and Jonesboro. October 4, 1864, moved northward in pursuit of Hood. Returned to Atlanta, and on the 15th of November, moved forward on the "march to the sea." Engaged in the siege and capture of Savannah December 21st. Moved by water to Beaufort, Jan. 13th, and took part in the capture of Pocotaligo. On the 30th of January, marched to Goldsboro, N. C. March 25th, 1865, was engaged during the march in the capture of Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw and Fayetteville. Arrived at Raleigh on the 14th, where it remained until Johnson's surrender. Arrived at Alexandria, Va., May 19, and took part in the grand review. Mustered out of service July 17th, 1865. Arrived at camp Butler, Ill., July 20th. Received final payment and discharge July 27th, 1865.

MEN FROM CLINTON COUNTY.

Colonel.

Elias S. Dennis, prom. Brig.-Gen. Nov. 29, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

George A. Bacon, resigned Oct. 8, 1863.

Adjutant.

Julius Alvord, must. out July 17, 1865.

Quartermaster.

George C. Lockwood, resigned Sept. 4, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major.

Edward A. Young, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Commissary-Sergeant.

James Allen.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Privates.—Elijah N. Phares, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Reuben J. Phares, mustered out July 17, 1865, as sergeant; Samuel Phares, mustered out July 17, 1865; Thomas Pillion, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Thomas Reel. Veterans.—Joseph Lambert, mustered out July 17, 1865. Recruits.—John W. Seiford, died at Blair's landing, S. C., Feb., 1865; Jourdan H. Summers.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Captain.—John K. Pearson, resigned June 28, 1862. Veteran.—Enoch G. Smith, mustered out July 24, 1865, as sergeant. Recruits.—Thomas Barry, mustered out March 31, 1865. Patrick Clancy, mustered out July 17, 1865. William D. J. Oliver, mustered out July 17, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Captain.—Henry W. Strang, honorably discharged May 15, 1865. Second Lieutenants.—Wm. M. Gibson, resigned Dec. 31, 1861. Joel Harrell, resigned Sept. 17, 1864. Musician.—William L. Kraft, died at Fort Donelson, Feb. 25, 1862.

Privates.

Abernathy, Wm. C., disch'd April 8, 1862, disability. Brooks, Russell, deserted Oct. 11, 1863. Boyst, Christopher, transferred Sept. 15, 1863. Boyst, Stephen G., vet., must'd out July 17, '65, corp. Davis, James A., killed at Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861. Guatheny, William, transferred Sept. 15, 1863. Harrell, Joel, promoted. Harrell, Morgan, died at Cairo, Nov. 21, 1861. Hull, John M., discharged April 25, 1862, disability. Jones, Michael L., discharged Apr. 25, 1862, disability. Johnson, Silas, discharged Feb. 1, 1862, disability. Maddux, William A. Nicholas, Theophilus M., vet., died Nov. 20, 1864. Petrea, Newton, died at Cairo, Feb. 7, 1862. Perry, Commodore, disch'd April 29, 1862, disability. Rose, George H., died in Clinton Co., Oct. 19, 1861. Richardson, Thomas N., disch'd May 17, 1862, disab. Rose, Thomas W., disch'd May 17, 1862, disability. Richards, Joseph, vet., M. O. July 17, 1865, as corp'l. Stead, William, mustered out July 17, 1865. Smily, John, mustered out July 17, 1865. Shaw, Robert C., died May 4, 1864. Strany, Jerry C. Watts, William T., veteran, died April 23, 1864.

Recruits.

Bryant, Marion W., mustered out July 17, 1865. Gibson, Thomas J., mustered out July 17, 1865. Hickox, Walstein, died at Jackson, Tenn., Aug. 2, '62. Myers, Henry W., discharged Feb. 1, 1862, wounds. Risley, Edward. Wardsworth, John C., died Jan. 24, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

First Lieutenant.

Noah W. Reddick, mustered out October, 1864. John Clark, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

William H. Taylor, resigned, May 1, 1862. Henry Clark, mustered out November, 1864. William H. H. Finley, must'd out serg't, July 17, '64.

Sergeant.

Austin Reddick, discharged April 27, 1862, disability.

Corporals.

Abraham McNeal, died at Jackson, Tenn., Aug. 6, '62.
William A. Cole, died at Jackson, Tenn., Aug. 6, 1862.

Musician.

August Salfeld.

Wagoner.

Abraham White, discharged, April 27, 1862, disability

Privates.

Ahner, Jesse.
Clark, John, promoted 1st lieutenant.
Clark, Henry, discharged Jan., 1865; as sergeant.
Clark, James, vet., must'd out July 17, '65; as corp'l.
Curtis, Matthew, vet., discharged Feb. 17, 1865.
Heater, Jackson, vet., must'd out July 17, '65; as corp.
Kelso, Robert, discharged April 27, '62; disability.
McLauren, Ruddle, discharged April 27, '62; disability.
Nordike, Morris, vet., must'd out July 17, '65; as ser.
Oslage, Harmon, discharged Nov. 22, '61; disability.
Scott, William J., discharged Dec. 11, '63; disability.
Skelton, Joseph, vet., mustered out July 17, '65.
Stanley, Francis B., mustered out July 17, '65.
Whitlock, Rich'd C., died at Keokuk, Iowa, Nov. 11, '63.
Whitlock, J. T., died at Lagrange, Tenn., Nov. 25, '62.
Ward, Andrew, died at Keokuk, Iowa, July 19, '66.
Winfrey, Terrence B., died at home.

Recruits.

Apple, Perry, mustered out July 17, '65.
Apple, Benjamin, mustered out July 17, '65.
Cole, Albert W., mustered out July 17, '65; as corp'l.
Clark, George W., mustered out July 17, '65.
Dill, Gideon, mustered out July 17, '65 as corp.
Dursh, John, absent, sick at muster out of reg't.
Gingles, Thomas B.
Noe, Francis M., mustered out July 17, '65.
Perry, Luke L., killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64.
Roper, Franklin, mustered out July 17, '65.
Thompson, Riley, mustered out June 4, '65.
Tucker, Richard A., mustered out July 17, '65.
Watts, Amos F., mustered out July 17, '65.
Ward, William, absent sick at muster out of reg't.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Captains.

Alexander H. Johnson, resigned April 1, '62.
John L. Nichols, mustered out July 17, '65.
George T. Hudson, must'd out as 2d lieut. July 17, '65.

First Lieutenants.

George C. Lockwood, promoted Q. M.
Abraham Smith, mustered out July 17, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

John L. Dougherty, killed at battle of Belmont, Mo.
Edward Sutton, resigned Sept. 19, '63.
Harvey Outhouse, must'd out as serg't. July 17, '65.

Sergeants.

Henry Leonardt, mustered out Sept. 24, '64; term ex.
Henry Tay.

Corporals.

Philip Brown.
James Allen, promoted.
Linsey Jones, vet., disch'd June 29, '65; as ser., w'nds.
Simeon B. Forbs, discharged March 8, '62; disability.
Thomas Moore.
Samuel Hill.
Wm. H. Johnson, disch'd Nov. 6, '62; as ser., wounds.

Wagoner.

John R. Barney, deserted March 28, '62.

Privates.

Avis, Daniel, discharged April 28, '62; disability.
Adams, John, vet., mustered out July 17, '65.
Ashcraft, James.
Aldhoff, Frank, discharged July 23, '63; disability.
Borhel, George, died at Vicksburg, Aug. 7, '63.
Baily, John H., vet., mustered out July 17, '65.
Barnes, David, vet., mustered out July 17, '65.
Burson, John, vet., killed at Keosau Mt., June 27, '64.
Beatte, Alf. R., vet., absent sick at muster out of reg't.
Clarke, J. M., dishon. disch'd Sept., '64; Sent. G.C.M.
Curd, Henry.

Dougherty, Robert J., disch'd April 19, '62; disability.
Dougherty, William, disch'd April 19, '62; disability.
Driscoll, Jerry, vet., mustered out July 17, '65.
Dougherty, Thomas, died at Cairo, Oct. 25, '61.
Foley, James, died at Cairo, Feb. 8, '62.
Godar, William, vet., mustered out July 17, '65.
Helsing, Peter.
Hessen, William, discharged April 28, '62; disability.
Hendrickson, Daniel.
Hunt, John, vet., mustered out July 17, '65; as corp.
Hacker, Francis M., vet., must'd out July 17, '65; corp.
Hancamp, Fritz.
Harnitch, Wm., died at Germantown, Ill., May 15, '62.
Hudson, George T., vet., pro. 2d lieut. from 1st sergt.
Hill, Charles, veteran, must. out July 17, '65, as sergt.
Hilbers, John H.
Hamilton, John, vet., must. out July 17, '65, as corp'l.
Kendall, George, Sr.
Kendal, George, Jr., vet., dis. June 29, '65; wounds.
Kerney, Simson.
Killen, John, vet., must. out July 17, '65, as sergt.
Killen, Lemuel, died at Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, '61.
Koch, Clements.
Keper, Peter.
Links, Benjamin, veteran, mustered out July 17, '65.
Laben, Casper, discharged March 27, '62; wounds.
Leonard, William Henry, veteran, discharged June 29, as sergeant; wounds.

Leizers, Frank, transferred Sept. 15, '63.
Laturer, Calvin T., dis. April 28, '62; disability.
McGinnis, Peter, deserted April 22, '62.
Maddux, John, veteran, mustered out July 18, '65.
Martin, Charles R.
Meizger, Leo W., vet., must. out July 17, '65, as corp'l.
Mussenbruck, Joseph, died at Vicksburg, Aug. 20, '63.
Moore, Wm., died at Jackson, Tenn., June 18, '62.
Nichols, John W., vet., must. out July 17, '65, as cp'l.
Noble, Jacob, vet., died Sept. 20, '64; wounds.
Nettle, Wm., transferred Sept. 15, '63.
Outhouse, H., vet. M. O. July 17, '65, as 1st sergt.
Oran, John, veteran, mustered out July 17, '65.
Peter, Frederick, dis. April 28, '62; disability.
Pearson, John, vet., died at Marietta, Ga., Oct. 10, '64.
Rhoten, John D., vet., killed, Atlanta, July 22, '64.
Reece, David, discharged April 19, '62; disability.
Shinn, Wm., transferred Sept. 15, '63.
Sickmeir, Bernard, vet. must. out July 17, '65.
Schonefelt, Bernard, died at Monterey, May 30, '62.
Smith, John M., vet., must. out July 17, '65, as corp'l.
Sear, Wm., vet., must. out July 17, '65, as sergt.
Smiley, Gavin.
Thising, Dix.
Tobin, Philip, vet., dis. June 23, '65; disability.
Twiss, Moses N.
Wilton, Wm. F., discharged Aug. 18, '63; disability, wounds.
Wilton, Chas. W., vet. must. out July 17, '65, as sergt.
Watts, Thomas, veteran, deserted April 30, '64.
Witter, John B., died at Fort Henry, Feb. 10, '62.
Wicker, James, veteran, must. out July 17, '65.
Wide, Lewis, mustered out July 17, '65.
Waggoner, George, mustered out Nov. 28, '64.
Warnz, John, discharged Sept. 13, '62; disability.
Young, Joseph, vet., must. out July 17, '65, as corp'l.

Recruits.

Alvord, Julius, promoted Quartermaster sergeant.
Beetle, Alfred.
Bartholow, Eugene W., dis. July 8, '62; disability.
Butterbrod, John.
Brenan, John, corp'l. killed at Atlanta, July 22, '64.
Burghartz, Henry, mustered out July 17, '65.
Barkman, Barnard, mustered out July 17, '65.
Brockhaus, Henry, mustered out July 17, '65.
Budds, Benj., killed near Atlanta, July 22, '64.
Bell, Samuel B., deserted May 1, '64.
Callaghan, Richard, transferred Sept. 15, '63.
Casey, Eugene, mustered out July 17, '65.
Crocket, John, mustered out July 17, '65.
Crocker, Robert B., mustered out July 17, '65.
Cavanaugh, Daniel J., deserted Jan. 21, '64.
Dougherty, John R., mustered out July 17, '65.
Davis, Isaac N., mustered out July 17, '65.
Eakin, David D., mustered out July 17, '65.
Fisher, Samuel, veteran, mustered out July 17, '65.
Hesler, Fred. E., mustered out July 17, '65.
Harrin, Thomas J., mustered out July 17, '65.
Herbes, Theodore, mustered out July 17, '65.
Hemelmarn, Theodore, mustered out July 17, '65.
Hickman, Charles H., deserted April 18, '64.

Jones, Joseph, mustered out July 17, '65.
Karkhiff, Gerhard, mustered out July 17, '65.
Kirkham, Wm. H., died at Vicksburg, Mar. 22, '64.
Laturus, Joseph, dis. April 28, '62; disability.
Lepper, George.
Links, George, mustered out July 17, '65.
Lyman, Zemos G., mustered out July 17, '65.
Lambach, Julius, mustered out July 17, '65.
Lamphen, Henry, mustered out July 17, '65.
McCully, Wm., dis. April 19, '62; disability.
McFall, Columbus, Jr., mustered out July 17, '65.
McCullough, Wm. R., killed at Atlanta, July 22, '64.
Maddux, Alfred, killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64.
McKlusky, John, deserted Jan. 21, 1864.
Nichols, Benjamin, mustered out Aug. 25, 1865.
O'Neal, William, mustered out July 17, 1865.
Ogle, John R., mustered out July 17, 1865.
Smith, William C., mustered out July 17, 1865.
Sullivan, John, mustered out July 17, 1865.
Shahan, Daniel L., killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '65.
Shahan, William A., mustered out July 17th, 1865.
Thein, Anton, mustered out July 17, 1865.
Wubbe, Joseph, mustered out July 17, 1865.
Wilton, Henry C., killed at Atlanta, Ga., May 22, '64.
Wade, Lyman, mustered out July 17, 1865.
Zingst, Adam, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Dougherty, Nathan.
Foster, William H., discharged.
Haws, James, died at Camp Butler April 18, 1864.
Irvin, George, died at Camp Butler May 12, 1864.
Munroe, William, rejected.
Miller, Enoch.
Newcomer, Wm. H., died at Camp Butler Feb. 28, '64.
Ogle, John, died at Camp Butler March 22, 1864.
Roghier, George, deserted.
Watson, Samuel, deserted December 26, 1863.
Warnz, John, discharged May 14, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Company K., of the 31st regiment, was made up in Marion and Clinton counties, the greater number of men and officers enlisting from Marion.

The regiment was organized at Cairo, Ill., September 8th, 1861, by Col. John A. Logan, and mustered into U. S. service by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A. It was assigned to the Brigade of Brig. Gen. John A. McClelland, and November 7, 1861, engaged in the battle of Belmont. Was in reconnoissance in Kentucky, in January, 1862, suffering much from cold and exposure. February 6th, occupied Fort Henry, and on the 13th, 14th and 15th, engaged in the battle of Fort Donelson. Moved to Pittsburg Landing, participated in the siege of Corinth, after which it marched to Jackson. October 4th, sent to re-enforce Gen. Rosecrans, at Corinth, arriving too late for the battle, but was sent in pursuit of the enemy, which it followed to Ripley. During the remainder of 1862, the regiment, after marching into Mississippi, went into camp. January 1st, 1863, the regiment was in the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. J. E. Smith, commanding Brigade, Brig. Gen. John A. Logan, commanding Division, and Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson, corps. On the 15th moved on a tour through Tennessee and into Mississippi. May 1st, moved to the assistance of Gen. McClelland, at Thompson's Hill. The regiment was without rations, and had nothing to eat

the night before, but the boys were eager to go, and started with a round of cheers, marching twelve miles in three hours, meeting the enemy, repulsed their right flank, thus saving the day. On the following day, crossed Bayou Pierre, and on the 3d, came up with the enemy and defeated him again, at Ingram's Heights. Pursued the retreating enemy, skirmishing every day, until the 12th, when they made a stand at Raymond, and retreated to Jackson, where the regiment was again victorious in a severe fight. May 16th, defeated the enemy at Champion Hills, arriving at Vicksburg on the 19th, where it engaged in the siege. In the charge on Fort Hill, lost 2 officers and 8 men, killed, and 40 wounded. The flag received 153 shots, and the staff was shot in two four times. The Regiment veteranized Jan. 5th, 1864. Feb. 3d, moved on the Meridian campaign.

March 19, 1864, moved to Illinois on veteran furlough, returning to the field in May. Joined Gen. Sherman's grand army at Ackworth. Was with Sherman, after Hood, and in the "March to the sea." The regiment made several marches and did some skirmishing during the remainder of the service. Participated in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out July 19, 1865. Received final payment and discharge July 31, 1865, at Springfield, Ill. At the organization of the 31st, it numbered 1130, and received recruits to the number of 700. Killed in action, died of wounds, of disease and discharged, 1128.

Appended is a list of the battles and skirmishes in which the 31st was engaged: Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861; Fort Henry, Tenn., Feb. 6, 1862; Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1862; Siege of Corinth, May, 1862; Tusculum River, Miss., Oct., 1862; Thompson's Hill, Miss., May 1, 1863; Ingram's Heights, May 3, 1862; Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863; Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; Siege of Vicksburg, May 19, to July 4th, 1863; Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; Fort Hill, June 25th, 1863; Raid on Monroe, Aug. 1863; Raid to Meridian, Feb., 1864; Big Shanty, Georgia, June 10, 1864; Bush Mountain, June 19, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga.; Atlanta, July 21st, 22d, and 23d, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Aug. 31, 1864; Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864; Siege of Savannah, Dec. 10th to 21st, 1864; Pocotaligo, S. C., Jan. 14, 1865; Salkahatchie, Feb. 3d and 4th, 1865; Charleston, S. C., Feb. 8, 1865; Orangeburg, Feb. 12, 1865; Columbia, Feb. 17, 1865; Cheraw, March 3, 1865; Fayetteville, N. C., March 11, 1865; Bentonville, March 20th and 21st, 1865. Below is the muster roll of the men from this counties:

MEN FROM MARION COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Captain.

Somerville, Alexander S., dismissed May 8, 1862.

First Lieutenant.

Snyder, Henry T., resigned April 24, 1862.
Lewis, Henry C., mustered out July 19, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Watts, Pinkney K., resigned Aug. 8, 1863.

Sergeants.

Vanhimig, John A., killed at Belmont Nov. 7, 1861.
Carpenter, Robert L., red'd, vet. M. O., July 19, '65.
Brookes, Benjamin F., trans'd V. R. C., Oct. 27, '63.

Musician.

Beniss, John M., deserted Jan. 11, 1863.

Privates.

Barnet, William P.
Burnet, Charles R.
Boswell, John W., transferred.
Bell, Jacob R., veteran, mustered out July 19, 1865.
Blalock, Wesley.
Billings, Samuel D., promoted principal musician.
Brofield, James, mustered out May 31, 1865.
Cooney, Patrick, vet. abs't, wounded at M. O. of reg't.
Campbell, George W., died March 11, 1862.
Donohoe, Larkin, discharged Jan. 8, 1764.
Denney, William, mustered out Jan. 28, '64, term ex.
Gurick, Jacob, killed at Fort Donelson Feb. 15, 1862.
Hutchcraft, John, killed near Kenesaw, Mt., June 27, 1864.
Kisner, David, vet., must'd out July 19, '65; as serg't.
Lewis, William H.
Lewis, Henry C., veteran, promoted 1st lieutenant.
Mosby, Aaron, veteran, mustered out July 19, 1865.
Petticord, Andrew M., vet., must'd out July 19, 1865.
Patterson, Benjamin F., vet., must'd out July 19, '65.
Rector, Elijah, discharged June 30, 1862.
Sanders, Samuel E., vet., mustered out July 19, 1865.
Simon, Walter.
Teets, Edward.
Waterhouse, Thomas, missing in action July 22, 1864.

Recruits.

Branch, James H., mustered out July 19, 1865.
Kelley, James, deserted June 13, 1862.
Laffin, John, discharged April 17, 1862; disability.
Mills, James N., mustered out July 19, 1865.
Millham, Martin V., mustered out July 19, 1865.
Possey, Jubilee J., mustered out July 19, 1865.
Phelps, John, died June 30, 1865.
Skeen, Leander, transferred.
Weaver, William.
Watts, Pinkney K., promoted 2d lieutenant.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY K.

MEN FROM CLINTON COUNTY.

Corporals.

Stuart, John W., veteran, promoted captain.
Gordon, Harrison, deserted April 29, 1862.

Privates.

Dougherty, Philip, deserted Feb. 24, 1863.
Dougherty, Benjamin T., vet., deserted Feb. 11, 1864.
Dougherty, John R., disch'd Dec. 23, 1861; disability.
Dunham, George W., corporal, killed at Fort Donelson Feb. 15, 1862.
Gibson, Joseph, deserted June 13, 1862.
Lining, James C., died March 12, 1862.
Matsler, Lafayette, veteran, mustered out July 19, 1865; as corporal.
Outhouse, James M., died March 16, 1862.
Phelps, James, deserted Feb. 24, 1863.
Posey, Oliver, veteran, mustered out July 19, 1865.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY G.

MEN FROM CLINTON COUNTY.

Recruits.

Beeson, George W., mustered out Sept. 5, 1865.
Ely, Samuel C., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

This regiment was mustered into United States service in September, 1861, and served three years. Was mustered out at Vicksburg, November 24, 1865. The following were from Marion county.

Quartermaster.

Simeon Wright, resigned Aug. 22, 1864.

First-Assistant Surgeon.

Nathan W. Abbott, must. out for prom. Nov. 17, '62.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Quartermaster-Sergeant, Elmer Washburn.
Commissary Sergeants, Samuel Tilden, Luther H. Prosser, veteran, mustered out Nov. 24, 1864.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

J. B. Sanders, must. out Aug. 12, 1862.

THIRTY FOURTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

There were a few men in company I of this regiment from Marion county. The 34th, was organized at camp Butler, September 7, 1861, by Col. E. N. Kirk, and Oct. 2d, moved for the field of action. Was hotly engaged in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 7, 1862, losing Maj. Levanway, and 15 men killed and 112 wounded. From thence moved to Corinth, and was engaged on the 29th of May, losing one killed and five wounded Dec. 31, was attacked by the enemy, near Murfreesboro, and drove him back on the main line, after which the enemy's cavalry charged the line and captured many of the regiment. Loss—killed 21, wounded 93, missing 66. Also lost in another engagement, 3 killed and 96 wounded. The regiment was mustered out July 12, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., and received final payment and discharge at Chicago, July 16, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Musician.

Henry Lego, vet., mustered out July 12, '65; as corp.

Privates.

Backman, Chris., vet., must'd out July 12, '65; as corp.
Fleming, George.
French, William H., vet., mustered out July 12, '65.
Heglein, Jacob, vet., mustered out July 12, '65.
Heglin, John F., vet., mustered out July 12, '64.
Houghtailing, Henry, mustered out Sept. 12, '64.
Kuhler, Adam, vet., trans. to V. R. C., Dec. 21, '64.
Lower, Levi, mustered out Sept. 12, '64.
Robbins, George.
Saur, Peter, vet., must'd out July 12, '65; as corp'l.
Yonson, Nels, vet., must'd out July 12, '65; as corp'l.

Recruits.

Manning, Nelson W., mustered out July 12, '65.
Scott, Samuel, mustered out July 12, '65.
Wells, George W., mustered out July 12, '65.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

Was mustered into service, July, 1861, as Col. G. A. Smith's Independent Regiment. It served three years, and was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 27, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY H.
MEN FROM CLINTON COUNTY.*First-Lieutenant.*

John Phillips, term expired Sept. 27, 1864.

Privates.

Farmer, Justus R., must. out Sept. 27, 1864.

Nichols, Lemnal A., must out, Sept. 27, 1864.

Williams, Joseph, killed at Pea Ridge, Mar. 7, 1862

Ward, Benj., died at Chattanooga Nov. 17, 1863.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

The gallant old Thirty-ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, had a few men in it from Marion county. This regiment began organizing as soon as the news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached Chicago. It was not accepted, however, until after the first Bull Run disaster. The regiment assumed the name of "Yates' Phalanx," for his Excellency, Governor Yates of Illinois. It left Chicago, Oct. 13, 1861, with 800 men on the rolls. During its service was in a number of engagements, and in several instances received tokens of appreciation for gallantry displayed.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Quarter Master Sergeant.

Stewart W. Hoffman, promoted Quartermaster.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Captain.

Adolphus B. Hoffman, term expired Dec. 30, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

Stewart, W. Hoffman, Commission canceled.

William Lamb, killed in action April 2, 1865.

Sergeants.

William Abbott, disch'd Aug. 27, 1862; disability.

Barney Mulvaney, disch'd July 27, 1862; disability.

Corporals.

Babbit, George, disch'd Oct. 11, 1864; term exp.

Brown, George, discharged for disability.

Bras, John, vet., must. out Dec. 6, 1865, as Sergt.

Comson, Christopher, vet., prom. Q. M. Sergeant.

Dwight, P., vet., disch'd June 7, 1865, as 1st Sergt.; disabled.

Harrison, John, died at Point Lookout, Md., wounds.

Kane, Dennis, died at Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 1, 1861.

Lamb, William H., vet. promoted 1st Sergt.

Longham, Owen, vet. Sergt., killed Oct. 13, 1864.

Morse, Ebenezer, vet., must. out Dec. 6, 1865, as Sergt.

Nelson, James, disch'd Oct. 11, 1864; term exp.

Stout, James, vet., disch'd Oct. 18, 1864; wounds.

Stanton, Albert, vet., must. out Dec. 6, 1865.

FORTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

COL. STEPHEN G. HICKS * REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized by Stephen G. Hicks, a resident attorney of Salem, Illinois, and had in its ranks representatives from the counties of Marion, Fayette, Clay, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Franklin, Clinton and Hamilton.

On July 25th, 1861, it was accepted by order of the secretary of war, and on Aug. 5th, went into camp at Sandoval, Ill. The regiment at the time of its muster into service, Aug. 10, 1861, numbered seven hundred men. Aug. 12th, it received marching orders, and proceeded by rail to Illinoistown, and thence by river to Jefferson barracks. Aug. 30, the men were armed with Harper's ferry rifled

muskets, and Aug. 31, started to Paducah, Ky., where it was instructed in military science by Gen. C. F. Smith.

It was shortly afterwards brigaded with the 23d Indiana, 8th Missouri, and 9th Illinois, under command of Col. W. H. L. Wallace.

Early in the following November, it was sent to a point near Columbus, Ky., but almost immediately returned to Paducah, where it remained till after the surrender of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. The Fortieth was re-brigaded with the 48th Indiana, and 46th Ohio, Col. Hicks commanding the brigade and Lieut.-Colonel Boothe the regiment. March 6th, 1862, was ordered to Savannah, Tenn., and soon after established permanent camp at Pittsburg Landing. Sunday, April 6th, participated in the bloody battle of Pittsburg Landing, where nearly half the regiment were placed *hors de combat*, the brave Col. Hicks, while leading his command, receiving a severe wound through the left lung and shoulder, and Capt. Hooper, company D, being instantly killed. After bearing a gallant and conspicuous part throughout this battle, and having been highly complimented by Gen. Sherman, the 40th received marching orders June 2d, and proceeded to Corinth some four miles down the Memphis and Charleston railroad, where it camped for two days. June 7th, moved to Chavialle and thence to Lagrange, Tenn., where it rested till the 21st. Scouted during the month of July, and captured Holly Springs, Mississippi. Reached Memphis July 21, and shortly afterward went into camp at Fort Pickering, where Col. Hicks, on account of his wound, was honorably discharged, but at his own request, was a few months afterwards reinstated. The regiment remained in camp at Fort Pickering four months, and having elected officers to fill vacancies caused by the recent battle, was ordered forward in the direction of Holly Springs, where it arrived Dec. 29. Jan. 6th, moved *via* Salem and Springhill to Lagrange and Grand Junction. Jan. 9th, relieved the garrison at Davis Mills, five miles from Lagrange, and passed the winter at that place.

Lieut.-Colonel Boothe resigned and left the regiment Jan. 13th. Adjutant Roy resigned Jan. 26. Maj. Barnhill was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel, and Jan. 15, 1864, joined the regiment from detached service to which he had been assigned. April 7th, marched toward Holly Springs, and June 3d, was ordered to march in the direction of Memphis, passing through Moscow, Germantown, White Station, Helena, Council Bend, and Milliken's Bend, and arriving at the mouth of the Yazoo river June 11th. Passing up the Yazoo, it encamped at Snyder's Bluff, where

it passed a few days in fortifying that point. June 23d, the 40th marched to Oak Ridge, sixteen miles from Vicksburg, and about half as far from Big Black river. July 4th, encamped near the Big Black, and the following day encountered the enemy, who, after a brief skirmish, retreated. The regiment led the advance on Jackson, July 14, and, after entering the city, June 17, started in the direction of Vicksburg. July 25th, crossed the Big Black river at Messinger's Ford, and went into camp, remaining there till the close of summer. Sept. 28th, moved toward Vicksburg, and the next day passed through the city. Sept. 30th, embarked on steamer Diana, and arrived at Memphis Oct. 10th.

From Memphis, it hastened by remarkable marches *via* Corinth, Iuka, Florence, over the mountain, to participate in the battle of Missionary Ridge. Thence by a series of marches it moved to Scottsville, Alabama, where it arrived Dec. 24th, and established winter quarters. Having completed its three years term of service, the regiment re-enlisted Jan. 1st, 1864, its aggregate strength at that time being 443, and the re-enlistments numbering 345. The casualties of the regiment during the two years and five months' service were deaths, 261; from other causes, 196; discharged, 17; transferred to other commands, 6; missing in action and desertions, 17. After reorganization, the Fortieth took a gallant and conspicuous part in the Atlanta campaign, and the various battles that occurred during that time. It was also with Sherman in his great march to the sea, and won fresh laurels in that ever memorable campaign. After witnessing the surrender of Johnson at Raleigh, and participated in the grand review which followed at Washington, it started homeward. Arriving at Louisville, Ky., it was mustered out July 24th, 1865, and three days later received final payment and discharge, at Springfield, Illinois. During its service, this regiment took gallant part in more than a score of hard-fought battles, and every where distinguished itself as one of the noblest regiments our patriotic state furnished for the war of the rebellion. Col. Hicks, its brave commander, though suffering severely from the wound he received at Shiloh, continued in the service throughout the war, and, at its close, laden with triumphant garlands, returned to his old home and friends at Salem, where, on the 14th of December, 1869, by the wound which treason had inflicted, he passed peacefully to his final rest.

"On fame's eternal camping ground,

His silent tent is spread;

And glory guards with solemn sound,

The bivouac of the dead."

* See sketch in chapter on Bench and Bar.

MEN FROM MARION COUNTY.

Colonel.

Stephen G. Hicks, on detached ser. at M. O. of reg't.

Lieutenant Colonel.

James W. Booth, resigned Jan. 18, '63.

Surgeons.

Samuel W. Thompson, resigned June 3, '62.

William M. Elliott, resigned Feb. 22, '64.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

*Sergeant Majors.*Winans, Samuel J., kil'd at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, '63.
Stokely, Samuel B.,*Principal Musicians.*Chapman, John, disch'd Aug. 26, 1864; term ex.
Young, Isaac, vet. killed at Griswoldsville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

*Captains.*Sprouse, William T., resigned Aug. 4, 1863.
Perkins, John, mustered out July 24, 1865.*First Lieutenants.*Goodwin, Joshua, resigned May 31, 1863.
Baldwin, Benjamin E., mustered out July 24, 1865.*Second Lieutenants.*

Lynch, Wm. R., mus'd out (as serg't) July 24, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Davidson, Benjamin F.

*Sergeants.*Perkins, Robert.
Mitchell, George W.
Neal, Elias, discharged at Memphis for disability.*Corporals.*Lyons, John T., sick, furlough Nov. 1, 1863; never returned.
Wolf, Henry H., discharged Aug. 9, 1864; term ex'd.
Lynch, William, veteran, promoted.
Kenton, James M., veteran, promoted sergeant major.
Rogers, Thomas F.
Brown, James J.
See, Charles M., veteran, mustered out July 24, 1864.*Privates.*Arnold, John, veteran, discharged June 23, 1865.
Arnold, George, vet. died at Marietta, Ga., of wounds.
Anderson, Thomas S.
Alman, Lorenzo D., disch'd Aug. 9, 1864; term ex.
Barnett, William, veteran, mustered out July 24, 1865.
Clayton, John A.
Clayter, McCager.
Craig, William, veteran, mustered out July 24, 1865.
Climmer, John W., vet. mus'd out July 24, '65, as cor'l.
Dietz, Frederick, discharged December 11, 1861.
Ellison, Samuel.
Egan, William F., veteran, must'd out July 24, 1865.
French, Wesley, transferred.
Gardner, Wilson, veteran, must'd out July 24, 1865.
Gibbs, Naum W., discharged for disability.
Gill, John C., discharged Aug. 9, 1864; term expired.
Garner, Calvin, veteran, mustered out July 24, 1865.
Gibson, Elias S., transferred.
Hamilton, William T., transferred.
Henry, King D., disch'd March 23, 1863; disability.
Hickson, John R., vet. mus'd out July 24, '65 as cor'l.
Hatton, Bruce H., vet. mustered out July 24, 1865.
Haley, Francis M.
Jarrott, John F.
Jones, John L., veteran, mustered out July 24, 1865.
Johnson, Albert C.
Jones, David, veteran, mustered out July 24, 1865.
Loveless, George W.
Lock, Silas, died Sept. 16, 1861.
Lock, William C., discharged Nov. 2, 1863; disability.
Lape, Henry W.
Manion, Robert P., discharged Aug. 9, '64; term ex.
Markle, Richard, veteran, mustered out July 24, 1865.
McDaniel, James, veteran, must'd out July 24, 1865.
Mahon, Henry D., veteran, must'd out July 24, 1865.
Morris, Calvin A., veteran, must'd out July 24, 1865.
Nebins, James A., discharged Dec. 3, 1861.

Naifee, Robert G., promoted.

Osborne, Solomon, discharged Aug. 9, 1864; term ex.

Perkins, John, veteran, promoted 1st lieutenant.

Parks, Amos, vet. died in hospital, Ga., of wounds.

Prewett, David K., vet. absent sick since May 28, '65.

Powel, Joseph W., veteran.

Pearson, Charles, mustered out July 24, 1865.

Parks, Jacob.

Piesgrove, Riley.

Rogers, George W.

Reed, Samuel.

Rees, Amos.

Schafer, Jos. H., vet. mus'd out July 24, '65; as serg't.

Stokely, Samuel B., veteran, promoted.

Whitman, Conrad S., died at Camp Sherman, Miss.

September 18, 1863.

Walsh, Riley, disch'd Aug. 9, 1864; term expired.

Wolfe, Clinton, disch'd Aug. 9, 1864; term expired.

Young, Isaac, promoted.

*Recruits.*Ball, James J., discharged Dec. 25, 1864; term ex.
Chapman, Miles, died at Marietta, Ga., Aug. 12, 1864; wounds.

Doolin, John W., mustered out July 24, 1865.

Evans, Thomas, mustered out July 24, 1865.

Gardner, Joseph J., mustered out July 24, 1865.

Gardner, Charles, mustered out July 24, 1865.

Henly, Bodkin D., mustered out July 24, 1865.

Maroon, Calvin, mustered out July 24, 1865.

Trumble, Asahel O., mustered out July 24, 1865.

Williamson, Silas, mustered out July 24, 1865.

Webb, Cutbreth, mustered out July 24, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Captain.

Stewart, Samuel D., honorably disch'd Nov. 1, 1862.

Kelly, Thomas G., mus'd out (as 1st lieut.) Apr. 5, '65.

First Lieutenant.

Blessing, Henry, mustered out July 24, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Scott, Luther, mus'd out (as serg't) July 24, 1865.

*Corporals.*Parkson, John A., discharged Aug. 9, 1864; term ex.
Green, Wm. R., vet. mus'd out July 24, '65; as serg't.
Straight, George H., disch'd Aug. 9, 1864; disability.
Martin, Thomas G., veteran mustered out July 24, 1865; as sergeant.*Musicians.*

Obediah F. Evans.

*Privates.*Birge, John L., veteran, accidentally killed while on furlough.
Boughton, Chancy.
Caseloth, Henry C., disch. Aug. 9, '64; term expired.
Conkling, Amos.
Caseloth, J. B., vet., must. out July 24, '65, as corp.
Evans, Wm. T.
Fouche, Edmund, vet., killed Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, '64.
Green, John M.
Parkinson, Hugh M., disch. Aug. 9, '64; term exp.
Rines, Horlen C., veteran, transf. to V. R. C.
Rudd, Milton G.
Sexton, Theodore, veteran, mustered out July 24, '65.
Watson, James J., vet. must. out July 24, '65.*Recruits.*Burrow, John G.
Ekleman, John, vet., deserted May 12, '64.
Evert, John, vet., mustered out July 24, '65.
French, W. M., vet., " "
Gibson, Elias S., vet., transferred.
Hamilton, John, veteran.
Johnson, Thomas G.
Jarrot, Wm. C.
Mcabe, John, deserted.
Phillips, M. B., veteran, died at Lookout Mt., Oct. 11, 1864.
Smith, A. M.

RECRUITS TRANSFERRED FROM 103d ILL. INFTRY.

Cordner, Thomas J., mustered out July 24, '65.
Chapin, Ora, " "
Mendenhall, Charles C., " "
Ralston, Wm. A., " "
Ralston, James C., " "
Whitaker, John C., " "

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

2d Lieutenant.

J. W. Blackburn, mustered out as serg't, July 24, '65.

*Privates.*Beard, Wm., vet., mustered out July 24, '65.
Beard, Alfred, disch. Feb. 16, '63; disability.
Perry, W. T., veteran, deserted March 15, '65.
Perry, F. H., veteran, mustered out July 24, '65.
Tate, B. C., disch. Aug. 9, '64; term expired.
Shadden, S., disch. Aug. 9, '64, as corp.; term exp.*Recruits.*Beard, Elijah, veteran, mustered out July 24, '65.
Blackburn, John W., veteran, promoted.
Prickett, Jas. F., discharged Feb. 17, '63; disability.
Shockman, George, vet., mustered out July 14, '65.
Tate, Adolphus H., vet., must. out July 14, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Second Lieutenant.

Geo. A. Miller, mustered out (as serg't) July 24, '65.

Sergeant.

Felix G. Ross.

Musician.

Benjamin Martin.

*Privates.*Hannon, P., vet., killed Kenesaw Mt., June 27, '64.
Allen, Miles, vet., mustered out July 24, '65.
Chapman, Thomas, disch. Jan. 13, '62.
Chapman, John, promoted.
Chapman, Daniel W., disch. Aug. 27, '64; term ex.
Cain, John W.
Dillon, Wm. L., vet., mustered out July 24, '65.
Fisher, Henry, disch. Jan. 27, '64; disability.
Gibson, Josiah, vet., died at Marietta, Ga., Aug. 14, '64; wounds.
Meeks, Wm. R., vet., disch. July 2, '64; disability.
Miller, George A., promoted.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Ashley, Wm. H.
Davis, James.
Knight, Thomas L., mustered out June 3, '65.
Stanford, James K. P.
Scott, Chas.
Slook, Joseph H.
Wood, James B., mustered out July 25, '65.

MEN FROM CLINTON COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

*Privates.*Bruner, Mason.
Bright, John W.
Bright, George W., vet., absent, sick mustered out regt.
Birge, Geo. M., killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 23, '64.*Veteran.*

Watson, James J., mustered out July 24, '65.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

First Lieutenant.

John Harnni, resigned February 25, 1863.

*Privates.*Balsinger, Rudolph, veteran, transferred.
Isle, John, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Roth, Henry, veteran, transferred.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Private.

Hewson, Thomas, discharged May 29, 1862, disability.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

*Privates.*Fisher, William, veteran, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
Freeman, Andrew.
Gray, William H.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

Privates.

Gooding, Robert, transferred to Co. E, 9th Missouri Vol., Sept. 1, '61, promoted to first lieutenant, Co. E, 69th Ill. Inf., killed in action Dec. 16, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Recruits.

Seemore, George, veteran, mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

This gallant regiment had nearly a full company from Marion county—company F; and one man in company K, and Clinton county had two men in company D.

The 48th was organized at Camp Butler in September, 1861, by Isham N. Haynie. Reported at Cairo, Ill., November 11, 900 strong.

The regiment participated in many hard fought battles, and was always in the thickest of the fight. It was composed of stout, hard fighting men, and was never known to waver from a post of duty. The following are the engagements in which the 48th participated: Fort Henry, Tenn., February 7, 1862; Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 13 to 16, 1862; Shiloh, Tenn., April 6 and 7, 1862; siege of Corinth, Tenn., May, 1862; Black River, Miss., July 5, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 10 to 16, 1863; Mission Ridge, Ga., November 24 and 25, 1863; siege of Knoxville, Tenn. December 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 13 to 16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 26 to 31, 1864; New Hope Church, Ga., June 1 to 7, 1864; Kennesaw Mountains, Ga., June 10 to July 3, 1864; Sandtown, Ga., July 5 to 12, 1864; Decatur, Ga., July 19, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 22, 28, 1864; siege of Atlanta, July 28 to Aug. 26, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864; Lovejoy, Ga., Sept. 3 and 4, 1864; Fort McAllister, Ga., Dec. 13, 1864; siege of Savannah, Dec., 1864; Duck Creek, S. C. Feb. 1865; South Edisto River, Feb. 9, 1865; Columbia, S. C., Feb. 15 and 16, 1865; Bentonville N. C., March 20, 1865.

Was mustered out August 15, 1865.

Surgeon.

William Hill, resigned April 27, '62.

Chaplain.

Isaac Bundy, resigned Aug. 24, '61.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Commissary Sergeants.

Isaac Bundy, promoted.

William A. Brooks, mustered out Aug. 15, '65.

Hospital Steward.

Thomas Williams, prom. sur. 6th Tenn. cav., Oct. 4, '62.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Captain.

Milton H. Lydick, resigned Oct. 12, '64.

First Lieutenants.

Alexander L. Wellman, term expired.
John A. Barr, mustered out Aug. 15, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

John R. Daily, dismissed by court martial Oct. 16, '63.
Ben. F. Keeler, mustered out as serg't Aug. 15, '65.

Sergeants.

William Proise, died at Centralia, Ill., Nov. 24, '68.
Robert F. McNeill, died at Centralia, Ill., Apr. 18, '62.
Richard Breeze, discharged May 8, '62; disability.

Corporals.

George Terry, mustered out Nov. 9, '64.
Archibald B. Scott, discharged May 6, '62; disability.
William Richardson, discharged June 23, '64; disability.
Frederick F. Benson, vet., discharged for wounds.
William G. White, died at Chattanooga, July 28, '64.
Nathaniel A. Winks, mustered out Nov. 9, '64.
William A. Hervey, mustered out Nov. 9, '64.

Musicians.

Allin G. Ball, vet., died at Centralia, Ill., Dec. 15, '64.
August, Walters, mustered out Nov. 9, '64.

Privates.

Adams, Wm., vet., must'd out Aug. 15, '65; as serg't.
Adams, Nathan, discharged Jan. 31, '62; disability.
Adams, Thos. J., died at Savannah, Tenn., Apr. 11, '62.
Burke, T., vet., died at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 24, '64.
Bolton, Gideon, discharged Feb. 21, '62; disability.
Brookins, William A., vet., promoted com. serg't.
Barr, Aullin J., vet., promoted serg't then 1st lieutenant.
Broeze, William, discharged Jan. 11, '62; disability.
Butler, John F., vet., killed at Atlanta, Ga. July 28, '64.
Chorgel, George H., vet., disch'd June 25, '65; disability.
Dougherty, Peter, mustered out Nov. 9, '64.
Davidson, Philip, died at Cairo, Ill., Dec. 14, '61.
Evans, William, discharged Sept. 2, '62.
Fike, James M., died at Centralia, Ill., Oct. 19, '61.
Farthing, Ric'd C., vet., must'd out Aug. 15, '64; cor.
Falkner, Thomas R., vet., mustered out Aug. 15, '64.
Gray, Conados, died at Camp Butler, Ill., Nov. 25, '61.
Garish, Jacob E. R., died at Cp. Butler, Ill., Dec. 16, '61.
Henshilwood, John, vet., mustered out Aug. 15, '65.
Heart, Henry L., vet., mustered out Aug. 15, '65.
Hays, Allen H., discharged Feb. 21, '62; disability.
Hothien, Henry, mustered out Nov. 9, '64.
Keeler, Ben. F., vet., must'd out Aug. 15, '65; as ser.
Lannon, John W., vet., mustered out Aug. 15, '65.
McBride, John I., mustered out Nov. 9, '64.
McNeill, Samuel B., discharged May 8, '62.
Meredith, John C., vet., must'd out Aug. 15, '65; as ser.
Murcer, Pembroke, promoted serg't then 2d lieutenant.
Purcell, William E., promoted hospital steward.
Proise, Robert W., deserted Dec. 7, '63.
Phillips, Thomas, discharged July 22, '62; disability.
Pendergrass, Matthew, mustered out Nov. 9, '64.
Ruff, Charles, mustered out Oct. 5, '64.
Rose, Donald, mustered out Nov. 9, '64.
Sloss, James, discharged Sept. 26, '62; disability.
Shaw, James, mustered out Nov. 9, '64.
Tate, William, discharged May 8, '62.
Tucker, Thomas, vet., mustered out Aug. 15, '65.
Vishman, Henry, deserted April 24, '62.
Williamson, George, vet., died at Rome, Ga., Oct. 4, '64.
Winks, Wm. H., died at Savannah, Tenn., Mar. 31, '62.
Willey, Preston, discharged Oct. 14, '62; disability.

Recruits.

Adams, Nathan A., mustered out Aug. 15, '65; as corp.
Alexander, Willis, mustered out Aug. 15, '65.
Burge, William H., mustered out Aug. 15, '65.
Chrise, Chris. M., killed at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, '64.
Fathling, William D., mustered out Aug. 15, '65.
Grote, Adolphus, mustered out Aug. 15, '65.
Grote, Frederick, mustered out Aug. 15, '65.
Huckleberry, James, died at Rome, Ga., Oct. 11, '64.
Kirkpatrick, Charles, discharged May 18, '62.
Lewer, Nicholas, mustered out Aug. 15, '65.
Monds, James W. L., veteran.
Rimmer, John, mustered out Aug. 15, '65.
Reno, John, died at Camp Butler, April 12, '64.
Shook, Samuel, discharged May 17, '65; wounds.
Sands, John C., mustered out Aug. 15, '65; as serg't.
Sabin, William H., mustered out Aug. 15, '65.
Seibel, George, mustered out Aug. 15, '65.
Schroder, William, died at Scottsboro, Ala., April 2, '64.
Taylor, Thomas, mustered out Aug. 15, '65.
Willey, Preston, mustered out Aug. 15, '65.
Warren, Peter E., mustered out Aug. 15, '65.
Warren, James K., died at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 12, '64.
Welch, John B., deserted June 22, '65.
Wilson, Daniel J., mustered out Aug. 15, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Recruits.

Crutchfield, John, mustered out June 27, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

MEN FROM CLINTON COUNTY.

Recruits.

Bear, Benhart.

Johnson, Martenas, mustered out Dec. 31, '64.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

Of this regiment portions of companies C, D, F, G, H, I and K were from Marion county, and one unassigned recruit from Clinton. It was organized at Camp Butler December 31, 1861, by Col. Wm R. Morrison. February 3, 1862, was ordered to Cairo, Ill.; moved to Fort Henry, and was assigned to Third Brigade, McClernand's division. On the 11th moved to Fort Donelson, and on the 13th engaged the enemy, losing 14 killed, and 37 wounded. Among the wounded was Col. Morrison, commander of Brigade. Moved in the direction of Pittsburg Landing, arriving there March 21. Was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, losing 17 killed, and 99 wounded. Among the latter were Lieut. Col. Pease of Marion county, commanding regiment, and Major Bishop. Participated in the siege of Corinth, and June 14 moved to Bethel, and was assigned to Brig.-Gen. J. A. Logan's 1st division, district Jackson, Major-Gen. John A. McClernand commanding, and was subsequently assigned to the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Major-Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commander. August 21 joined Gen. F. Steele's expedition against Little Rock, Ark., and September 2, joined the main army at Brownsville, Ark., and November 10 participated in the capture of Little Rock. January 15, 1864, three fourths of the regiment re-enlisted as veteran volunteers. January 27, 1864, moved to Vicksburg, Miss., and accompanied Major-Gen. Sherman in the Meridian campaign. March 10 assigned to Red River expedition; 14th took part in the capture of Fort De Russey, La.; April 9 engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La.

June 24 ordered to Illinois for veteran furlough. The detachment of non-veterans remain, commanded by Capt. John A. Logan, participated in the battle of Tupelo, July 14 and 15, 1864. Veterans rejoined the command at Holly Springs. Arrived at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., September 30, and pursued Gen. Price, in Missouri. Moved to Nashville, Tenn., and took part in that battle December 15 and 16, and on the 24th ult., was ordered to Paducah, Ky., to muster out non-veterans, after which time the regiment did garrison duty. Mustered out September 9, 1865, and discharged at Camp Butler, Ill., September 15, 1865.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

Colonel.

Phineas Pease, term expired Jan. 9, '65.

Adjutant.

Frank J. Burrows, on detached ser. at M. O. of regt.

Surgeon.

Stephen F. Mercer, mustered out Sept. 9, '65.

First Assistant Surgeon.

James A. Black, mustered out Sept. 9, '65.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Commissary Sergeant.

William Branson, reduced to Co. K.

Hospital Steward.

Wm. E. Farrow, vet., must. out Jan. 9, '65; commissioned 2d assistant surgeon, not mustered.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

*Corporals.*Frederick Sternberg, must. out Jan. 9, '65, as private.
John Zeh, mustered out Jan. 9, '65, as private.*Recruits.*Rms, Alexander, deserted Dec. 6, '61.
Stork, Wm., mustered out Sept. 9, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

Captain.

John W. Brokaw, killed in battle of Fort Donelson.

First Lieutenant.

Emery B. Harlin, promoted assistant adjutant general staff of Gen. Palmer.

*Sergeants.*Thomas O. Hess, discharged Aug. 26, '63.
Albert Marsh, transf. to gun-boat ser. Feb. 21, '62.
Oscar W. Brokaw, veteran.*Corporals.*John Wilson, died at Cincinnati, Mar. 14, '62; wound.
Chas. O'Neill, discharged June 1, '62; disability.
Wm. S. McKinney, died of wounds Aug. 11, '62.
Matthew R. Kell, died in Andersonville prison, Mar. 7, '65; No. of grave 18.*Musicians.*Ephraim Williams, died in Andersonville prison July 13, '65; No. of grave 3254.
Marion Richardson, vet., must. out Sept. 9, '65, sergt.*Wagoner.*

Timothy Baldwin, killed at Shiloh, April 6, '62.

*Privates.*Bradshaw, James, transf. to gun-boat ser. Feb. 21, '62.
Barten, Isaac Y., vet., mustered out Sept. 9, '65.
Burggraf, John G., vet., mustered out Sept. 9, '65.
Cunning, Elwd., transf. to gun-boat ser. Feb. 26, '62.
Clemens, Wm., vet., mustered out Sept. 9, '65.
Eavin, Frederick B., must. out Jan. 9, '65, as corp'l.
Farrow, Wm. E., vet., promoted hospital steward.
Grunendike, Reuben A., transf. to V.R.C. Nov. 29, '64.
Holmes, Wm., discharged Nov. 28, '62; disability.
Higgins, Henry A., dis. Feb. 10, '63; disability.
Mitchell, Carlin L., died at Camp Butler, Jan. 16, '62.
Peters, Wm., mustered out Jan. 27, '65.
Smith, Thos. M., dis. July 22, '62; disability.
Simmons, Wesley, dis. Sept. 27, '63; disability.
Taylor, Eben, dis. Sept. 25, '62; disability.
Thomas, Jonathan J., died at St. Louis, May 16, '62.
Wiggins, Ira C., deserted April 14, '63.*Recruits.*Alexander, Samuel D., must. out Sept. 9, '65.
Alexander, James W., died at Memphis, July 10, '64.
Botter, James M., died at St. Louis, Nov. 29, '64.
Eletritz, Henry H., mustered out Sept. 9, '65.
Ellis, James W., mustered out Sept. 9, '65.
Finley, James, died at Salem, Ill., Sept. 3, '64.
Hewet, John M., mustered out Sept. 9, '65.
Langdall, Andrew, mustered out Sept. 9, '65.
McBride, James H., mustered out Sept. 9, '65.
Oyler, Charles P., discharged Feb. 6, '65, to accept captaincy in 124th U. S. Colored Infantry.Pullen, James, mustered out Sept. 9, '65.
Washburn, Edward, died at home Oct. 8, 1864.
Weldon, Charles J., dis. Sept. 13, '63; disability.
Wincks, James, mustered out Sept. 9, '65.
Williamson, Vincent P., mustered out Sept. 9, '65.
Williams, Clement M., must. out Sept. 9, '65; wound.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

*Recruits.*Crabtree, George W., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Drake, Thomas C., died at Memphis, March 29, 1865.
Holt, John C., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Leonard, Arthur C., died Jan. 9, 1863.
Meyers, Samuel, mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Shelton, John W., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Shelton, William V., mustered out, Sept. 9, 1865.
West, Jesse, mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Wadkins, Andrew, died at Memphis, July 2, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

*Recruits.*Mills, Jonathan, mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Smith, Geo. W., died at Paducah, Ky., April 24, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

*Recruits.*Branch, Jacob, mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Jahr, Julius, mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Krebs, George, died at Paducah, Ky., June 27, 1865.
Margolf, John, mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Morganstern, Daniel, mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

*Recruits.*Chaney, Jaques, died at Memphis, May 6, 1864.
Donnell, James O., mustered out July 18, 1865.
Miller, Hiram M., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

*Privates.*Hughes, Jesse, veteran, mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
McArt, Carrick, died Camp Butler, Ill., Feb. 13, '62.*Recruits.*Anderson, Clark, mustered out July 1, 1865, as corp'l.
Blanton, Burrell J., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Brookmann, Jerome, died Paducah, Ky., April 8, '65.
Coil, Henry H., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Creekmur, Edmund N., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Davenport, Elzy D., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Estes, James P., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Ellis, William E., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Foster, Eli L., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Garrison, James, mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Gosset, Stephen, mustered out, Sept. 9, 1865.
Green, Albert, died at Paducah, Ky., March 20, 1865.
Harris, Gillam, mustered out, July 1, 1865.
Keen, William T., died at Memphis, June 17, 1864.
Keen, Elvis, deserted Sept. 4, 1863.
McLain, Marshall, deserted Sept. 4, 1863.
Meador, Alfred H., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Morris, Daniel W., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Nichols, Larry L., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Nichols, Benjamin B., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Place, Rufus, mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Phillips, William J., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Short, Charles E., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Scott, Benjamin F., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Wood, Bartholomew, mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Wiggins, William J., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Wigginton, Lafayette, mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Waters, Isaac W., mustered out September 9, 1865.
Widger, James, mustered out September 9, 1865.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Ball, German O., rejected.
Conners, John.
Just Frederick, deserted Feb. 23, 1864.
Pearse, James.
Jeffrey, Chambers, died at Camp Butler, Ill., March 29, 1865. (He was from Clinton county.)

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

A part of Company "A." of this regiment enlisted from Marion county. The regiment was organized at Chicago, Dec. 24, 1861, by

Col. Gilbert W. Cumming, and was ordered to Cairo, Feb. 14, 1862. From there moved into Missouri. April 7th moved against Island No. 10, and on the following day pursued the enemy, compelling the surrender of Gen. Mackall and 4,000 prisoners. December 31, 1862, the regiment was in the thickest of the fight at Stone river, losing 57, killed, wounded and prisoners. Sept. 19, 1863, entered the battle of Chickamauga, losing 90 men out of 209 engaged. November 24, engaged at Mission Ridge, losing 30 men out of 150 engaged. Feb. 10, the regiment was mustered in as veterans. Was engaged at Rocky Face Ridge May 9, losing two men wounded; Resaca, 14, losing 21 men wounded; at Dallas, from May 25, engaged the enemy eleven days, losing one officer and 11 men wounded, and in a skirmish June 15, lost 12 men wounded. Engaged at Kenesaw Mountain, losing two officers wounded and 54 men killed and wounded. July 20, 1864, engaged at Peach Tree Creek; casualties, 5 wounded, and at the siege of Atlanta, and in the skirmish of Jonesboro, losing two wounded, and at Lovejoy, losing three wounded. At Chattanooga, 192 drafted men joined the regiment. Was attacked by the enemy at Spring Hill, Tenn., the regiment losing 12 men wounded. Nov. 30, 1864, was heavily engaged at Franklin, losing 53 killed and wounded, and 98 missing. Was in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15th and 16th, losing one man killed and five wounded. After serving its time the regiment was mustered out Sept. 25, 1865, in Texas, and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., Oct. 15th, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

*Corporals.*H. York, vet., must out Sept. 25, 1865, Sergt., absent sick.
John H. Long.*Privates.*Bates, Richard.
Bursfield, Richard.
Cornwell, Wm., vet., must. out Sept. 25, '65, as Sergt.
Douglas, Wm., vet., must. out Sept. 25, '65, as Sergt.
Gilley, Daniel, vet., must. out Sept. 25, '65.
Miller, Chas., killed at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, '64.
Reappel, George.
Reitter, Frank.
Wickersham, Samuel, disch'd April 6, 1862; disab.
Wickersham, Thomas.
York, T., vet., killed at Franklin, Tenn, Nov. 20, '64.*Recruits.*Briley, John, discharged Nov. 27, 1861.
Green, T., transferred to 13th Ill. Cav., Nov. 24, 1861.
Oakley, Moses, transf. to 13th Ill. Cav., Nov. 24, '61.
Wolven, Peter, must. out Sept. 25, 1865.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Unassigned Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Brown, Daniel, mustered out May 8, 1865.
Rush, George, mustered out May 8, 1865.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Private.

Craw, Michael, veteran.

SIXTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

The 60th regiment volunteers was organized at Camp Dubois, Anna., Ill., Feb. 17th, 1862, by Col. Silas C. Toler. There were a few men from both Marion and Clinton counties in this regiment. It was at the surrender of Island No. 10, March 14th, 1862; at the siege of Corinth in May; took part in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and at Murfreesboro, Chattanooga and Knoxville, going into winter-quarters at Rossville, December 24, 1863. February 22d, 1864, three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. Participated in the battle of Buzzard Roost, losing 42 killed and wounded. Ordered to Illinois on veteran furlough. May 22, 1864, commenced the Atlanta campaign, and engaged in the battles of Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, at the latter battle receiving compliments for its gallantry. Participated in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville in March, 1865; that of the former being as severe as any in which the regiment had been engaged. Mustered out July 31, 1865, and proceeded to Camp Butler for final payment and discharge.

MEN FROM MARION COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL CO. D.

Veterans.

Kelly, Shadrick, disch. Feb. 23, '65; disability.
Kelly, James L., died July 28, '64.

MUSTER ROLL CO. E.

Recruits.

Burke, Lawrence, kd. at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6, '64.
Hangle, Richard, missing in action, March 19, '65.
Reese, Levi or Eli, died at Chattanooga, May 27, '64.

MUSTER ROLL CO. F.

Veterans.

George, James, mustered out July 31, 1865.
Willard, James, " " "

MUSTER ROLL CO. G.

Recruits.

Fitzgerald, Davis, mustered out Ju'y 31, '65.
Gains, John H., disch. Nov. 3, '62; disability.
Parker, Mahlon C., mustered out Ju'y 31, '65.
Rector, Elijah, " " "
Rankins, Jesse, " " "

MUSTER ROLL CO. I.

Private.

Smith, George W., vet., died at Wilmington, N. C.,
March 25, 1865.

Recruits.

Bolen, Wm., mustered out July 31, '65.
Graham, Wm. H., " " "

COMPANY F.

Private.

Ginnett, Henry, disch. Sept. 26, '62; under size.

Hitour, Daniel.

Phipps, Wm.

White, George, mustered out Ju'y 31, '65.

Walton, Henry, transf. to vet. Eng. bat., Ju'y 29, '64.

Wood, Marton R., prom. capt. in 5th Tenn. mounted infantry, Jan. 31, '65.

Recruits.

Ungles, John M., mustered out Ju'y 31, '65.

MEN FROM MARION COUNTY.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Private.

Followell, Robert M., vet., mustered out Sept. 8, '54,
as corp.
Gallagher, Edward, deserted Aug. 18, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL CO. K.

Recruits.

Craig, James, mustered out Sept. 8, '65.
Avey, Charles.
Summer, Alfred M.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Canfield, David L., mustered out May 11, '65.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

There were men from Marion county in companies E, F and G, and in B and G from Clinton county, in this regiment. Their names may be found in the list following this sketch.

The 62d was organized at Camp Dubois, Anna, Ill., April 10, 1862, by Col. James M. True, and reported at Cairo, Ill., April 22, 1862; at Paducah, May 7; and at Columbus, June 7. Thence, with Col. Ditzler's Brigade, moved to Tennessee, where it was stationed on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, near Crockett station, with headquarters at Kenton. December 2, 1862, moved to Jackson, Tennessee; thence to Grand Junction and Holly Springs. At midnight, on the 13th, started for Jackson, leaving about 200 men sick and on duty at Holly Springs; reaching there, moved four miles beyond, skirmishing with the enemy. On the 20th followed Forrest 20 miles, and on the 21st returned to Jackson. December 20 Van Dorn captured Holly Springs, paroling 170 men of the Sixty-second, including the Major and three Lieutenants and destroying all the records, papers and camp equipage of the regiment. The regiment then moved in Col. M. K. Lawler's Brigade, December 31, 1862, in pursuit of Forrest, and reached the Tennessee river, opposite Clifton, January 3, 1863; and finding the enemy well posted on the opposite bank, with heavy artillery, returned to Jackson. Marched westward into Arkansas, meeting the enemy September 10, near Little Rock, driving him back, and compelling the evacuation of the place. Returned to Illinois on veteran furlough, and after the expiration of the furlough, November 25, 1864, returned to Pine Bluff. The non veterans of the regiment were ordered to Illinois for muster out. The remaining veterans and recruits

were consolidated into seven companies, and remained on duty at Pine Bluff, until July 28, 1865, when it moved by river to Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, where it served during the remainder of its term in the district of the frontier.

Was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., March 6, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

MEN FROM MARION COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL CO. E.

1st Lieutenant.

L. L. Humphries, transf. as consolidated. Prom. captain muster out, March 6, '66.

Sergeants.

Jones S. Hoover, disch. Apr. 29, '63.
Adolphus Mertius, promoted sergt.-major.

Corporals.

Wm. Moose, vet., mustered out March 6, '66.
Gersham Perkins, died Ju'y 4, 1862.
James M. Randall, vet., mustered out March 6, '66.

Private.

Allman, Thomas, disch. March 7, 1864.
Dobbs, Wm. H., vet., mustered out March 6, '66.
Halsey, Dudley, mustered out March 6, 1866.
Kinder, James, must. out March 6, '66, as sergt.
Kite, J., vet., died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 18, '64.
Miller, Chas., disch. Dec. 3, '63.
Massey, Alexander, vet., mustered out March 6, '66.
Thomas, And. J., vet., prom. 2d lieut. from 2d sergt.
Tucker, J. H., died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 30, '64.
Wallace, Silas M., mustered out Mch 6, '66, as corp.
Wilburn, R. G., vet., must. out March 6, '66.

Veteran.

Smith, J. M., mustered out March 6, '66, as sergt.

Recruits.

Allman, Errol, died at Little Rock, April 19, '64.
Garren, John, mustered out March 6, '66.
Garren, Eli, mustered out March 6, '66.
Garren, Wm., mustered out March 6, '66.
Griffith, Chas., must. out March 6, '66, as corporal.
Kinder, Wm., mustered out March 6, '66.
Leclair, Oliver, mustered out March 6, '66.
Marland, Wm., must. out March 6, '66, as corporal.
McKinney, James, mustered out March 6, '66.
Sanders, John L., dis. Jan. 31, '66; disability.
Sanders, John W., mustered out March 6, '66.
Turbiville, Francis M., mustered out March 6, '66.
Wolf, Philip, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., March 5, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Recruits.

Bundy, Robert S.
Craycroft, Columbus J.
Hobbs, David died at Pine Bluff, July 18, '64.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Captain.

James L. Gareison, resigned April 20, '64.

Sergeant.

Jas. H. Terry, reduced; in military prison, St. Louis.

Private.

Booth, Edward W., dis. Sept. 8, '62; disability.
Rice, John, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 15, '64.

MEN FROM CLINTON COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

Corporal.

Oliver A. Hall, mustered out May 2, '65, as private.
Elisha Strang, vet., must. out March 6, '66, as sergt.
Joseph Grafton, vet., must. out March 6, '66.
Harvey Hall, must. out May 2, '65, as sergeant.

Private.

Dunn, Wm., corporal, died at Pine Bluff, Dec. 13, '64.
Dunn, Thomas, vet., mustered out March 6, '66.
Gill, John, vet., mustered out March 6, '66.
Hubbard, James C., died at Memphis, Sept. 26, '63.

Hudson, Francis, vet., mustered out March 6, '66.
Hall, Oliver, vet., mustered out March 6, '66.
Powder (or Pender) Jas., mustered out May 2, '65.
Ragan, Aaron, vet., mustered out March 6, '66.
Sanders, Robt. F., vet., must. out March 6, '66, as sergt.
Smith, John W., died at Lagrange, Aug. 20, '63.
Strang, Daniel, died at Jackson, Tenn., Jan. 28, '63.
Wood, James H., vet., dishonorable dis., Aug. 5, '65.
Yates, Alfred, vet., must. out, March 6, '66, as corp'l.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Sergeant.

John Durst, mustered out May 2, '65.

Corporal.

Charles F. Turner, vet., must. out March 6, '66, sergt

Privates.

Bessen, Joseph W., veteran.
Bailey, George T., dia. May 8, '63; disability.
Clair, John, mustered out May 9, '65.
Chandler, John M., vet., mustered out March 6, '66.
Dougherty, John, deserted April 8, '62.
Ellis, Wm., absent, sick at muster out of regiment.
Harber (or Harbert) M., must. out Mar. 6, '65.
Hartick, Adam, transf. to V. R. C. July 29, '63.
Hicklin, Simeon, died at Pine Bluff, Jan. 2, '63.
Kiher, Andrew, deserted Feb. 20, '62.
Kelly, Bryan, vet., mustered out Mar. 6, '66.
Lambert, John C., vet., must. out Mar. 6, '66.
Mire, Andrew, transf. to V. R. C., October 15, '64.
McCarry, Larry, vet., deserted November 10, '64.
Norman, John, mustered out May 2, '65.
Price, William, deserted March 4, '62.
Plantinger, John, mustered out May 2, '65.
Perry, John, discharged Sept. 8, '62; disability.
Ryan, Joseph P., deserted April 8, '62.
Roth, John, transf. to V. R. C., May 15, '64.
Tally, Jarvis P., deserted June, '62.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Following this short sketch may be seen the names of the men who enlisted in this regiment from Marion county. It was organized at Centralia, Illinois, and mustered into service Aug. 25th, 1862; T. G. Allen, colonel.

Was engaged at the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8th, losing 14 killed, and 58 wounded. March 20th, 1863, the brigade of 1500 men and two pieces of artillery, while on a scout, was attacked by John Morgan and 5000 of the enemy; but they were repulsed, with heavy loss. Were attacked at Dug's Gap and Sand Mountain, on both occasions repulsed the enemy, and, at Sand Mountain, captured a battery of two guns. Loss in the regiment 2 killed, and 16 wounded. At Blunt's farm, May 2d, again defeated the enemy, and May 3d, was surrendered to a vastly superior force under General Forrest, who, contrary to stipulations, stole its blankets, watches and money. The officers were sent to Libby prison, and the men to Richmond, Va. June 23, 1863, they were exchanged and moved to St. Louis, and on the 29th, moved to Nashville, Tenn. Nov. 24th and 25th, was engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge. May 3d, 1864, commenced the Atlanta campaign, and participated in most of the battles of that expedition, capturing 150 prisoners, and lost 25 killed and 60 wounded. Dec. 15th and 16th, participated in the battle of Nashville,

and captured a three gun battery and 100 prisoners.

June 10th, 1865, was mustered out of service and proceeded to Camp Butler, Ill., for final pay and discharge. Only four of the captured officers ever returned to the regiment.

Colonel.

Bates, Erastus N., mustered out (as Lieut. Col.) June 10, 1865.

Major.

Cunningham, Jas. mus'd out (as Capt.) June 10, '65.

Quartermaster.

Gray, H'y C., mus'd out (as Q. M. Serg't) Jun 10, '65.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Q. M. Sergeant.

Gray, Henry C., mustered out June 10, 1865.

Principal Musician.

Wagar, Milo, mustered out June 10, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Privates.

Keeler, Sam'l B., d'd at Chattanooga July 8, '64, w'ds.
Redburn, Casey, died at Mumfordsville, Ky., Nov. 22, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Captain.

Zeis, Henry, promoted.

Wagoner.

Burgdoif, Andreas, captured by enemy, January 21, 1864; mustered out June 10, 1865.

Privates.

Bailey, James, tr'd to V. R. C. Sept. 1, tr'd back.
Booth, Henry, mus'd out June 10, 1865, as corporal.
Borthwick, Mathias, deserted June 9, 1863.
Bpulcher, Jan, mus'd out June 10, 1865; wounded.
Eggberry, David, mustered out June 10, 1865.
Evans, William, mustered out June 10, 1865.
Franks, James, mustered out June 10, 1865.
Hirschberg, Louis, transf'd to V. R. C. May 1, 1864.
Horn, John, killed at Dug's Gap, April 30, 1863.
Isherwood, John, deserted June 9, 1863.
Jones, Joseph, deserted June 9, 1863.
Kollatching, Joseph, deserted Sept. 4, 1862.
Muehlheims, Fred., disch'd Oct. 14, 1863; disability.
Osburg, Franz, discharged Aug. 21, 1863; disability.
Roethemeier, Wm., disch'd Mar. 29, '65, as cor'l; dis'b'y
Schaefer, Thomas, corporal, deserted June 9, 1863.
Schmidt, Carsten, died at Mumfordsville, Ky., Nov. 21, 1862.
Volk, Ferdinand, deserted Oct. 3, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Sergeant.

Christy, Robert, disch'd May 17, 1864; disability.

Corporal.

Michael, John W., must'd out June 9, '65, as private,

Privates.

Ballinger, Israel, died Nov. 15, 1832.
Cox, Matthew, discharged Nov. 14, 1863; disability.
Moyer, Daniel H., mustered out June 10, 1865.
McVey, Charles, disch'd Feb. 16, 1865; disability.
Pugh, Robert, deserted Oct. 8, 1862.
Shelton, William R., mustered out June 10, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

First Lieutenant.

McFarland, Jas. A., mus'd out (as serg't) Jun. 10, '65.

Sergeants.

Patton, Thomas A., transf'd to V. R. C. May 2, 1864.

Corporals.

Patton, James L., mustered out June 10, '65 as serg't.
Boggs, James C., died April 18, 1863.

Musician.

McFarlin, William.

Privates.

Buffington, Asa J. disch'd March 27, 1863; disability.
Davis, Thomas P., mus'd out June 10, 1865, as corp'l.
Elwood, Sanders, died Jan. 31, 1863.
Fouts, Lemon, died May 10, 1865.
Harris, Josiah, discharged Feb. 27, 1863; disability.
Kell, John T., discharged April 17, 1864; disability.
Mc'herson, John W., disch'd July 22, 1863; disab'y.
Patton, Joseph, mus'd out June 10, 1865, as corporal.
Richardson, Albert, died Nov. 18, 1862.
Sanders, Henry, discharged Nov. 7, 1862; disability.
Smith, William H. H., died April 19, 1863.
Smith, Isaac, discl'rged Feb. 5, 1863; disability.
Short, Edmon H., mustered out June 10, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Corporal.

Forbes, David, discharged Feb. 8, 1863; disability.

Privates.

Adkins, John N., deserted Oct. 1, 1862.
Adkins, Lemuel A., deserted Oct. 1, 1862.
Bridenbecker, Geo. W., disch'd M'ch 1, '64; disab'y.
Bridenbecker, Rich., disch'd Jan. 12, '63; disability.
Gray, Henry C., promoted Q. M. Sergeant.
Hubbard, Charles, deserted Nov. 13, 1862.
Lee, John, discharged Jan. 12, 1863; disability.
Logan, John, died at Chattanooga, April 20, 1865.
Shook, Joseph, transferred to V. R. C. Mar. 1, 1863.
Shell, Peter, mustered out June 12, 1865.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

The 82d Regiment, Ill's Volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler in Sept., 1862, by Col. Frederic Hecker, and was mustered in Oct., 23d, 1862. The regiment engaged in several hard-fought battles, the most severe of which was that of Gettysburg on July 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863, where it sustained a loss of 112, killed, wounded and missing. It was mustered out June 9th, 1865, at Washington, D. C., and arrived at Chicago, June 16th, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge. Below are the names found on the roster from Clinton county.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY H.

Sergeants.

Schaffner, Johann, captured July 1; released.
Huber, Carl, mustered out July 9, 1865; as private.

Private.

Anton, Halder, discharged March 3, '63; disability.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

This regiment was organized at Chicago, Ills., and mustered into U. S. service Sept. 4, 1862. It was known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment." Companies B. C. and H. had a few men from Marion county, whose names may be seen below. The first battle in which it was engaged was that of Perryville, Oct. 8th, 1862, losing 4 killed, 5 mortally wounded, and 36 wounded. Dec. 31st, 1862, to Jan. 3d, 1863, engaged in the battle of Stone River; Sept. 19th and 20th, 1863, in the battle of Chickamauga; Nov. 23d to 25th, in the battle of Mission Ridge; May, 1864, joined the Atlanta Campaign, and participated in the following principal battles and skirmishes: Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca,

Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Mud Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, and in the capture of Atlanta. Was in the Battle of Franklin and Nashville. Mustered out June 9th, 1865, and discharged at Chicago June 22d.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY B.

Corporals.

Brown, Owen, died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 2, 1863.

Privates.

Colburn, Justin, mustered out June 9, 1865.
King, John B., mustered out May 13, 1865.
Kinne, Horace B., disch'd April 29, 1863; disability.
Roe, Frank P., mustered out June 9, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY C.

Privates.

Carrigan, Thomas, discharged Jan. 29, 1863, as corporal; disability.
Lander, Andrew, discharged Sept 4, 1863; disability.
Reibner, Charles, deserted July 1, 1863.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY H.

Sergeants.

Graham, Charles W., reduced, deserted Feb. 3, 1863.

Corporals.

Braman, Webster, M. O., June 9, 1865, as 1st serg't, commissioned 2d lieu't, but not mustered.

Privates.

Arrowsmith, Albert, disch'd March 10, '65; wounds.
Burr, Newell, transferred to Eng. corps July 27, 1864.
Cunningham, Lewellyn, wounded and captured at Stone River, died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 1, '63.
Elrod, James M., mustered out June 9, 1865.
McCoy, Samuel, captured at Chickamauga.
Partlow, David, mustered out June 9, 1865.
Robertson, Samuel, corporal, wounded at Danville, Va., died Jan. 5, 1864, while prisoner of war.
Prout, Jackson, mustered out June 9, 1865.

NINETY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

This regiment was organized at Chicago, in Sept, 1862, by Col. Holden Putnam, and mustered in Oct. 13, 998 strong. During the war this regiment took an active part in several battles, and always did brave and vigorous fighting. It was mustered out of service June 23, 1865, and on the 25th, arrived at Chicago, Ill. Received final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865.

During two years and seven months' service the casualties in battle were 446, and one officer and 31 men accidentally wounded. The regiment marched 2,554 miles, traveled by water 2,296 miles, and by railroad 1,237 miles. Total 6,087 miles.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

MEN FROM CLINTON COUNTY.

Privates.

Booker, Daniel, discharged Aug. 6, 1865.
Fox, Caspar B., deserted Nov. 16, 1862.
Mahlies, John, deserted Nov. 8, 1862.
Scott, Wm. E., killed at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.
Sadler, George, mustered out June 23, 1865.

NINETY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MEN FROM MARION COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Recruits.

Kent James, transferred.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Recruits.

Lambert, Thomas W., transferred.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Private.

Reid, J. A. C., killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, '63.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Recruits.

Renfrow, Levi L., discharged May 29, 1865.

Renfrow George W., transferred.

Unassigned Recruit.

Melrose, George W.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

MEN FROM MARION COUNTY.

Corporal.

Chris. C. Estes, mustered out June 8, '65, as Sergt.

111TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised under the call of the President of June, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service at Salem, Marion county, Ill., Sept. 18, 1862. The aggregate strength of the regiment at date of muster was 886 officers and enlisted men. Companies A, D, E, F, and G, were from Marion county; company B, from Washington county; company C, from Clay county; company I, from Clinton county; company K, from Marion and Wayne counties. By special orders, number 211, dated Aug. 19, 1862, Salem was designated as the place of rendezvous.

The regiment remained at Camp Marshall, Salem, till Oct. 31st, 1862, when it numbered 930 officers and enlisted men, and on that day received orders to report to the commanding officer at Columbus, Ky. It marched to Tonti, a station on the Illinois Central R. R., and moved thence by rail to Cairo, where it reported to Br'g. Gen. Tuttle, commandant of the post. The next day it embarked on a transport for Columbus, Ky., where it reported to Brig Gen. Davis, post commandant, and went into camp on the bank of the river, to await further orders. There the regiment passed the winter drilling and doing garrison duty, and, at the suggestion of its colonel, acquired the art of foraging. Jan. 12, 1863, by order of Gen. Asboth, commanding department, Col. Martin assumed command of the post and Lieut.-Col. Black, that of the regiment. The measles broke out among the garrison, and thirty-eight men of the 111th died of this disease. March 12th, 1863, it was ordered to Fort Heiman, Tenn., via Paducah, Ky. Arrived at the fort March 13, and was assigned to garrison duty. May 28th, the regiment being under command of Maj. Mabry, Lieut.-Col. Black being on duty at Columbus, it was ordered to report to Col. Martin, then commanding post at Paducah. Reported and

went into camp at Paducah, May 29th. At Fort Heiman the regiment captured a large amount of rebel property and the boys first learned to "squib" hogs.

Remained at Paducah till Oct. 31st, when by orders of Gen. Sherman, Col. Martin was relieved from command of the post and ordered to report with the regiment to him at Florence, Alabama. The regiment lost sixteen men by disease at Paducah. Moved by boat to Eastport, Miss., and thence on foot to Gravel Springs, where the regiment was ordered to go into camp, instead of continuing the march to Florence.

Lost in skirmishes during this march, two wounded and four missing. Nov. 7th, 1863, the 111th was assigned to the second brigade, second division, sixteenth army corps, and the same day started on the march to Chattanooga. Reached Pulaski, Tenn., Nov. 12, and went into camp. Remained there till Feb. 25, 1864, when under orders it marched to Decatur Junction, Alabama, the enemy being in force at Decatur on the opposite side of the river. March 7th, moved to the mouth of Limestone Creek, six miles above Decatur, and soon afterwards took possession of the town without meeting any resistance. March 9th, Capt. Clark, of company A, rejoined the regiment from detached service, and was the same day killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol. He was a brave man, and a true patriot, and his death "cast a deep gloom over the regiment." March 16th, ordered to report to Gen. Logan at Huntsville, Alabama. March 18th, marched through that city and camped in the suburbs. March 19th, moved to Larkinsville, Alabama, and was there assigned to the first brigade, Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, commanding; second division. Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith, commanding; fifteenth corps, Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, commanding.

Remained at Larkinsville till May 1st, 1864, when the regiment started on the great Atlanta campaign. Moved via Bridgeport, Chattanooga, Rossville, Taylor's Ridge, Gordon's Springs, and Snake Creek Gap to Resaca, Georgia, participating in severe skirmishes, May 10th, 12th and 13th, losing, seven killed and eight wounded. In the battle of Resaca, May 14th, the 111th gallantly charged the rebels at Camp Creek, under such desperate circumstances as to call forth from Gen. Logan, who was watching the movements, the remark "That regiment has gone to h—l;" but it returned with a loss of seven killed and twenty-eight wounded. In this action the regiment showed great skill and bravery in driving the enemy from their position and occupying their works till reinforcements arrived.

The regiment was highly praised by the com-

manding General for its dauntless bravery in this battle. May 15 and 16 watched the movements of the rebel General Johnston, who commenced the retreat. May 17 moved forward and camped near Kingston till May 23. May 25, 26 and 27 had heavy skirmishes with the enemy, and May 28 fought the bloody battle of Dallas, losing five killed, and 15 wounded, among the latter being Lieut.-Col. Black. June 1 withdrew from Dallas, and took a position near New Hope Church. June 10 participated in a skirmish near Big Shanty, and June 24 near Kenesaw Mountain. June 27 the regiment bore a conspicuous part in the assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw Mountain. In this charge Capt. Andrews, Co. A, was killed, and buried on the field; and Capt. Walker, Co. B, was severely wounded. Other losses of the regiment were sixteen wounded, and one missing. Fell back from Kenesaw, entrenched, and remained there several days. July 4 marched eight miles, and received the glad news that Johnston was retreating, and that Logan, with the 4th division, was in Marietta.

Made easy marches in the direction of Atlanta, watching the movements of the enemy till July 11, when the regiment was within nine miles of that city, the capture of which was the object of the campaign. Engaged in cutting railroads and destroying the enemy's sources of supplies till July 20, when the 111th led the advance against Atlanta, skirmishing all day. Col. Martin was there placed in command of a brigade, and Major Mabry in command of the regiment July 22, took a gallant and conspicuous part in the battle against Atlanta, losing eighteen killed, forty wounded and eighty-five missing.

Among the killed were Capt. McGuire, Co. E, Lieut. Larimer, Co. H, and Lieut. Shull, Co. B; among the wounded, Major Mabry; and among the captured, Capts. Foster and Gray, and Lieuts. Dorris and Young. July 28, 1864, with Capt. Joliff in command, the regiment engaged the enemy at Ezra Chapel, sustaining a loss of ten wounded, and one missing. Participated in various engagements around Atlanta till September 3, when the glorious news was received, "Atlanta is ours, and fairly won."

From September 8 to October 4 remained in camp at East Point, near Atlanta. From October 4 to October 29 pursued the rebel General Hood, and November 5 camped on the Chattanooga and Atlanta R. R., remaining there till November 13. November 15 the regiment started on Sherman's great march to the sea, forming a prominent part of his grand army.

December 13 participated in the assault and capture of Fort McAllister, Col. Martin com-

manding brigade, and Major Mabry the regiment. The 111th was the first regiment to plant its colors on the works and enter the fort; loss, two killed, and fourteen wounded. Among the killed was Lieut. George W. Smith, and among the wounded were Lieut. Lewis J. Land (mortally), and Capt. John Foster (severely).

In January, 1865, commenced the campaign of the Carolinas. February 9 skirmished at South Edisto, and February 12 at North Edisto, losing one killed. March 31 skirmished at Bentonville, and March 24 marched with the army to Raleigh, and thence to Washington city. Col. Martin having been appointed Brevet Brigadier-General, was assigned May 30, 1865, to the command of Provisional Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, which consisted of the non-veterans to be mustered out. The regiment, after participating in the Grand Review, moved from Washington June 10, homeward bound, and June 27 received final pay and discharge at Camp Butler, Ill. The 111th was engaged in seven battles and nine skirmishes, losing, killed in battle, 42; wounded, 143; missing, 87; died of disease 191.

Appended is the roster of men from these two counties.

MEN FROM MARION COUNTY.

Colonel.

James S. Martin, mustered out June 7, '65.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Joseph F. Black, mustered out June 7, '65.

Adjutant.

William C. Stiles, mustered out June 7, '65.

Quartermasters.

Benjamin F. Marshall, resigned April 27, '64.

Henry Simpson, mustered out June 7, '65.

First Assistant Surgeon.

John K. Rainey, mustered out June 7, '65.

Second Assistant Surgeon.

Thomas S. Hawley, resigned June 24, '63.

Chaplain.

James B. Woolard, resigned April 14, '65.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major.

Richard Atkin, prom. 1st lieut. 2d Ala. A. D.

Quartermaster-Sergeants.

Peter A. Simmons, prom. 1st lieutenant U. S. C. T.

H. M. Canine, reduced to ranks company II.

Chas. A. Neff, mustered out June 7, '65.

Hospital Stewards.

Wm. E. Middleton, disch. Aug. 27, '63; disability.

Thomas M. Kelly, mustered out June 7, '65.

Principal Musicians.

Harriis P. Weir, absent, sick at muster out of regt.

Abraham Earnhart, mustered out June 7, '65.

MUSTER ROLL CO. A.

Captains.

Amos A. Clark, kd. March 9, '64.

Jacob V. Andrews, kd. in battle, June 27, '64.

Robert Martin, mustered out June 6, '65.

1st Lieutenants.

John K. Morton, died Oct. 3, '62.

Ezekiel Williams, mustered out June 6, '65.

2d Lieutenant.

Wm. Woods, mustered out as sergt., June 6, '65.

Sergeants.

Thomas Ray, mustered out June 6, '65.

John T. Oden, mustered out June 6, '65 as private.

A. C. Smith, mustered out June 22, '65 as private.

W. H. H. Adams, prom. 1st lieut. U. S. C. H. art., to date June 8, 1863.

Corporals.

Isaac Washburn, mustered out June 6, '65, as sergt.

Allen Straight, mustered out Ju'y 1, '65, was prisoner.

Wm. Rush, kd. at Atlanta, Ga., Ju'y 22, '64.

C. R. Newman, died in rebel prison.

John W. Ray, mustered out May 24, '65, as corp.

Wm. Walker, mustered out June 6, '65, as private.

Edwin F. Loomis, mustered out June 6, '65, as sergt.

H. H. Davenport, mustered out June 6, '65, as priv.

Musicians.

Hugh Moore, mustered out June 6, '65.

John W. Coll, died at Mound City, Ill., Jan. 25, '63.

Privates.

Allen, E. R., disch. Mch 23, '65, as corp.; disability.

Boils, M. G., mustered out June 6, '65.

Bundy, J., died at Fort Heiman, Ky., Apr. 22, '63.

Burgess, Wm., mustered out June 15, '65.

Ball, Pat., died Paducah, Ky., Ju'y 5, '63; wounds.

Concklin, Abraham, mustered out June 13, '65.

Cooper, J. E., " June 6, '65.

Carr, M. H., " " as corp.

Clay, Henry, transferred.

Doughty, J. W., mustered out Ju'y 1, '65.

Dodson, A., mustered out June 6, '65.

Duncan, Josiah, disch. Mch 18, '63.

Devlin, Wm., absent, sick at muster out of regt.

Dawson, Wm. A., mustered out June 6, '65; was pris.

Duncan, John R., " "

Evans, George, " "

Fouts, Jesse J., " "

Finn, Andrew C., " "

Fraka, Henry, " "

Forbes, G. W., deserted Oct. 31, '62.

French, A. W., mustered out June 6, '65.

Gibson, James, died at Paducah, Ky., June 23, '63.

Gibson, Levi, mustered out June 6, '65, as corp.

Goodrich, John H., " "

Gillmore, John A., " "

Hamlin, Amasa, " "

Hamilton, J. H., " "

Hicklin, John, transf. to V. R. C., Mch 24, '65.

Heaver, Jacob, mustered out June 6, '65.

Hull, Erastus, mustered out June 6, '65.

Hill, Urustus, died at Ft. Heiman, Ky., Apr. 29, '63.

Holt, Thomas J., mustered out June 6, '65.

Homes, Wm. L., mustered out June 6, '65.

Johnson, W. S., kd. Kenesaw Mt., Ga., June 23, '64.

Kline, John, mustered out June 6, '65.

King, John, discharged Jan. 9, '64; disability.

Kell, Thos. M., prom. hospital steward.

Kell, S. W., kd. in action, Feb. 12, '65; as sergt.

Morton, Hugh, mustered out June 6, '65.

Morton, A. M., " "

Morton, Thos. B., died at Rome, Ga., Ju'y 10, '64.

Morton, B. M., died Marion county, Ill., Nov. 23, '62.

Morton, W. M., mustered out June 6, '65.

Morton, J. W., " "

Myers, J. B., died at Paducah, Ky., Ju'y 22, '63.

Morrison, John, mustered out June 6, '65, as corp.

McConnaga, J. A., mustered out June 6, 1865.

Manchester, J., disch. June 16, '63, as sergt; disability.

Newman, S. A., mustered out June 6, '65.

Nave, O. J., " "

Parvis, J. B., " "

Parkinson, T. B., " "

Parkinson, B. M., " "

Parkinson, J. R., disch. Mch 28, '65; disability.

Porter, W. E., mustered out June 6, '65.

Riley, Edward, " "

Smith, J. W., transf. to V. R. C., Dec. 28, '64.

Sims, H., died at home, Feb. 5, '63.

Smith, W. C., mustered out June 6, '65.

Smith, W. B., died at Camp Butler, Ill., Apr. 11, '63.

Stormont, W. K., mustered out June 6, '65.

Snodgrass, G. W., kd. at Resaca, Ga., May 14, '64.

Walker, H. T., mustered out June 6, '65.

Ward, W. H., died at Rome, Ga., Ju'y 31, '64.

Wooters, P. J., disch. March 18, '63.

Whitman, John, mustered out June 6, 1865.

Wyatt, J. H., mustered out June 6, '65 as sergt.

Wilson, Jas, discharged for promotion, since killed in Fort Pillow massacre.
 Wood, W., must. out June 6 as 1st sergt., commiss'd 2d lieutenant, but not mustered.
 Ward, D. T., died at home, March 31, '64.
 Watson, George, disch. Mch 5, '63.

Recruits.

Church, Robert, transferred.
 Green, Thos. J., transferred; was prisoner.
 Lewis, Richard, mustered out June 6, '65.
 Muzzy, Scott G., disch. for prom., Oct. 28, '63.

MUSTER ROLL CO. D.

Captains.

John Foster, honorably disch., May 4, '65.
 Robert W. Elder, must. out as 1st lieutenant, June 6, '65.

1st Lieutenant.

W. H. Ballance, mustered out as sergt., June 6, '65.

2d Lieutenant.

G. C. Sheppard, mustered out as sergt., June 4, '65.

Sergeants.

Anderson Anglin, deserted Jan. 25, '63.
 Augustus W. O. Bryant, mustered out July 1, '65, as private; was prisoner.
 Henry B. Jones, must. out June 12, '65; was pris.

Corporals.

J. A. Arnold, sergt., absent, wounded at the muster out of regiment.
 David Headley, mustered out June 6, '61.
 Francis M. Jones, died at Moscow, Tenn., Nov. 6.
 Eli W. Jones, mustered out June 6, '65, as private.
 Jephtha Headley, died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 18, '64.
 James A. Arnold, disch. Aug. 20, '63, as sergt.
 Robert M. Lambert, died in rebel prison, Nov. 4, '64.
 James T. Jones, mustered out June 6, '65.

Wagoner.

Christopher Jones, mustered out June 6, '65.

Privates.

Alman, Henry L., discharged August, 1863.
 Arnold, John M., absent sick at muster out of reg't.
 Boring, Joseph D., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Cole, John L., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Chance, William L., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Chance, Hilary D., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Cole, Joseph A., died Fort Heiman, Ky., Apr. 20, '63.
 Cruse, Nonh, mustered out June 6, 1865, as corporal.
 Christie, James N., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Doolen, Benjamin, mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Dents, Peter M., mustered out July 16, 1865.
 Elliott, John, absent, wounded at muster out of reg't.
 French, Stephen, mustered out June 12, 1865.
 Fosters, Thomas J., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Finch, Newton, died at Columbia, Ky., April 25, 1863.
 Graves, Isaac, died at Chattanooga, June 15, 1865.
 Goldsborough, William C., mustered out June 9, 1865.
 Green, James M., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Headley, Eli, mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Holt, William, mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Holt, Hardy F., died Fort Heiman, Ky., May 11, '63.
 Himes, Isaac, mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Hensley, James M., mustered out June 12, 1865, as sergeant, was prisoner of war.
 Hensley, Alex. M., corp'l, tr. to V. R. C., Mar. 18, '65.
 Hensley, William M., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Hensley, Thomas J., died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 16, '64.
 Houston, William E., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Hamilton, Hiram, mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Howington, Andrew J., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Knight, Joseph G., absent sick at muster out of reg't.
 Knight, James, mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Lawrence, Wesley C., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Lee, David, corp'l, absent sick at muster out of reg't.
 Meador, Simon V., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Morse, Richard R., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Myers, Lewis, mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Morse, James W., died Fort Heiman, Ky., May 10, '63.
 Neavill, Stephen, d. Moscow, Ten., Nov. 24, '62, wound.
 Organ, George, mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Prewett, Vernal F., mustered out June 6, '65, was pris.
 Parsons, John O., corp'l, was pris., died Nov. 23, '64.
 Pool Abraham, mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Pool, William H., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Terdue, William, missing in action, July 22, 1864.

Parker, Abram C., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Ray, Dennis N., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Settle, John V., discharged March 11, 1865.
 Sackett, Ebenezer, died Fort Heiman, Ky., Ap. 24, '63.
 Smith, John A., died at Marietta, Ga., Oct. 7, 1864.
 Stine, Abraham, transferred.
 Shipley, David M., transferred.
 Thomas, James M., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Walton, Joel T., mustered out June 6, 1865.

Recruits.

Lee, Edward H., died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 24, '64.
 Neff, Salem, died at Dallas, Ga., May 28, '64, wounds.
 Ray, George W., transferred to V. R. C., Mar. 18, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Captains.

Joseph F. McGuire, killed in action July 22, 1864.
 Lewellen W. Castellom, M. O. (first lieutenant) June 6, '65.

First Lieutenant.

John R. Smith, must'd out (as sergeant) June 6, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

William J. Young, honorably discharged, May 15, '65.
 James J. Craig, must'd out (as sergeant) June 6, '65.

First Sergeant.

Jesse Daton, reduced to ranks and transfer'd to Co. G.

Sergeants.

John R. Smith, mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Elijah D. Rawlings, d. Jeffersonville, Ind., July 25, '64.
 James B. Eblings, mustered out May 26, 1865.

Corporals.

Francis M. Smith, mustered out June 6, 1865.
 James F. Breeze, killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
 Elvin C. Clock, died at Paducah, Ky., May 10, 1863.
 Jacob W. Fyke, mustered out June 6, 1865.
 B. N. Boswell, sergt., d. Resaca, Ga., May 22, '64, wound.
 John Riley Smith, must'd out June 6, 1865, as sergt.
 Francis M. Burns, mustered out May 26, 1865.
 Edward J. Young, mustered out June 6, 1865.

Musicians.

Isaac A. Beaver, died at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 16, '63.
 Fanning L. Beasley, mustered out June 6, 1865.

Privates.

Alderson, James M., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Alderson, John A., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Alderson, Buford M., died Aug. 4, 1864, wounds.
 Barry, John, died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 20, 1864.
 Buford, William S., absent sick at muster out of reg't.
 Beard, George, mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Brownfield, Empson, mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Beard, William H., paroled prisoner M. O. July 1, '65.
 Beard, George H., mustered out June 22, 1865.
 Beard, James M., mustered out June 22, 1865.
 Blair, Hiram, mustered out June 22, 1865.
 Bostwick, Joseph, mustered out June 22, 1865.
 Babbs, Arthur, killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
 Beard, Jacob, discharged Jan. 29, 1863, disability.
 Cockrell, Wesley, discharged Nov. 7, 1863, disability.
 Cockrell, James, mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Coleman, William T., must'd out June 6, '65, as sergt.
 Craig, Larkin T., mustered out June 6, '65, as corporal.
 Clock, James H., died at Paducah, Ky., May 13, '63.
 Craig, James, mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Chapman, James P., mustered out June 6, 1865.
 Duggett, Orin H., killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64.
 Donohoe, William, died at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 26, '63.
 Furguson, William P., died Columbus, Ky., Jan. 10, '63.
 Furguson, Powell H., corp'l, died at home Feb. 1, '63.
 Foster, Charles, mustered out June 6, '65.
 Granger, James, mustered out June 6, '65.
 Holliday, John B., killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64.
 Hardin, Henry J., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Harris, John B., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Haynie, George W., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Harris, Henry C., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Henson, William C., mustered out May 16, '65.
 Henson, Wm. B., died at Resaca, Ga., May 16, '64; wound.
 Henson, Jesse C., transferred.
 Isbell, Wm. D., discharged Jan. 25, '63; disability.
 Jones, John H., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Johnson, James G., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Jeeter, Horatio S., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Jones, Leonard B., mustered out June 6, '65.

Knight, John W., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Keel, Thomas, mustered out June 6, '65.
 Knight, Urick, killed at Dallas, Ga., May 29, '64.
 Kilts, John W., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Lose, James W., died at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 25, '63.
 Loch, William, died at Mound City, Ill., Jan. 19, '63.
 Metts, And. H., died at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 21, '63.
 Martin, Josiah, mustered out June 6, '65.
 Martin, John J., died July 23, '64; wounds.
 Myers, Elihu, mustered out June 6, '65.
 Maherry, David L., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Middleton, John B., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Morgan, And. J., died at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 28, '63.
 Neff, Charles A., promoted quartermaster-sergt.
 Prewett, James A., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Room, Francis M., mustered out June 6, '65; as corp.
 Rogers, Tilman I., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Ray, Thomas H. B., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Rawlings, N. V. D., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Smith, Robert M., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Simmons, Isham, discharged Jan. 29, '63.
 Smith, John H., deserted Feb. 21, '63.
 Torrence, William, mustered out June 6, '65.
 Vickoy, Marion D., absent sick at muster out of reg't.
 Vaughn, Williams, discharged Feb. 25, '63.
 Vandusen, Cyrus, died at Mound City, Ill., Feb. 3, '61.
 Wheeler, Jno. W., killed at Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 31, '64.
 Weaver, George W., mustered out June 6, '64.

Recruits.

Isbell, James H., M. O. July 24, '65, to date May 30, '65.
 Myers, Daniel W., mustered out June 6, '65.
 McEndree, Aaron, mustered out June 6, '65.
 Middleton, John W., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Smith, James T., died at Columbus, Ky., Nov. 30, '62.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Captains.

Abner S. Gray, discharged Jan. 13, '65.
 Wm. H. Carpenter, must'd out as 2d lieutenant June 6, '65.

First Lieutenant.

William C. Dorris, honorably discharged May 16, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

George C. Edwards, must'd out as sergt June 7, '65.

Sergeants.

James D. Gray, must'd out June 7, '65; as private.
 Andrew C. Mitchell, 1st sergeant, died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 22, '64.
 Ben. Farmert, 1st sergt., killed at Atlanta, July 22, '64.
 Jefferson Belcher, mustered out June 7, '63.

Corporals.

Benjamin Harrison, died at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 10, '63.
 George W. Griffin, must'd out June 22, '65; as priv.
 Henry Belcher, mustered out June 22, '65; as sergt.
 John N. Hawkins, mustered out June 22, '65.
 Harvey B. Nichols, mustered out June 22, '65; as priv.
 David Moore, died at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 28, '63.
 Wm. C. Williamson, absent sick at muster out of reg't.
 Wiley Carter, must'd out June 7, '65; as private.

Musicians.

Harlin P. Beach, mustered out June 7, '65; as sergt.
 John M. Johnson, died at Columbus, Ky., June 17, '63.

Wagoner.

John Carter, Jr.

Privates.

Alexander, Fenwick S., transferred.
 Altom, Jesse, mustered out June 7, '65; was prisoner.
 Atkin, Richard, promoted sergeant-major.
 Becher, William L., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Belcher, Levi, must'd out June 7, '65; was prisoner.
 Britt, Daniel, corp'l, died East Point, Ga., Sept. 30, '64.
 Bratcher, George W., died at Paducah, Ky., June 8, '63.
 Bush, John, died at Kenesaw Mt., July 1, '65.
 Carver, Benj. E., disch'd Oct. 29, '64, as sergt.; disability.
 Carter, William, mustered out June 7, '65; as corp'l.
 Chandler, John S., died Resaca, of wounds, May 16, '64.
 Chandler, Chakes C., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Dexter, William, mustered out June 7, '65.
 Edwards, George Z., must'd out June 7, '65; as sergt.
 Galtney, John, mustered out June 7, '65.
 Galtney, Alfred G., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Green, William A., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Gray, Thomas B., died at home March 1, '65.

Howell, Cyrenes M., must'd out June 7, '65; as sergt.
Hurt, Charles G., killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64.
Jackson, William, must'd out June 7, '65; as corp'l.
Kinney, Edward, mustered out June 7, '65.
Kissner, William, must'd out June 7, '65; as corp'l.
Laswell, Iren, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, '64.
Lewis, George W., died at Chattanooga, Nov. 22, '64.
Linton, Noah, died at Mound City, Ill., Feb. 13, '64.
McConnic, Augustus, mustered out June 7, '65.
McDonald, John T., transferred.

Moore, Absalom, mustered out June 7, '65.
Mulcahi, John, discharged Feb. 15, '64; wounds.
Newman, Lorenzo L., must'd out June 7, '65; was pris.
Neil, Robert, mustered out June 7, '65.
Nichols, Henry H., discharged July.
Nelson, John R., died at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 1, '63.
Pedicord, Abel E., must'd out June 7, '65; as corp'l.
Plomy, Isaac F., killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64.
Sinclair, James J., must'd out June 7, '65; as corp'l.
Slaton, James R., corp'l, died Paducah, Ky., Jan. 9, '64.
Strong, Robert, absent sick at muster out of reg't.
Taber, Thomas J., mustered out July 6, '65.
Taber, Charles W., mustered out July 6, '65.
Tune, Edward, mustered out July 6, '65.
Tune, Samuel, mustered out July 6, '65.
Waldron, Traverso M., died May 29, '63.
White, Peter, died at Pulaski, Tenn., Jan. 10, '64.
Williams, Ab'm. J., must'd out June 7, '65; as music'n.
Wickersham, Wm. R., died Paducah, Ky., Apl. 20, '64.
Wilson, Benj. M., died at Columbus, Ky., Apl. 12, '63.
Williamson, James, corporal, died at Morehead City, N. C., Feb. 1, '65.

Recruits.

Adams, John H., absent sick at muster out of reg't.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Captain.

Reuben W. Jolliff, mustered out June 6, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

John W. Stover, killed in battle, May 14, '64.

First Sergeant.

Joseph M. Post, died of wounds received at Resaca May 31, '64.

Sergeant.

Henry M. Gaylord, died at Paducah, Ky., May 16, '63.

Corporals.

Wm. Collinsworth, must. out June 6, '65, as private.
Andrew T. Stover, must. out June 6, '65, as sergt, wounded.
John A. Snider, died at Fort Heiman, Ky., May 10, '63.
Wm. Williams, absent, sick at must. out of regiment.
Wm. R. Snyder, mustered out June 6, '65.

Privates.

Alexander, Abner J., mustered out June 6, '65.
Alexander, Samuel C., died at Columbus, Feb. 7, '63.
Ahlborn, Louis, discharged.
Agnew, Paulinus F., mustered out June 6, '65.
Burton, Gibson, corp'l, died at Big Shanty, Ga., June 24, '64; wounds.
Burnett, Geo. W., died at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 28, '63.
Billingsley, Samuel W., deserted Oct. 19, '62.
Brown, Joseph, killed at Konesaw Mt., June 24, '61.
Castleberry, Jasper N., dis. Jan. 4, '65; disability.
Courtney, James H., died at Lawton, Ga., Oct. 25, '64, while a prisoner of war.
Finn, John R., mustered out June 6, '65.
Haskins, Washington I., must. out June 6, '65, corp'l.
Hawkins, Wm., mustered out June 6, '65, as corporal.
Isbell, James H., transferred.
Myers, Daniel W., transferred.
McEndree, Aaron, transferred.
McEndree, David, transferred.
Middleton, John W., transferred.
Nelson, John R., transferred.
Schade, John, mustered out June 6, '65.
Shook, John C., died at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 24, '63.
Topping, Joseph, mustered out June 6, '65.
Topping, James Q., mustered out June 6, '65.
Taylor, Jas. H., died at Mound City, Ill., Jan. 18, '63.
Wallace, John J., died at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 11, '64.
Wilburn, Granville, died at Resaca, May 24, '64, w'nd.
Yardel, John A., mustered out, June 19, '65.

Recruits.

Dayton Jesse, discharged Dec. 11, '64.
Glassford, M. P., transferred.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "H."

Captain.

George E. Castle, must. out June 6, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Andrew J. Larimer, killed in battle July 22, 1864.

Robert M. Lovell, must. out June 6, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

James L. Gibson, must. out (as Sergt.) June 6, 1865.

Sergeants.

George A. Jennings, must. out June 6, 1865.

William H. Harrison, disch. as private, Feb. 7, 1864 for promotion 110 U. S. Col'd Troops.

John H. Craig, disch. April 4, 1864, for promotion in 111 U. S. Col'd Troops.

Corporals.

James L. Rogers, mustered out June 6, 1865.

Henry C. Farson, must. out June 6, 1865, as Sergt.

David F. Kell, disch'd Jan. 28, 1865, as Sergt; w'nds.

James E. Castle, must. out June 6, 1865.

Wilson S. Larimer, must. out June 6, 1865.

William Southward, must. out June 6, 1865.

John Lewis, disch'd Jan. 10, 1863; disability.

Musicians.

John J. Piles, must. out July 13, 1865.

Richard Thatcher, must. out June 6, 1865.

Wagoner.

Samuel S. Clater, must. out June 6, 1865.

Privates.

Adams, J. H., died at Huntsville, Ala. June 12, 1864.

Bosworth, H. F., killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

Bryant, D. C., died at Ft. Heiman, Ky., April 29, '63.

Bloys, John J., must. out June 6, 1865.

Blackburn, George W., must. out June 6, 1865.

Brown, Benjamin, deserted Dec. 30, 1862.

Bryan, Alfred R., must. out July 1, 1865; was pris.

Bibb, John T., must. out June 6, 1865.

Baker, Charles E., disch'd May 25, 1864; Com. 2d, Lieut. U. S. H. A. Col. Troops.

Brown, James J., must. out June 6, 1865.

Chandler, James S., must. out June 6, 1865.

Cantine, Henry K., disch'd April 19, 1865.

Clater, James B., must. out June 6, 1865.

Daggatt, Lewis, died at Paducah, Ky., Oct. 13, 1863.

Day, William T., died in Andersonville pris. Aug. 27, 1864; wounds. No. of grave, 7013.

Daggatt, Lyman, died in rebel prison, Oct. 7, 1864.

Evans, James, must. out June 6, 1865.

Erwin, Jonas, killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Foster, James, must. out June 6, 1865.

Foster, Robert, transferred.

Getty, Albert, died at Columbus, Ky., Feb. 1, 1863.

Hays, William J., must. out June 6, 1865.

Hays, Quintillian II, must. out June 6, 1865.

Hays, Mancel W., must. out June 6, 1865.

Hoskins, Geo. W., died at Paducah, Ky., June 5, '63.

Ingram, Thomas M., must. out June 6, 1865.

Jordan, J., absent, wounded at must. out of Reg't.

Johnson, Isaac, must. out June 6, 1865.

Jimerson, Joseph W., must. out June 6, 1865.

Knight, J. G., died at Ft. Heiman, Ky., April 13, '63.

Kell, Hugh M., died at Chattanooga, Nov. 15, 1864.

Knight, James, must. out June 6, 1865.

Luttrell, Washington J., must. out June 6, 1865.

Luttrell, Thomas G., must. out June 6, 1865.

Lovell, Daniel R., must. out June 6, 1865.

Lovell, Samuel W., must. out June 6, 1865.

Lewis, Thomas E., must. out June 6, 1865.

Leewright, Willis S., must. out June 6, 1865.

Moore, Henry, prom. 2d Lieut. 2d Ala. Vol. A. D., June 23, 1864.

McMurray, John, must. out July 1, 1865, was pris.

Myers, John, must. out July 1, 1865; was pris.

Puleston, Samuel, must. out July 1, 1865, was pris.

Piles, Josiah, must. out July 1, 1865.

Porter, W. W., died at Resaca, Ga., May 20, '64, w'nds.

Patterson John B., disch'd for disability.

Parrill, Absalom, must. out June 6, 1865.

Phillips, McDonald, must. out June 6, 1865.

Rush, Samuel, died at home, Nov. 6, 1864.

Rush, John, must. out June 6, 1865.

Southward, Isaac, must. out June 6, 1865.

Southward, Thomas, must. out June 6, 1865.

Simonson, Peter A., promoted Q. M. Sergt.

Taylor, John R., disch. Feb. 17, '63; disability.

Toland, Wm. B. K., died at Rome, Ga., Sept. 15, '64.

Van Deusen, Ira, died Anderson v. pris., Nov. 27, '64.

Wise, John, died at Fort Heiman, Ky., May, '63.

Watson, J. H., corp, wounded, abs. muster out regt.

Watson, F. F., disch. Feb. 17, '63; disability.

Watson, W., mustered out June 6, '65, as corporal.

Wilson H. M., " " " "

Webb, John, " " " "

Wilson, T., " " " "

White, S. E., " " " "

Wilson, C. S., " " " as corp.

Recruits.

Blackburn, A. E., transferred.

Clayton, John A., transferred.

Dillon, Isaiah T., transferred.

Tucker, David L., transferred.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

2d Lieutenant.

David Nichols, mustered out June 7, '65.

Corporals.

Jacob R. Phillips, mustered out June 7, '65, as sergt.

Joseph C. Wilton, mustered out July 27, '65.

Privates.

Allen, H. A., died Fort Heiman, Ky., May 18, '63.

Bassett, Harvey F., mustered out June 7, '65.

Boatwright, I. T., died Columbus, Ky., Feb. 12, '63.

Corzine, T. M., died at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 20, '63.

Clemens, J., died at Marietta, Ga., Aug. 18, '64; wds.

Gaultney, Squire, absent, sick at muster out of regt.

Hensley, Newton, died Columbus, Ky., Mch 29, '63.

Moon, James W., mustered out June 7, '65.

Quick, John G., " " " "

Sloat, George, " " " "

Smith, Nathan, mustered out May 30, '65.

Wickenhouse, J., mustered out June 7, '65.

Recruits.

Alexander, Fenwick J., mustered out June 7, '65.

McDonald, John, " " " "

MUSTER ROLL CO. K.

Captain.

Joseph Schultz, mustered out June 7, '65.

1st Lieutenant.

Isaac H. Berry, mustered out June 7, '65.

2d Lieutenant.

Frederic Siple, mustered out as sergeant, June 7, '65.

1st Sergeant.

M. C. Rogers, died at Fort Heiman, Ky., May 5, '63.

Sergeants

Frederic Siple, mustered out June 7, '65.

John B. Brasil, deserted December 6, '62.

John M. Chetwood, mustered out May 5, '65.

E. O. Warner, died Aug 13, '64; wounds.

Corporals.

H. H. Spitter, serg., died Colum., Ky., Feb. 17, '63.

W. S. Wilkins, died at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 21, '63.

Richard S. Hults, disch. Jan. 26, '63; disability.

Chas. S. Wilkins, mustered out June 7, '65.

John W. Alexander, " " " as sergt.

John Guilkey, " " " "

John F. Michael, " " " "

Musician.

J. W. Spain, mustered out June 7, '65.

Privates.

Alexander, W. S., mustered out June 7, '65.

Allen, W. H., mustered out June 22, '65, as corp.

Albert, Henry, mustered out June 6, '65.

Albert, Reuben, " " " "

Alman, Marion, " " " "

Burrows, John H., disch. for prom., July 8, '64.

Beasley, Z., mustered out June 7, '65, as sergt.

Bryant, Josiah, " " " "

Bryant, W. M., absent, sick at muster out of regt.

Chitwood, H. M., deserted Jan. 27, '63.

Craig, Joseph, died at Paducah, Ky., July 9, '63.

Davenport, J. R., mustered out June 7, '65.

Daniels, George E., " " " "

Fainheart, A., prom. principal musician.

Fraser, T. J., deserted Feb. 5, '63.

Gillman, Temple, mustered out June 7, '65.

Hults, A., died Larkinsville, Ala., Apr. 11, '64.
 Harney, Abner C., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Harratt, C., kd. at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64.
 Hite, Andrew, deserted Jan. 27, '63.
 Hadden, Chas., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Justice, Joseph M., was prisoner, died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 18, '64.
 Kalcher, Michael, mustered out June 7, '65.
 Kagy, W. S., " " "
 Luttrell, H. J., kd. at Atlanta, Ga., Ju'y 22, '64.
 McCartan, W., kd. Ft. McAllister, Ga., Dec. 13, '64.
 Martin, Isaac P., mustered out June 8, '65.
 Martin, John, " " "
 McCartney, A. G., corp., died on or about Feb. 17, '65, while prisoner of war.
 Meek, J. D., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Malcolm, D. O., died Cleveland, Tenn., Feb. 2, '65.
 Morgan, J. A., died Columbus, Ky., Jan. 28, '65.
 McCollom, J., died Columbus, Ky., Feb. 23, '63.
 Morris, A. G., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Purks, Jeremiah, " " "
 Riley, A. L., " " "
 Stonecypher, E., deserted December 5, '62.
 Singleton, W. D., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Schansfelt, W. H., pris. of war, died at Lawton, Ga., Oct. 24, '64.
 Stribbling, B. S., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Stonecypher, Wilburn, deserted Dec. 5, '62.
 Schultz, John R., died June 3, '64; wounds.
 Schultz, David, mustered out June 2, '65.
 Wilkins, H. C. B., " " "
 Wilkins, J. H., died at Columbus, Ky., June 12, '63.
 White, J. N., discharged for prom., Apr. 18, '64.

Recruits.

Coffman, J. H., died Aug. 23, '64; wounds.
 Clark, Jeremiah, rejected.
 Mulveny, Christopher, transferred.
 Webster, Byron E., transferred.
 Wilkins, Alexander, transferred.

MEN FROM CLINTON COUNTY.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major.

Edward Gorman, prom. 1st lieut. company F; not mustered. Mustered out June 7, '65.

Commissary Sergeant.

George Miller, mustered out June 7, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

2d Lieutenant.

Samuel A. Jolliff, must. out as 1st sergt., June 6, '65.

Sergeants.

James W. Orvis, mustered June 6, '65.
 J. Alexander, pvt., died Fort Heiman, May 5, '63.

Corporals.

C. J. Bross, died Paducah, Ky., May 1, '63.
 John Myers, died at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 11, '63.

Privates.

Bennett, Mason, died at Kenesaw Mt., June 25, '64; wounds.
 Birge, G. W., mustered out June 12, '65.
 Baldwin, Franklin, mustered out June 6, '65, as corp.
 Bird, James, " " "
 Collingsworth, John W., " " "
 Collingsworth, Wm., Jr., " " "
 Dane, Jasper P., died at Centralia, Nov. 17, '64.
 Glassford, Silas S., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Hunt, S. F., died at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 13, '65.
 Haddock, Daniel W., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Hawkins, J., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Irwin, J. M., corp., died at Baltimore, April 6, '65.
 Laturgeon, C. J., mustered out June 6, '65.
 Morefield, J. J., mustered out June 6, '65, as sergt.; was prisoner.
 McNamee, Wilson, mustered out June 6, '65.
 Moline, Florida, discharged May 3, '65; disability.
 Mitchell, S. S., discharged Feb. 19, '63; disability.
 Skipper, Alonzo, died at Columbus, Ky., Feb. 5, '63.
 Stacy, J. F., mustered out June 6, '65; as sergeant.
 Shunn, G. W., " " "
 Woods, Green, " " "
 Willard, De W. C., " " "

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Corporal.

John E. Miller, died at Fort Heiman, April 29, '63.

Privates.

McKee, Robt. M., must. out June 6, '65, as corporal.
 Patrick, M. C., died at Marietta, Aug. '64; wounds.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Captain.

Alfred J. Nichols, mustered out June 7, '65.

First Lieutenants.

John L. Souter, resigned Jan. 19, '63.
 Franklin W. Kirkham, mustered out June 7, '65.

Sergeants.

John Foster, must. out July 22, '65, as sergeant.
 Richard Watts, mustered out June 7, '65.
 George Miller, promoted.

Corporals.

John Nichols, dis. May 22, '65, as sergt.; wounds.
 Wm. Johnson, died at Paducah, Ky., June 15, '63.
 Shadrack Hartman, must. out July 1, '65; was prisoner.
 Jonathan M. Allison, mustered out June 7, '65.

Musician.

Wm. H. Maddux, mustered out June 6, '65.

Privates.

Albert, Wm., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Ackerman, Michael, mustered out June 7, '65.
 Barton, Samuel N., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Boyd, Charles S., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Crocker, Seth, mustered out June 7, '65.
 Clark, Thos., died at Mound City, Ill., March 16, '65.
 Cole, Leonard, mustered out June 7, '65.
 Claburgh, John H., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Cole, John, mustered out June 7, '65.
 Crane, Smith, mustered out June 7, '65.
 Danner, Samuel, died at Resaca, June 7, '64; wounds.
 Delay, Jeremiah, mustered out June 7, '65.
 Davison, George L., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Ducomb, Wilson M., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Davis, George A., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Delay, Peisley, killed at Resaca, May 14, '61.
 Edwards, Thomas, mustered out June 7, '65.
 Essington, Hugh, mustered out June 7, '65.
 French, Joseph, mustered out June 7, '65.
 French, Kendrick, mustered out June 7, '65.
 Ganes, Martin W., died at Columbus, Feb. 10, '62.
 Heather, Albert, died at Resaca, May 19, '61; wounds.
 Hull, Wm. N., discharged May 17, '65; wounds.
 Hood, Wm., died at Nashville June 7, '64; wounds.
 Hood, Simeon W., died at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 29, '63.
 Hoone, Abraham, mustered out June 7, '65.
 Henick, James S., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Hancock, F. M., died at Paducah, Ky., May 18, '63.
 Isenburgh, Wm. H., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Johnson, Henry, died at Marietta, Ga., July 11, '64.
 Jones, James W., mustered out June 7, '65.
 John, David M., discharged May 23, '65; disability.
 Kelso, David, mustered out June 7, '65.
 List, Nicholas, deserted Nov. 6, '62.
 Letume, Henry F., transferred.
 Leisure, John, mustered out June 7, '65.
 Maddux, Ira A., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Martzloff, John M., died at Paducah, Ky., May 15, '63.
 Moore, Henry C., died at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 31, '63.
 Murray, Jas., dis. May 17, '65, as corp'l; disability.
 McCormack, Radley, mustered out June 7, '65.
 Norris, Richard, mustered out June 7, '65.
 Nichols, Ozen B., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Nighswander, Jesse, transf. to V. R. C. April 22, '65.
 Preese, Douglass, must. out July 1, '65; was prisoner.
 Puy, James, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, '64.
 Russel, John, mustered out June 7, '65.
 Russel, Abraham, died at Fort Heiman, May 9, '63.
 Reeve, Jere. T., must. out July 1, '65; was prisoner.
 Scott, Sidney B., discharged April 27, '65; wounds.
 Thomas, George W., transferred.
 Tunc, Jesse, transferred.
 Winks, Henry H., mustered out June 7, '65.
 Winterman, George, mustered out June 7, '65.
 Walker, John Fletcher, mustered out June 7, '65.
 Ward, Aden, mustered out June 7, '65.
 Wallace, Augustus R., must. out July 1, '65; was prisoner of war.

Recruits.

Crocker, John, transferred.
 Lacy, Thomas J., transferred to 30th Illinois Infantry.
 Nichols, Oliver, transferred to 48th Illinois Infantry.
 Williams, William, died Sept. 6, '62.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

MEN FROM CLINTON COUNTY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Sergeant.

Jas. B. Berlin, 1st sergt., killed at Resaca, May 14, '64.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

There were sixty-eight enlisted men in company E, of this regiment, from Clinton county. The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, in Sept. 1862, by Col. Risdon M. Moore, and mustered in Sept. 19, by Capt. Washington, U. S. A.

It left Camp Butler Nov. 11, for Memphis, Tenn., arriving there the 17th ult., where it remained on duty until July 5, 1863, when it was ordered to reinforce Helena, Arkansas, and returned. December 25, it pursued Gen. Forrest in western Tennessee, losing three men killed in a skirmish at Lafayette, Tenn. December 29th, 1863, moved to Vicksburg, in Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Was engaged in the Meridian campaign. On Feb. 5, 1864, it engaged in a skirmish, losing two men killed and five wounded, and returned to Vicksburg March 4th. On the 10th of the same month the regiment embarked for the Red River expedition, and on the 14th ult. assisted in the capture of Fort De Russey. April 9th participated in the battle of Pleasant Hill, and on the 11th ult. moved to Grand Ecore. April 14, 1864, was ordered to relief of the gunboats and transports at Campti, Louisiana, and was engaged at Cloutierville and Cane River; at Bayou Rapids May 2d; at Gov. Moore's plantation and Bayou Roberts May 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 11th, and on the 14th, continued on the return march to the Mississippi river, skirmishing daily. Participated in the battle of Yellow Bayou, March 18, and reached the Mississippi river on the 20th, and Vicksburg on the 27th ult. Assisted in driving Marmaduke from Chicot Lake and Columbia, Arkansas, and arrived at Memphis June 10, 1864.

Relieved Sturgis June 14th, and on the 23d commenced the Tupelo campaign, where it was engaged July 14th and on the following day at Old Town creek. Began the Oxford campaign Aug. 5th. Was engaged at Hurricane creek 18th, 19th and 20th, and returned to Memphis on the 30th ult.

The regiment was ordered to Jefferson Barracks, where it arrived September 19th. Was engaged at Franklin Oct. 1st, moved via Jefferson City, Sedalia, Lexington, Independence and Harrisonville, and returned to St. Louis Nov. 19th.

Moved to Nashville, Tenn., and took position in the works Dec. 1, 1864. Engaged in

the battle of Nashville Dec. 15th and 16th, and in the pursuit of Hood, reaching Clifton Jan. 4, 1865. Was at New Orleans Jan. 17; at Dauphine Island March 7th, and moved to Fish River with the Sixteenth Corps, Major General A. J. Smith commanding. From March 27th to April 2d was engaged at Spanish Fort, and at Blakely until the 9th, taking part in its capture.

April 13th the regiment marched to Montgomery, and thence to Camp Butler, Illinois, where it was mustered out Aug. 5, 1865, by Capt. James A. Hall, U. S. A.

During the service the regiment traveled by rail 778 miles, by water 6191 miles, by marches 3207 miles, and was engaged in six battles and thirty-three skirmishes.

Below is the roster of the men from Clinton county, who enlisted and served in this regiment.

Surgeon.

Martin Wiley, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.

First Assistant Surgeon.

Humphrey H. Hood, promoted in U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored) Jan. 29, '65.

Second Assistant Surgeon.

Thomas C. Jennings, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hospital Stewards.

Emmet C. Hill, dis. July 28, '64, to join U. S. A.
John W. Tuttle, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Captains.

Andrew J. Randall, resigned Jan. 25, '65.
John A. B. Apperson, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.

First Lieutenants.

Erasmus M. Benson, died March 17, '63.
Wm. F. Selby, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

Samuel O. Curtis, must. out (as sergt.) Aug. 5, '65.

Sergeants.

Sam'l H. Rutherford, must. out June 2, '65, 1st sergt.
Robt. S. Sutton, died near Canton, Feb. 29, '64.
John D. W. Gillespie, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.

Corporals.

John B. Miller, must. out Aug. 5, '65, as sergt.
Francis M. Greer, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Rubin Allen, must. out June 12, '65, as private.
Joel Martin, private, died in Andersonville prison, Ga., Sept. 16, '64.
Wm. Vaneaton, dis. Feb. 11, '65, as privt.; disability.
Wm. H. Trailer, must. out Aug. 5, '65, as private.
Jasper R. Hobbs, private, died, Memphis, Dec. 3, '63.
Jon. H. Hendrickson, privt, died at home, Dec. 27, '64.

Musicians.

Henry Gennett, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Rudolph Krebs, died at Memphis July 13, '63.

Wagoner.

Thomas C. Samuels, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.

Privates.

Allen, Ephraim, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Biswell, James, dis. June 19, '65; disability.
Cunningham, Jasper, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Carr, Andrew M., must. out Aug. 5, as corporal.
Curtiss, Charles C., dis. Aug. 15, '64; disability.
Cliney, Christopher, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Fuller, Morris T., mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Fleetwood, Samuel R., mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Grunterman, John R., mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Gleason, Wm. H., mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Gleason, John, died at Memphis, Aug. 4, '64.

Gullick, Benjamin, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Hobbs, James K., mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Hill, Emmet C., promoted.
Hute, Adam, died at Memphis, Feb. 21, '63.
Hitze, August, dis. April 1, '63; disability.
Justice, Elihu P. G., mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Jones, James, died at Cahawba, Ala., April 20, '64, while a prisoner of war.
Jackson, Elihu, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Johns, Thomas, discharged March 2, '63; disability.
Knapp, Wm., deserted October 7, '62.
Lear, Charles R., must. out Aug. 5, '65, as corporal.
Leach, Wm. A., mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Luster, Daniel W., must. out Aug. 5, '65, as corp'l.
Martin, Drew D., mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Maxwell, Joseph, died at Camp Butler, Nov. 16, '62.
McLaughlin, Michael, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
McGuire, Abraham P., must. out Aug. 5, '65, as corp'l.
Morgan, David H., dis. Sept. 16, '63, for promotion in 3d U. S. Horse Artillery, colored.
Null, Andrew, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Powers, Thomas, must. out Aug. 5, as sergeant.
Peterson, Wm., must. out Oct. 11, '65, as corporal.
Potts, Thomas, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Pickering, Charles, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Rail, Thomas, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Rail, Jackson, dis. Jan. 17, '63; disability.
Reams, Carvin, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Stevenson, Frederick, must. out Aug. 5, '65.
Shepard, George, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Sims, Wm., mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Ship, Robert, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Smith, John, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Schohum, Franklin, died at Memphis March 26, '64.
Sharda, Lemuel, died at Memphis Nov. 20, '62.
Sims, Julius D., transferred.
Turner, Bartholomew, died at Memphis, Mar. 4, '63.
Watkins, Jacinth, died at Memphis, June 21, '64.
Young, Lawrence P., mustered out Aug. 5, '65.

Recruit.

Powers, Edward, must. out Aug. 5, '65, as corporal.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

(ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE.)

MEN FROM MARION COUNTY.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Commissary Sergeant.

Franklin, Darlin, reduced to ranks July 1, '64.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY A.

Private.

Lewis, James M., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY B.

Privates.

Avant, John, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Avant, William R., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Beal, William H., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Bruce, David C., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Eller, George W., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Justice, Benj., mustered out Oct. 22, '64; as musician.
Maxey, John F., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Vanhusen, Alexander, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Williams, Z. C., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.

Recruit.

Barron, Robert, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY C.

Private.

Butler, Henry, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY D.

Corporal.

James W. Sullivan, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.

Privates.

Deets, John W., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Davis, Edmond H., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
DeLand, Gustavus, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Martin, Joseph B., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Captain.

John C. Scott, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.

First Lieutenant.

William H. Wyatt, died Aug. 5, '64.

Second Lieutenant.

John S. Hawkins, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.

First Sergeant.

Samuel G. Telford, mustered out Oct. 22, '64; as sergeant, reduced at his own request.

Sergeants.

Telford J. Fowler, private, absent sick M. O. of reg't.
William F. Dodson, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Richard C. Wyatt, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Franklin Darling, absent without leave at M. O. of reg't.

Corporals.

Philip J. Knight, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
John M. Kell, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Albert Johnson, absent sick at muster out of reg't.
Thomas N. Kell, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
James T. Cunningham, must'd out Oct. 22, '64; as priv.
Theodore, F. Harley, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Isaac N. Charlton, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Samuel J. Shaw, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.

Privates.

Anderson, Thomas H., absent sick at muster out of reg.
Adkins, Joshua H., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Blair, James W., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Bell, George A., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Baltzell, Russel B., must'd out Oct. 22, '64; as corp'l.
Blair, David, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Briscoe, Frederick, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Cisna, John R., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Castle, McMillington, or McCastle Millington, must'd out Oct. 22, '64.
Clabourne, John R., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Cornwell, Chester S., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Cain, Robert J., must'd out Oct. 22, '64; as musician.
Denny, George W., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Dodson, Alexander, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Denham, David W., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Eastman, John, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Ellis, Henry, mustered out Oct. 22, '64; as musician.
Foster, Irvin, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Farrell or Jarrell, J. Q., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Gaston, James B., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Glen, Franklin, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Guyett, George, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Goff, James, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Hamilton, David B., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Howard, Adelbit S., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Haynes, William J., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Harley, Walter S., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Heaton, Noble H., must'd out Oct. 22, '64; as sergt.
Harley, Allen, died at Salem, Ill., Oct. 7, '64.
Hobart, Benjamin E., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Hays, Samuel, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Holmes, George W., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Johnson, Jesse J., must'd out Oct. 22, '64; as sergt.
Jones, Anderson J., absent sick at muster out of reg't.
McCard, Christopher C., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Lance, Abraham, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Iynch, Charles, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Lester, Samuel D., deserted June 10, '64.
Muckelroy, John, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Miller, John W., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Mattimore, Samuel L., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Noleman, Walter A., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Patterson, James S., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Postern, George L., mustered out Oct. 22, '65.
Potter or Patten, L. J., mustered out Oct. 22, '65.
Rush, Horace, mustered out Oct. 22, '65.
Richard, Otis T., Jr., mustered out Oct. 22, '65.
Rosebraugh, Richard L., must'd out Oct. 22, '65; sergt.
Song or Tong, Albert, mustered out Oct. 22, '65.
Scott, Robert M., mustered out Oct. 22, '65.
Smith, George M., absent sick at muster out of reg't.
Tate, Robert, mustered out Oct. 22, '65.
Thomas, James H., absent sick at muster out of reg't.
Warren, Henry, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Wells, Henry W., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Whitehead, Ephraim, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Wilton, Thomas A., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Walker, Madison M., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Williams, Athen N., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Wilson, Alexander, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Williamson, James B., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Williamson, Andrew J., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY F.

Privates.

Creighton, James F., mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Rugg, Johnson, mustered out Oct. 22, '64.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY
REGIMENT.

(100 DAYS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Private.

Woods, Jeremiah, mustered out October 22, '64.

145TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE.)

MEN FROM CLINTON COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Captain.

Edward C. Dew, mustered out Sept. 23, '64.

2d Lieutenant.

Barnard Gardes, mustered out Sept. 23, '64.

Sergeants

Elisha Sharp, mustered out Sept. 23, '64.

Thos. S. Morris, " " "

Isaac Houghson, died at Rolla, Mo., Aug. 10, '64.

George Watkins, mustered out Sept. 23, '64.

Corporals.

Virgil B. Justice, mustered out Sept. 23, '64.

James H. Othrick, " " "

Thomas Rose, " " "

Wm. H. Norris, " " "

Thos. F. Reeves, " " "

Thos. Roper, " " "

Thos. W. Clabaugh, " " "

Samuel M. Ilves, " " "

Privates.

Allen, Wm. E., must. out September 23, '64.

Bond, George, " " "

Bynarea, John, " " "

Cooper, S. D., " " "

Cole, Wm. J., " " "

Conley, John, " " "

Crippen, G. W., " " "

Campbell, J. T., " " "

Creed, Alonzo, died at Carlyle, Ill., Aug. 20, '64.

Dick, Jacob, mustered out September 23, '64.

Dew, John, " " "

Hill, W. C., " " "

Howard, John H., " " "

Hine, Alva, died at Rolla, Mo., July 20, '64.

Hickok, Benjamin, promoted file-major.

Hickok, Charles, mustered out September 23, '64.

Jennings, C. F., " " "

Kelly, W. H. B., " " "

Murry, James B., " " "

Mellon, James, " " "

Maddox, Posey, " " "

Myers, Henry, " " "

Norman, James F., " " "

Nichols, Benjamin, " " "

Nichols, Thomas, " " "

Ogle, W. C., " " "

Rose, Andrew J., " " "

Rush, William, " " "

Ramsey, James, " " "

Remick, S., " " "

Rickels, James, W., " " "

Sharp, Wm., " " "

Scott, W. J., " " "

Shinn, Harrison, " " "

Sanders, George W., " " "

Vanglan, Wm., " " "

Webster, Sanford, " " "

Ward, Samuel, " " "

149TH INFANT. REGIM'T—1 YEAR'S SERVICE.

Adjutant.

Winfield S. Norcross.

First-Assistant Surgeon.

Samuel D. Mercer, mustered out June 27, '66.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Privates.

Gross, Jacob, mustered out January 27, 1866.

Keiffer, Joseph, " " "

Schibel, Lawrence, " " "

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

(ONE YEAR SERVICE.)

The 150th regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Feb. 14th, 1865, and mustered into the United States service, on the same day, for one year, and left for the front Feb. 18.

Only a few men enlisted in this regiment from Marion county, but the greater number in company F were from Clinton. Their names are appended to this sketch. The regiment arrived at Bridgeport, Alabama, Feb. 27th, and were garrisoned at Forts numbers three and four, and the block houses on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. Arrived at Cleveland, Tenn., March 25th; at Dalton, Ga., May 3, where the regiment divided; the left wing marching to Spring Place, Ga., which it garrisoned until July 1st; the right wing remaining on duty at Dalton. Left Dalton July 7th, arriving at Atlanta, Ga., July 8th, being the first regiment to pass over the road after the grand march of Gen. Sherman. Moved to Griffin, Ga., where it occupied the second sub-district, district of Allatoona, third division, department of Georgia. Dec. 31st, the regiment was assigned to the district of Atlanta, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. Was mustered out of service Jan. 16th, 1866, at Atlanta, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it received final payment and discharged.

MEN FROM MARION COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

First Lieutenant.

Miller, Jacob, mustered out, (as 2d lieu) June 16, '66.

Corporal.

Smith, William N., mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Privates.

Gibson, Simeon B., mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Nichols, Willoughby, mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

MEN FROM CLINTON COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY F.

First Lieutenant.

Miller, Sylvester B., resigned May 14, 1865.

Sergeants.

McNeil, Neil, mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Olmier, Henry, mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Haywood, Charles C., private, deserted July 15, 1865.

Heckman, David, mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Corporals.

Cole, Charles S., mustered out Jan. 16, 1866, as serg't.

Scott, William J., mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Votan, Edward C., mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Kesner, George, mustered out Sept. 15, 1865.

Campbell, James T., must. out Jan. 16, 1866, as pri.

Pierson, Lytle, mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Musician.

Myers, Henry, mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Wagoner.

Tomes, Charles S., mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Privates.

Brockman, John, mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Barcroft, George W., mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Bernsten, Frank, mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Clark, Henry, mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Collins, Elijah, dropped as a deserter Aug. 30, 1865.

Dobbs, John, mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Duardott, Henry, mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Duncan, Thomas, deserted July 24, 1865.

Elsder, John, deserted July 24, 1865.

Gibbons, Henry E., mustered out Sept. 27, 1865.

Hartscock, Elias E., must'd out Sept. 8, 1865.

Hattman, George, killed near Shell Mound, Tenn., March 19, 1865; run over by cars.

Hyde, James V., mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Imnick, Henry, mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Imnick, Hermann, mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Isenberg, Daniel K., mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Jennings, James T., mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Kramer, Bernard, mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Kruze, Frederick, mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Linder, Samuel, mustered out Jan. 16, 1866.

Maddox, James, died at Bridgeport, Ala., Mar. 19, '65.

Pender, Joseph, mustered out Sept. 6, 1865.

Richardson, Abel, mustered out Jan. 16, 1865.

Reader, James, mustered out Jan. 16, 1865.

Sharp, Benjamin F., mustered out Jan. 16, 1865.

Shultz, Christian W., mustered out Jan. 16, 1865.

Sullian, John, mustered out Jan. 16, 1865.

Sharp, Andrew J., mustered out Jan. 16, 1865.

West, Francis, mustered out Jan. 16, 1865.

Williams, George, mustered out Jan. 16, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INF'T.

(ONE YEAR SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Privates.

Hatley or Hartley, J. R., mustered out Sept. 18, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INF'T.

(ONE YEAR SERVICE.)

MEN FROM CLINTON COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY A.

Sergeants.

Norris, William H., mustered out as serg't Sept. 4, '65.

Corporal.

Childerston, Richard H., mustered out Sept. 4, 1865.

Private.

Pierson, Anthony, mustered out Sept. 4, 1865.

MEN FROM MARION COUNTY.

COMPANY G.

Walker, George W., mustered out Sept 4, 1866.

FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.) *

Captain.

Robert D. Noleman, must. out July 14, '62.

First Lieutenant.

Samuel P. Tufts, must. out July 14, '62.

First Sergeant.

James P. Smith, must. out July 5, '62.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Henry Chapman, must. out July 5, '62.

Sergeants.

K. G. Wright, discharged January 7, '62; disability.

Horatio A. Hamilton, must. out July 5, '62.

Corporals.

Junius Van Cleve, mustered out July 5, '62, as sergt.

Wm. D. Hutchins, transferred by prom. to capt. regt.

Unknown.

Henry H. Fletcher, died wounds received in action,

near Underwood, Mo., Oct. 14, '61.

Daniel B. Rice, mustered out July 5, '62.

Privates.

Anderson, Holean, transferred Oct. 17, '61.

Barnes, John R., mustered out July 5, '62.

Bigger, Joseph B., mustered out July 5, '62.

Brown, Alfred M., must. out July 5, '62, as wagoner.

Bohn, John, mustered out July 5, '62.

Cole, W. C., mustered out July 5, '62.

Edwards, H. H., discharged Mch 21, '62; disability.

Garber, G. W., mustered out July 5, '62.

Harris, John, mustered out July 5, 1862.

Hohart, B. E., discharged March 3, '62; disability.

Johnson, Barmenus H., mustered out July 5, '62.

Krieghoff, Louis, transferred December 7, '61, by pro-

motion to lieut., company and regiment unknown.

Petgengell, E. L., mustered out July 5, '62, as corp.

Rowe, Samuel, mustered out July 5, '62.

Robinson, F. L., mustered out July 5, '62.

Stoker, John H., mustered out July 5, '62.

Shultz, Fredrick, mustered out July 5, '62.

Skilling, Joseph H., transferred December 22, '61.

Votaw, Edward, discharged March 3, '62.

Winne, Peter C., mustered out July 5, '62.

Weeks, Nicholas, mustered out July 5, '62.

White, Robert, mustered out July 5, '62.

Whitehead, C. F., discharged Feb. 7, '62; disability.

Winne, Cornelius, mustered out July 5, '62.

Recruits.

Armon, W. J., mustered out July 5, '62.

Campbell, John, mustered out July 5, '62.

Clark, Cornelius, mustered out July 5, '62.

Dunham, Christopher T., transf. from 11th Ill. inftry.,

must. out July 5, '62, as corporal.

Ferris, G. W., mustered out July 5, '62.

Griffin, H. C., mustered out July 5, '62 as corporal.

Harrington, Harvey, must. out July 5, '62, farrier.

Hunter, William, mustered out July 5, '62.

Jennings, Albert, mustered out July 5, '62.

Rohy, Wm. H. H., mustered out July 5, '62.

Rixman, Henry, mustered out July 5, '62.

* We were unable to obtain the history of this regt.

Sisson, Gustavus, mustered out July 5, '62.
 Vonnetter, M., died Bird's Point, Mo., Dec. 21, '61.
 White, John V., mustered out July 5, '62.
 Woehl, Raymond, mustered out July 5, '62.
 Young, Anthony W., mustered out July 5, '62.

FOURTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Captain.

Aaron L. Rockwood, resigned August 31, 1862.

FIFTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Abel H. Seeley, mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.

Surgeon.

Charles W. Higgins, resigned Feb. 23, 1863.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Recruits.

Cornelius, H., deserted June 25, 1865.

Ewing, Johnson G., died Camp Butler, Ill., Feb. 28, '64.

Unassigned Recruits.

Smith, John A. B.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

Of this regiment about sixty men were from Marion county, distributed in the various companies composing it. It was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., Nov. 19, 1861, and very soon afterwards left for the field of action. At Columbus, Ky., the regiment was divided, 5 companies going to Trenton, Tenn., 5 to Memphis and 2 companies at Paducah and Bird's Point. During the spring and summer of 1862, the several detachments operated against the guerrillas, and were in several engagements, the most important of which was Dyersburg, Tenn., and Olive Branch and Coldwater, Mississippi, in all of which it was successful, with a loss of 2 killed, 6 wounded, and one taken prisoner. Early in Autumn, 1862, the detachments were again united at Memphis, and, Nov. 26th, formed the advance of Gen. Sherman's army corps, in its movements south towards Grenada, Miss. In December, 1862, it was engaged with others in pursuit of Gen. Van Dorn. January, 1863, the regiment went into winter quarters at Lagrange, Tenn., and operated against the numerous bands of partizan rangers. While thus engaged, the regiment, on one occasion, surprised and routed Richardson's command, near Covington, Tenn., capturing their entire camp equipage, ammunition, books, papers, etc. Again at midnight, March 29, a detachment of the regiment was attacked, by a superior force, and, although in a manner surprised, by a murderous volley poured into them, while still sleeping, the command repulsed the enemy with effect—Lieut. Wilson, and 8 men killed; Lieut's. Baker and Anderson and 29 men, wounded. For gallantry of the command a special order was issued, by Gen. W. S. Smith, complimenting officers and men.

April, 1863, was engaged in the famous expedition which, under Col. B. H. Grierson, made the tour through Mississippi and Louisiana. The regiment traveled in this expedition about 800 miles; was engaged numerous times, destroying a vast amount of property, and after a continuous march of 17 days, arrived safely at Baton Rouge, La. Operated under Gen. Banks, in the siege of Port Hudson. Near that place, June 3d, had a heavy engagement with the enemy, and lost, 2 killed, 4 wounded and three taken prisoners. Accompanied Col. Hatch's expedition to Covington, Tenn., and when near Moscow, Dec. 4, 1863, had a heavy engage-

ment, the regiment sustaining a loss of 5 killed, 6 wounded, 20 prisoners and 2 missing. March 30, 1864, re-enlisted as veterans and was home a short time on furlough. The following were the engagements in which the regiment participated during the remainder of its service: August 13, 1864, with Gen. Forrest's command at Hurricane creek, Miss.,—casualties, 3 men killed, 6 wounded; again with Forrest, wounding two officers and one man; following Hood's army along the Tennessee river, skirmishing daily, at Lawrenceburg engaged him for five hours; fell back to Franklin, losing in the expedition, 8 men missing; took an active part in the battle of Franklin, and arrived at Nashville, Tenn., the last of November, 1864. Took part in the cavalry charge, Dec. 13th and 14th, and captured the two first redoubts and 9 pieces of artillery, and a number of prisoners, losing, 2 men killed and 3 men wounded. Participated in the battle, part of the time fighting on foot, and remounted pursuing the enemy to Florence, Ala. Made several marches after this, but participated in no engagements. Was mustered out Nov. 5, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, Ill., Nov. 20, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Recruits.

Clark, James K., mustered out Nov. 5, '65.
 Dyke, Criston G., mustered out Nov. 5, '65.
 Nowberry, Jacob, mustered out Nov. 5, '65.
 Ragan, William W.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Recruits.

Crain, Joseph B., mustered out Nov. 5, '65, as corp'l.
 Hicks, Ben. W., mustered out Nov. 5, 1865, as serg't.
 Hough, John, died at Iuka, Miss., July 12, 1865.
 Shelby, David, mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
 Shelby, Jasper, mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Recruits.

Knight, Noah, deserted July 22, 1865.
 McArtor, J. C., mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
 Mulvaney, Henry, absent sick at M. O. of regiment.
 Rentfro, Thomas, mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
 Russell, Samuel, mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

Recruits.

Crane, William H., mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
 Brodeck, Henry W., mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
 Steen, William T., mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
 Swartz, Frantz, mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY E.

Recruits.

Cole, Lewis, mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
 Carmen, James K., mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
 Fisher, Littleton S., deserted June 28, 1865.
 Moore, John, mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY F.

Recruits.

Malladay, Maryland, mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY G.

Recruits.

Agnie, William, mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
 Burge, Francis M., deserted July 19, 1865.
 Estes, William, mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
 Lesley, George W., died at Nashville Tennessee.
 Regsdall, Benjamin F., mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
 Reason, John A., mustered out June 9, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY H.

Recruits.

Allen, Francis M., Sr., mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
 Bingaman, Adam J., must'd out Nov. 5, '65, as corp'l.
 Bingaman, Reuben H., must'd out Nov. 5, '65 as cor'l.
 Crane, Thomas J., deserted July 19, 1865.

Evans, Jas. E., kil'd at Shelbyville, Ten., Nov. 20, '64.
 Goree, William H., mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
 Gaston, William P., mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
 Hays, Arthur J., mustered out Nov. 5, '65, as corp'l.
 Hays, Dodson C., mustered out Nov. 5, '65, as corp'l.
 Hudson, Samuel M., mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
 Telford, William H., mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
 Watson, James B., mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Recruits.

Glenn, William A., deserted July 19, 1865.
 Glenn, William F., deserted July 19, 1865.
 Knight, John R., mustered out June 3, 1865.
 Patterson, Wilson H., mustered out May 31, 1865.
 Weldon, Matthew W., drowned at Eastport, M., April 12, 1868.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY M.

Recruits.

Harris, Anthony C., deserted July 20, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Allison, Jeremiah, mustered out June 3, 1865.
 Dyer, John.
 Henry, John.
 Herrington, William H.
 Jackson, Wade.
 Martin, W. R.
 Mann, Asa, mustered out May 23, 1865.
 Morrison, Jesse.
 Neville, Charles.
 Parker, William H.
 Ragan, James.
 Raney, or Baney, Eli.
 Slang, Frison.
 Short, Jacob J., mustered out May 11, 1865.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

This regiment was organized in September, 1861, with William P. Kellogg, of Fulton county, as its colonel, since made prominent by his election to the United States senate. Marion county was represented in this regiment in three or four companies. The 7th Cavalry bore an honorable part in many engagements in which it participated in the late war. We regret there is no history of this regiment preserved in the Adjutant-General's report, therefore our sketch is necessarily brief.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Recruits.

Angling, James, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Carson, Dock, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Zuck, or Buck John, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

Recruits.

Pearl, Jacob, mustered out Sept. 23, 1865.
 Smith, William M., mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Wilkinson, Robert, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Privates.

Foster, A. J., vet., must. out Nov. 4, 1865, as Serg't.
 Foster, H. C., vet., must. out Nov. 4, 1865, as Serg't.
 Habbwacks, Conrad, disch'd Oct. 16, 1862, disability.
 Jacoby, John, disch'd Jan. 23, 1863, disability.
 Jones, Eldridge, vet., mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Knight, John, vet., must. out Nov. 4, 1865, as Corp'l.
 Knight, Wm., vet., must. out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Milton, B. B., vet., must. out Nov. 4, 1865, as Corp'l.
 Tilly, Jesse, died at St. Louis, June 9, 1862.
 Upton, Thomas, must. out Oct. 15, 1864.

Veterans.

Clow, Allen, mnst. out Nov. 4, 1865, as Corp'l.
 Wall, John W., must. out Nov. 4, 1865, as Serg't.

Recruits.

Jones, M. L., must. out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Marohl, William B., must. out Nov. 4, 1865.
 McConnell, John M., must. out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Meados, Granville, must. out Nov. 4, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Recruits.

Cruse, Job, must. out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Christian, Nimrod, must. out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Hulet, James, deserted July 28, 1865.

Myers, Henry, deserted July 28, 1865.
Neff, Simon, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
Nicholas, Levi P., must. out Nov. 4, 1865.
Peddicord, Daniel E., must. out Nov. 4, 1865.
Trible, Frederick, must. out Nov. 4, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.
Recruits.

Cothern, Simon R., must. out Nov. 4, 1865.
Wilton, Thomas A., must. out Nov. 4, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY L.

Recruit.

Crawford, James, must. out Nov. 4, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY M.

Avant, or Arant, Win. R., must. out Nov. 4, 1865.
Binian, Martin, must. out Sept. 27, 1865.
Girton, Mathias, must. out Nov. 4, 1865.
Hathaway, James, must. out Nov. 4, 1865.
Moon, Nathan, must. out Nov. 4, 1865.

TENTH CAVALRY AS REORGANIZED.

First Assistant Surgeon.

Josiah H. Skilling, must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Recruits.

Awl, Charles S., dishonorably disch'd April 20, 1866, to date Sept. 30, 1865.
Bevens, John E., mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
Bishop, Ira A., mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
Bevens, George, must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
Creuse, Elijah, must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
Carroll, Charles C., must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
Jones, Albert H., must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
McKeighan, Samuel, must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
Orton, Matthew, must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
Reamy, Erwin, absent sick at M. O. of Regt.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

The 13th cavalry regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Ill., in December, 1861, by Col. J. W. Bell. Was ordered to Benton Barracks, Mo., where the regiment was armed and equipped, and February, 1862, moved for the field. It was assigned to duty in South-east Missouri until June 1, 1862, when it joined Gen. Curtis' army, at Jacksonport, Ark. Moved with him through Arkansas, participating in the skirmishes of the campaign, and returned with him to Missouri in the fall of 1862, and was engaged with Gen. Davidson, in the campaign of south west Missouri and north-west Arkansas, driving Marmaduke and his command from the state.

In July, 1863, it moved with Gen. Davidson into Arkansas, engaging in the battle of the campaign. The 13th cavalry had the honor of first entering Little Rock, after its capture, September 10, 1863. Was engaged in pursuit of Price to Red river.

In the spring of 1864 the regiment accompanied Gen. Steele in the expedition to Camden, participating in the engagements during the month of April. During the remainder of the year, the regiment engaged in scouting, raiding, picketing, etc. The balance of the term it was engaged on guard duty. Mustered out August 31, 1865, and received final pay and discharge at Springfield, Ill., September 31, 1865.

Appended are the names of those who volunteered from these counties:

MEN FROM MARION COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY E.

Privates.

Christian, Henry, discharged in 1862; minor.
Green, Thomas
Oakley, Moses.

Recruit.

Caudle, John L., transferred.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY G.

Corporal.

Donhouser, John, mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.

Private.

Adams, John B., died at Camp Butler Jan. 26, '64.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY I.

Private.

Brown, William, deserted April 22, 1864.

MEN FROM CLINTON COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY G.

Casandrew, Freeman, in confinement at M. O. of reg.

Privates.

Curtise, Sylvester, deserted Jan. 21, 1864.
Nichols, Evermont, mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.
Simpson, John W., mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.

Recruits.

Bell, Ephraim, mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.
Hetzel, Jacob, mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.
Stigall, Benjamin, mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

We are unable to give a history of this regiment, but below may be seen a list of those who served in it from Clinton county.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY F.

Privates.

Hanks, John K., died at Annapolis, Md., Mar. 9, '65.
Love, George W., deserted Jan. 14, 1863.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY B.

Sergeants.

Reising, Peter, wounded and captured July 31, 1864; not heard from since.

Molitor, Charles, transferred to V. R. C. Oct. 1, 1863.

Privates.

Ehmi, Anthony, absent sick at M. O. of regiment.
Farrer, John, captured July 31, 1864; not heard from since.

Hiermier, mustered out July 8, 1865; pris. of war.

Michmel, Henry, mustered out July 31, 1865.

Munk, John, mustered out July 31, 1865.

Peters, Helmer, deserted March 25, 1863.

Short, John or Joseph, discharged June 29, 1865; dis.

Sausfarns, Jacob, discharged May 17, 1864; disability.

Shramm, Frederick, discharged May 30, 1863; dis.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY C.

Saddler.

Utley, John W., mustered out June 12, 1865.

Private.

Dunnels, Julius, mustered out July 31, 1865, as serg't.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY L.

Recruit.

Black, William, mustered out July 31, 1865.

CLINTON COUNTY.

THE FIFTEENTH CAVALRY.

The Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry was recruited in August, 1861, Company D being organized at Carlyle, and the other eleven companies in different parts of the state. Sept. 1st, four of the companies, viz., A, B, C, and D, were mustered into the service at Cairo, as a battalion, of which Capt. Warren Stewart took command. The other companies were mustered separately, and were engaged in various detached service till the consolidation of the regiment in 1862. The battalion remained at Cairo till Feb. 5th, 1862, when it was ordered to Fort Henry, and participated in the capture of that fort. Moved from Fort Henry to Fort Donelson, and took part in the siege and capture of the latter, the battalion being on the right flank of the advance guard. After the surrender of the fort the battalion remained there till the battle of Shiloh had been fought, when it moved to that place. Was engaged in heavy skirmishing during the siege of Corinth, and scouted extensively in the surrounding country. After the capture of Corinth, moved to Jackson, Tenn., and there did picket and scouting duty. Thence marched to Bolivar, and engaged in

various scouting expeditions through all parts of Tennessee, and a portion of Kentucky. Returned from Bolivar to Jackson, and thence to Corinth. December 25th, 1862, the regiment was consolidated with the following as the corps of officers:

Colonel—Warren Stewart.

Lt. Colonel—George A. Bacon, Carlyle.

1st Major—Frank T. Gilbert.

2d Major—James Grant Wilson.

3d Major—Egleton Carmichael.

Adjutant—Louis Souther.

Quartermaster—Henry Wilcox, Carlyle.

Surgeon—David N. Moore, Carlyle.

Chaplain—Simeon Walker, Clinton county.

Commissary—William Morton, Carlyle.

January 23d, 1863, Colonel Stewart was killed at Milliken's Bend, and Lt. Col. Bacon was promoted to the colonelcy. Jan. 1st, 1863, the 15th had a severe engagement with Forrest's forces, in which half of the Clinton county company were captured, only 32 officers and men of the company participating in the battle, the rest being absent on picket duty. The part of the company that escaped captured the rear guard of Forrest's command. Jan. 13th, 1863, had a second battle with Forrest, and repulsed his troops. Remained at Corinth till August, 1863, when the regiment moved via Memphis to Helena, Ark., whence it participated in numerous scouting expeditions through north-western Mississippi and eastern Arkansas. At Tupelo, Miss., Company D of the 15th, with other federal troops, fought a battle with the rebel general Chalmers, the enemy numbering about 3000, and the federal forces scarcely 1000.

In this engagement the company bravely supported the battery, and bore itself gallantly throughout the fight. The company in this, as well as in several other important battles and movements, was in command of Lieut. F. W. Webster, now one of the leading merchants and citizens of Carlyle. July 26th, 1864, at Wallace's Ferry, twenty miles west of Helena, Col. W. S. Brooks commanding a detachment of 368 U. S. regulars, was attacked by Gen. Jo. Shelby with a force of fifteen hundred men. The rebels surrounded the federals and fought them for three hours. In this battle fell Theodore W. Pratt, adjutant of Col. Brooks; Surgeon J. C. Stoddard, of the 56th regulars; Capt. J. F. Lembke, Lieut. A. B. Crane, and nineteen privates killed, and a large number wounded. The heroic conduct of Major Carmichael, and a little band of the 15th cavalry, numbering 140 men, saved the federal detachment from being annihilated. By repeated charges, this squad of cavalry broke the enemy's lines, drove them back, relieved the union troops, and brought all the survivors safe into Helena. The regiment remained at Helena till Aug. 20th, 1864, when the four old companies, (A, B, C and D), their term of enlistment (3 years) having expired, were ordered to Springfield, Ills., where they were mustered out, paid off, and discharged Aug. 21st, 1864. Appended hereto is a roster of the men from Clinton county.

MEN FROM CLINTON COUNTY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

Colonel.

George A. Bacon, term expired Aug. 25, '64.

Surgeon.

David N. Moore, mustered out at consolidation.

*NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.**Quartermaster-Sergeant.*

Henry Pallies, mustered out Aug. 25, '64.

Commissary Sergeant.

William Morton.

Hospital Steward.

Joseph Impey, disch'd Dec. 29, '64; term expired.

*MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.**Captain.*

John J. Richards, term expired Aug. 25, '64.

First Lieutenant.

Francis W. Webster, term expired Aug. 25, '64.

Second Lieutenant.

John F. Scott, term expired Aug. 25, '64.

First Sergeant.

Harvey P. Buxton, prom. 1st lieut. Co. I, 30th Ill. Inf.

Q. M. Sergeant.

Henry W. Pallies, promoted.

Sergeants.

Theodore Acherman, must'd out Aug. 25, '64; 1st serg.

George Anthony, mustered out Aug. 25, 1864; as Co.

Q. M. Sergeant.

Richard S. Prather, died at Corinth May 7, '63.

Corporals.

John Poole, must'd out Aug. 25, '64; as serg't.

George Ort, discharged Jan. 30, '63.

John R. Johnson, discharged June 15, '62.

Erastus S. Nichols, discharged March 8, '63.

Charles H. O. Harnett, must'd out Aug. 25, '64; serg.

Azro C. Snyder, mustered out Aug. 25, '64.

Bugler.

Frederick Steinburg, mustered out Aug. 25, '64.

Wagoner.

Andrew Spuhlar, transferred.

Privates.

Ammons, Fleetwood, must'd out Aug. 25, '64; was pris.

Aman, Batiste, must'd out Aug. 25, '64; was prisoner.

Briggs, William, mustered out Aug. 25, '64.

Blackwell, George W., mustered out Aug. 25, '64.

Brinton, Caleb, detached, supposed to be 1st lieut.

Bergolitt, George, must'd out Aug. 25, '64; was pris.

Childerson, John W., discharged July 22, '62.

Coon or Kuhn, John W., mustered out Aug. 25, '64, as

corporal; was prisoner.

Cortz, Charles, mustered out Aug. 25, '64; was pris.

Clabaugh, Robert, was sergeant, reduced to ranks at

his own request, mustered out Aug. 25, '64.

Draghol, Henry, must'd out Aug. 25, '64; was pris.

Eske, Charles, must'd out Aug. 25, '64; was prisoner.

Fry, Francis, discharged, Jan. 30, '63.

Goddell, John B. mustered out Aug. 25, '64.

Gerdes, Ranke, died at Helena, Ark., Jan. 25, '64.

Gerdes, Bernhard, disch'd June 5, '63; as serg't.

Hurtel, Charles, must'd out Aug. 25, '64; was pris.

Isaacs, John B., died at Cairo, Ill., March 10, '62.

Jackson, Andrew, discharged April 7, '62.

Kell, Noah, must'd out Aug. 25, '64; as corp'l, was pris.

Kell, Josiah, mustered out Aug. 25, '64.

Marshall, John, must'd out Aug. 25, '64; was pris.

Marshall, Frank, mustered out Aug. 25, '64; was pris.

Metcalf, Eli, mustered out Aug. 25, '64; was pris.

Melke, Henry, discharged May 2, '62.

Neely, Francis W., discharged July 24, '62.

Neighouse, Charles F., trans. to V. R. C. July 10, '63.

Okerman, John, must'd out Aug. 25, '64; as corporal.

Pfister, Alonzo, M. O., Aug. 25, '64; wagoner, was pris.

Pristcott, James, mustered out Aug. 25, '64.

Roper, Benjamin, transferred.

Sharp, Anthony W., must'd out Aug. 25, '64; was pris.

Staten, Louis, mustered out Aug. 25, '64.

Slater, John L., trans. to Swarts Battery, Nov. 1, '61.

Slugg, Henry H., discharged March 27, '62.

Sturgess, Peter, discharged March 8, '63.

Wells, Richard M., discharged Jan. 30, '63.

Walker, John F. or W., discharged Dec. 26, '61.

Young, John Wesley, discharged June 10.

Recruits.

Arnold, Robert M., transferred.

Fitch, Robert A., died at Corinth, Miss., Feb. 16, '63.

Green, Albert, discharged Jan. 5, '63.

Goodell, Nicholas, trans., discharged Dec. 30, '64.

Gibson, Isaac F., transferred.

Hood, John H. A., discharged Jan. 5, '63.

Halstead, Jos. B., died Helena, Ark., July 4, '64; w'ds.

Heithouse, George, trans., discharged Dec. 30, '64.

Jackson, William J., transferred.

Kerth, Frederick, saddler, transferred.

Kuhn, Peter, transferred.

Lacy, Charles S., corporal, transferred.

Licklyter, Harrison, trans. mustered out Oct. 14, '64.

Lacey, Thomas J., transferred.

Lacey, George, transferred.

Nicholas, Thomas C., discharged April 6, '63.

Neely, Alonzo, sergeant, trans., disch'd Dec. 30, '64.

Osterhout, Jesse, mustered out Aug. 25, '64.

Ogle, John E., trans., mustered out Oct. 14, '64.

Ogle, Joseph A., trans., mustered out Oct. 14, '64.

Otley, John, trans., mustered out Oct. 14, '64.

Pride, William G., trans., mustered out Oct. 14, '64.

Pride, George W., trans., died Helena, Ark., Oct. 2, '64.

Sharp, Cyrus A., trans., mustered out Aug. 25, '64.

Shinn, John H., discharged, June 17, '62.

Sturges, Peter, veteran recruit, transferred.

Vale, William, transferred.

Wade, Benjamin, shot by our own pickets, died at

Jackson, Tenn., June 17, '62.

Zingy, Barnhardt, trans., mustered out Oct. 14, '64.

*MEN FROM MARION COUNTY.**(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)**First Assistant Surgeon.*

Josiah H. Skilling, (see regiment as consolidated.)

*MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.**Captain.*

William D. Hutchens, mustered out at consolidation.

Recruits.

Becker, Henry, transferred.

Campbell, John, sergeant, transferred.

*SIXTEENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.**(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)**MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.**Saddler.*

James Shaw, was prisoner, mustered out July 18, to

date May 29, '65.

Corporal.

James Williams, private, deserted May, '64.

Privates.

Denny, Thomas M., mustered out May 18, '65.

Fisher, John, deserted July 11, '63.

Hart, George L., died in Andersonville prison, June

28, '64; No. of grave, 2,267.

Kreohs, John P., died in Andersonville prison, April

19, '64, No. of grave, 652.

Wright, Aaron, deserted, Feb. 19, '63.

*FIRST ARTILLERY REGIMENT.**BATTERY D.**1st Lieutenant.*

Emmett F. Hill, honorably disch., September 19, '63.

*BATTERY M.**Private.*

Wilson, Alfred S., mustered out July 24, '65.

Unassigned Recruits.

Chaney, Alexander D.

Van Dyke, Mulford.

*SECOND ARTILLERY.**BATTERY A.**Recruit.*

Harmon, David H., discharged for disability.

*BATTERY F.**Recruits.*

Craig, Samuel H., mustered out July 27, '65.

Craig, John F., mustered out July 27, '65.

Edwards, Albert S., mustered out July 27, '65.

*FIRST ARMY CORPS.**ENLISTED MEN OF CO. NO. 7.*

(Assigned to company B 5th regt., U. S. vet. vol.)

Privates.

Shaw, Wm., disch. March 17, '66, 1st sergt.; term ex.

Vanausdale, L., disch. Mch 17, '66, corp'l; term exp.

ENLISTED MEN OF CO. NO. 9.

(Assigned to company D 6th regt. U. S. vet. vols.)

Private.

Wigle, Peter, assigned to comp. E, M. O. Mch 13, '66.

ENLISTED MEN CO. NO. 11.

(Assigned to company H 8th regt. U. S. vet. vols.)

Private.

Willett, Henry.

*RECRUITS FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.**13TH U. S. INFANTRY REGIMENT.*

Clay, Henry.

Foster, John B.

*SECOND REGIMENT LIGHT ARTILLERY.**(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)**BATTERY E.**Recruit.*

Slater, John, died at Cairo, Feb. 12, '62.

*TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED INFANTRY.**(3 YEARS' SERVICE.)**MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.**Private.*

Stewart, Marmaduke, absent, sick at muster out regt.

*MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.**Recruit.*

George, James, mustered out Nov. 6, '65.

*MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.**Recruits.*

Mahue, Oliver, died at New Orleans, June 30, '65.

Pendegrass, Samuel, mustered out Nov. 6, '65.

Scott, Hardy, mustered out November 6, '65.

*MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.**Recruit.*

Brandymore, A., absent, sick at mus'er out of regt.

*FIRST ARMY CORPS.**ENLISTED MEN OF CO. NO. 1.*

(Assigned to company A 2d regt. U. S. veteran vols.)

Privates.

Behler, Charles, mustered out Feb. 6, '66.

Course, William, mustered out Jan. 31, '66.

Godel, John B., mustered out Jan. 31, '66.

Ockerman, John, mustered out January 31, '66.

Schulz, Julius, mustered out Feb. 6, '66.

COMPANY NO. 4.

(Assigned to company B 4th regt. U. S. vet. vols.)

Private.

Worman, Thomas.

RECRUITS FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

Cassiday, George, enlisted in June, '65.

Terpin, David, enlisted in June, '65.

CHAPTER XV.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF MARION COUNTY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY REV. WILLIAM H. SCOTT.



METHODISM has been described as "a revival church in its spirit, a missionary church in its organization," and we think correctly. Methodism, for more than a century in this land, has been one of the most efficient instrumentalities employed in the moral elevation and spiritual development of man; and, if my partialities have not rendered me enthusiastic in my admiration of it, has now become the successful Archimedes of the Church; "taking the Bible for its lever, the atonement of Christ for its fulcrum, and the power of the Holy Spirit for its strength," she is actually lifting up the moral world to God.

Her friends have witnessed her course of constant usefulness and successive triumph with adoring gratitude and wonder; while the fervency of her love, the meekness of her spirit, and the blamelessness of her action have been continually winning the admiration of observers. Glorious has been the career she has run, and sublimely elevated the position she has acquired.

Many, and some of them glorious reformations, are recorded in the history of Christianity, but a reformation so *spiritual* in its nature as that of Wesleyan Methodism the world has never witnessed. It was a revival of the spirit and power of godliness. It was the restoration of that "holy living and dying" which rendered the first age of Christianity so resplendent with hallowed glory.

Methodism, it has been affirmed, "was a special provision for the early religious wants of this nation." This continent was opened for rapid settlement by immigration. Much of this incoming population was diverse in feelings, in moral sentiment, hence some extraordinary religious provision was requisite to meet and counteract its demoralizing influence on the country. In a few years after the commencement of Methodism in England, "after its wings of love were sufficiently fledged to bear it across the ocean, it lighted down in this new world, where the unfelled forests of error threw its shades of moral darkness and of spiritual death over many of the inhabitants." Like the herald of salvation, it brought "good tidings of great joy—to *all* people;" it proclaimed to sinners, Jesus, "full of grace and truth;" His merits free for all and availing for all.

This work of grace, which was thus commenced in this then infant nation, has "grown with its growth, and strengthened with its strength." As the tide of civilization has rolled westward, the first wave of emigration has scarcely broken upon any hill-side before it has been succeeded by the wave of Methodism, bearing on its bosom the ark of safety. Many of these early preachers were not "wise men after the flesh," they have not pertained to the *literati* of this world: but as touching their *competency* let the *results* of their labors answer. Yet, it is also true, there were some great men, some master spirits, engaged in planting Methodism in these prairies of Illinois; some who would have been eminent in any age and in any department of human enterprise. And the pioneers of Methodism in Marion county were no exception to the rule.

As in other parts of the state, the people came together at stated

periods in private dwellings or log school-houses to hear the word of God, and the class-meeting was organized, that great *element* of power in early Methodism, which formed the nucleus around which in after years constituted our best charges.

The local preacher formed no small *factor*, as indeed also many prominent laymen, who with Bible and hymn-book went, "without money and without price," "everywhere preaching Jesus and the resurrection," and a *full* salvation. They supplied the societies they had formed with regular services until the itinerant came, when they were *regularly* organized into classes and quarterly conferences.

Methodism is an old institution in Marion county. It came with civilization. It had been planted here before it was separated from Jefferson and Fayette counties and dignified with its present title. What now forms a field of labor for perhaps six or more preachers was then traveled over by one or two. The circuits—*stations* were scarce then in these parts—were large, requiring four weeks between appointments, and the preacher preaching nearly every day in the week. They were compelled to travel in all kinds of weather, and coarse diet and rough habit was their fare. The salary of a single man was \$100, and if blessed with a wife to share the hardships and endure the privations incident to the itinerant life, the quarterly conference allowed him \$200. By heroic men and under trying circumstances were the seeds of Methodism sown in this then sparsely settled country.

In 1830 Grand Prairie Mission was formed, including all the territory between the Little Wabash and the Okaw from Maysville to Vandalia, and covering all of Marion county, except the south part, which was embraced in Mt. Vernon circuit.

It is probable that the local preachers, particularly the Caseys and Maxeys, had occasional appointments in it before the circuit preachers took it into their plan.

In 1830 and 1831 Simeon Walker (a name that is a household word in southern Illinois) was sent on the mission, and it is said preached the first sermon ever preached in Salem by a Methodist preacher. He also organized the first society: it was at sister Jones' house. S. H. Thompson was presiding elder.

In 1832 Philip T. Cordier was sent to the work. M. S. Taylor was presiding elder.

In 1833 James Graham was on the mission, which was changed to Salem mission, and next year to Salem circuit. The old gospel stations of these men are still landmarks of this country—especially Sandy Branch, Walnut Hill and Fosterberg, and other notable points.

In 1834 James Harsha was on the circuit, and when in Salem he preached in private houses, and made his home with Esquire Ricker. On the 9th of Nov., 1834, Miss Rand, the first female teacher in the county, opened a school in an apartment of the dwelling of Esquire Ricker. It is said from this school went out a moral and religious influence upon the adjoining counties. This school, if it did not give birth to, contributed largely to the establishing of what was known as the "Southern Illinois Female College," located at Salem, in the year 1853, and when our Conference met at the above place in 1856, by vote of the Conference it was taken under the care of the Conference, and Wm. H. Corrington, A. M., was appointed President, and Mrs. B. F. Lemen professor of Mathematics, Greek and Latin, and a good corps of teachers. Rev. A. Bliss was college agent.

In 1835 Phillip Moore was the preacher, and J. Vancleve was on the district.

In 1836 Justus R. Ryman was sent to the circuit, and his brother-in-law as his colleague, Rev. Jas. H. Dickens.

Salem was then a village of some fifteen families. The society had almost disappeared save two or three drunken backsliders. During this year the old log court-house was bought by the church and fitted up as a place of worship, and this was the only meeting house in the circuit for many years. Some twenty or more additions were made this year in Salem, and on the circuit over two hundred were received into the church, and some seventy professed the blessing of perfect love.

In 1837 A. F. Rogers was sent to the circuit.

In 1838 I. G. Barr was the preacher, and N. E. Phelps was Presiding Elder.

In 1839 J. I. Richardson was on the circuit, and returned in 1840.

In 1841 D. H. Hatton was on the circuit; he labored zealously and his labors were blessed with success.

In 1842 J. W. McCartry was on the charge. No particular change this year in the work. Chase, P. E.

In 1843 John Gillham was sent to the circuit, and J. Vancleve was on the district.

In 1844 Levi Anderson was on the circuit, and old Father Robbins was the Presiding Elder. In 1845 the Conference returned him, and G. W. Robbins P. E.

In 1846 Thomas Jones was the preacher.

In 1847 Samson Shinn was the preacher.

In 1848 Greenbury Garner was on the circuit, and C. D. James was P. E.

In 1849 C. F. Jay was on the charge.

In 1850 Isaac Groves was sent to the circuit, and Norman Allyn was on the district. During this year the first M. E. church was built in Salem. It was a frame building, and was located where the church now stands. It was dedicated by James Leaton, D. D., who is still in the effective work and is stationed at Paris, in the Illinois conference. It was used until 1865, when it was removed, and can yet be seen.

This same year the first M. E. Sabbath-school was organized in the new church. Before this the school was union in its character.

In 1851 C. J. T. Tolle was sent to the circuit, and J. B. Corrington was on the district.

This same year the Walnut Hill circuit was formed, embracing all the south part of the county, and R. H. Nall was on the circuit, and W. W. Mitchell was Presiding Elder of the district, which embraced the circuit.

From 1852 to 1855 we have no reliable information.

In 1855 D. H. Stubblefield was on the circuit.

In 1856 the Conference was held at Salem, and Salem was made a station, and Rev. Thomas A. Eaton was placed on the charge, and Rev. R. J. Nall was the Presiding Elder. He died in 1864 in Lawrenceville, Ill. This was perhaps the most successful year of the charge. Over 100 souls were converted to God, and added to the church during the winter of 1856-7.

Bro. Eaton was returned the following year. Bro. Henry Moore was class leader, and is now living at Louisville, Clay county.

In 1858 Rev. T. J. Houts became pastor. His administration was a successful one. Bro. Houts remained one year and was succeeded by Dr. Hawley, who remained on the work two years. During his pastorate there was no marked change in the church; its affairs remained in an easy condition.

1861, Rev. H. Sears was pastor.

1862, Wm. Cliff was sent to the charge.

In 1863 Rev. John D. Gillham was pastor. He was returned the following year. Bro. Gillham is still remembered by the church kindly.

In 1865 Rev. Joseph Harris was pastor, and remained on the charge two years. Under his pastorate and through his energy a new church was commenced, which was completed the following year under the labors of Rev. W. H. Reed. It was dedicated the same year by Thomas Bowman, D. D., now one of the Bishops of the M. E. Church, then president of Asbury University, Ind. He was succeeded by E. Lathrop, who remained one year. He reports a revival.

In 1870-1 Rev. A. Ransom was pastor.

In 1872 Rev. Joseph Earp became pastor, and H. Sears was P. E.

In 1873, Rev. E. Joy was sent to the charge, and was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Reynolds, and J. W. Lane was on the district. Bro. Reynolds was returned the following year. In 1876, Rev. I. A. Smith was appointed pastor.

In 1877, Rev. J. W. Phillips became pastor and reported a revival. He was returned by the conference the following year.

1879, Rev. Fred. L. Thomson became pastor, in which capacity he served the charge very acceptably for one year, and was then appointed to the chaplaincy of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary, which position he now holds. In 1880, Wm. H. Scott became pastor, the history of whose pastorate remains to be written by another historian.

Thus far we have confined ourselves principally to those events which could be narrated in connection with those relating to the society in Salem; but there are also good societies existing in other parts of the county. There are at present 18 M. E. Churches in the county, and all I believe in good condition, and one peculiar feature of Methodism is, that they all have pastors.

Notable among them are Kinmundy and Centralia.

KINMUNDY.

Dr. Elliott, a local preacher of Salem, preached occasionally at Kinmundy, in the summer of 1858. The Rev. James Woollard, of Salem Circuit, was the first regular pastor, and organized the first class with the following members: Waller Hensely and wife, Samuel Lawrence and wife, George Marsland and wife, Malinda Sprome, Clara Russell, and Wm. Blurton. Samuel Lawrence was appointed the leader. Bro. Woollard was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Waggoner, and Rev. John Thatcher followed Waggoner.

In 1863, Kinmundy circuit was formed, and P. P. Hamilton became preacher, by whose untiring labors and zeal the present house of worship was built and dedicated, paying out of his own private means on the day of dedication \$500. Bro. T. F. Houts dedicated the church.

The first Sabbath school was organized in 1862, with Elias Neil superintendent.

The following have served as pastors since Bro. Hamilton's pastorate: J. H. Lockwood, two years; I. N. Slagg, one year; W. S. Sly, one year; Bro. Salesbury, one year; V. D. Linganfelter, two years; A. Ransom, two years; W. F. Whitaker, three years; G. W. Grabe, two years; N. B. Cooksey is its present pastor, and has served them two years.

The present membership of the society is 150. They have a large, growing and interesting Sabbath-school.

The church building is in good repair, and worth about \$2000. It has a good parsonage, valued at \$1000. There are no debts on either.

CENTRALIA.

Centralia was perhaps first supplied with Methodist preaching by J. A. Scarrett, who was then traveling the Walnut Hill circuit, in 1853. Though not regularly a part of his work, he preached

frequently to the few Methodist families, then residing in what was called, Seven Mile Prairie School-house. The result of Bro. Scarrett's labors tended greatly to establish Methodism in Centralia.

On the 9th day of Jan., 1854, these few members to whom Bro. Scarrett had been preaching, held a meeting and organized themselves into a society, under the name of the "South Central Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," electing Milton P. Hester, John G. Wallis, J. H. Coppie, Henry Sloat, and Wm. B. Johnson, trustees.

The Society proceeded immediately to erect a meeting-house, a one story frame building, 35x40 feet, at a cost of \$1000.

The Southern Illinois Conference of 1853, made Centralia a mission station, and sent Rev. Robt. H. Manier to the charge. Rev. John H. Hill was the P. E. At the time of the organization there were but 12 or 15 members; at the close of Bro. Manier's pastorate, there were three classes, with a membership of 60.

Rev. Robt. Manier was succeeded by Rev. Moses Shepherd, in 1856, and was again returned to the charge by the conference of 1857. It was during his pastorate that Matthew C. Kell became a member, and has ever since been one of the main supports of the church.

1858, Rev. J. G. D. Pettijohn became pastor. During his pastorate there was quite a revival, and a considerable number were added to the church. This year the church building was moved from South Centralia to Block 63 of the original town of Centralia.

In 1859, Rev. Holloway became pastor. His was quite a successful pastorate, and the charge was much improved at the close of his administration.

In 1860, he was succeeded by T. N. Ralston. His pastorate was quite a success in building up the Sunday-school.

In 1861, Rev. E. Joy became pastor, and remained one year, with a fair degree of prosperity for the charge.

1862, Rev. W. W. Bridwell became pastor. No progress was made this year. During this year the charge was consolidated with Walnut Hill circuit, and had the benefit of the preaching of Rev. G. W. Hughey, every two weeks, which was received with great favor by the charge.

The conference of 1863, united the station with the Richview Circuit, and placed Rev. A. S. Risley in charge. No advancement was made this year.

In 1864, it was again made a station, and Rev. John Van Cleve became pastor. During this year the charge was blessed with a gracious revival, and the progress of the church was rapid.

Through Bro. Van Cleve's energy the old church building and lots were sold, and an elegant and substantial brick edifice was built in the heart of the city. The conference of 1865 returned Bro. Van Cleve to the station.

The conference of 1866 was held in Centralia. At which time the cholera was raging in the city during the entire session.

This conference placed Rev. Jno. D. Gillham on the station, who remained through a successful pastorate of three years.

Bro. Gillham was followed by Rev. Jas. A. Robinson, who remained during a pastorate of three years.

Rev. C. Nash succeeded Bro. Robinson, and remained three years, having large congregations, and a number were added to the church during his pastorate.

In the fall of 1879, the conference was again held at Centralia, and Rev. O. H. Clark became pastor, who managed to enlist his people in revival work so much that the membership was nearly doubled, having, I may say, almost a continuous revival. This was, perhaps, the most prosperous pastorate, *spiritually*, in the annals of

Centralia charge. It is said that the *ability and power* of his sermons attracted and held large congregations.

In 1878, O. H. Clark, was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Wallace, who remained two years, by whose zeal and energy the charge purchased a lot and built a fine parsonage, valued at \$1,500.

Bro. Wallace was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. J. B. Thompson, who has met with fair success, his missionary collection being the largest ever taken on the charge, a little over three hundred dollars.

The society numbers among its members many devoted Christians, and men of large experience and liberality, who have succeeded in making the charge one of the best in the Southern Illinois Conference. The present membership is about 275.

The charge has a flourishing Sunday-school numbering over 300 members.

Milton P. Hester was the Robt. Raikes of the M. E. Sunday-school at Centralia. He would gather the children in the old school-house and teach them God's word.

The church building being in a condition to worship in, the school was organized in 1854, with Jas. Wilson as superintendent, and some twenty scholars.

In 1855, when made a station, the school was reorganized, and Wm. H. Ford was elected superintendent. It then became in truth and name the Centralia M. E. Sunday-school.

The school is the largest in the city, as well as the oldest.

Patoka circuit *originally* formed a part of Salem circuit, and in 1856, was formed into what was called Fosterburg circuit, and afterwards Patoka.

It has five neat little frame chapels, valued at \$5,301. The present membership is 317.

Five good Sabbath-schools are connected with the society; number of scholars 245. They have a good parsonage. One of the earliest camp grounds is in connection with this work.

The present pastor is Rev. N. Bascom.

ODIN AND SANDOVAL.

Each have a neat house of worship, valued at \$2,800.

There is an interesting Sabbath-school at each appointment.

At the present time the society is in good condition with a membership of 99. The pastor is Rev. S. Casey.

Inka circuit is what is left of the *old* Salem circuit. It has four appointments; each appointment has a good, neat chapel. The four churches are valued at \$3,000. There is a membership of 202.

There are four Sunday-schools, with 160 scholars. It has a parsonage valued at \$350.

There are at present in the county 1,636 church members—18 churches, valued at \$35,500. Parsonages 6, valued at \$4,935.

Some of the local preachers of the early day besides those mentioned were: Revs. A. Blackburn, S. P. Nave, Jno. A. McKee, who died at Centralia, and Smith, Ross, Jones and Mosser. Rev. J. Mosser, of this noble band, in 1858, was appointed asst. agt. of the A. B. S. for S. Ill., embracing 36 counties. The society was organized in 1847, in Marion county, and in the eleven years of its organization had raised \$665.13. In 1869, Bro. Mosser was made dist. supt. for the south half of the state. He had the supervision of Marion county for eighteen and a half years, in that time Marion county gave the society \$5,798 54, and scattered about \$5,000 worth of Bibles and Testaments.

In closing this hasty and imperfect sketch of Methodism in Marion county, it does appear to the writer that God has approved and crowned every honest and faithful effort with His blessing—and only let the church maintain the simplicity and faith of the fathers,

and employ her improving facilities for doing good, and what has been accomplished will be only as the first fruits of a mighty harvest.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

BY REV. JOHN F. ROBB.

In attempting to give a brief sketch of the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Marion County, I regret that it will be impossible for me to give the patrons of this work as full a sketch of that branch of the Church of which I write, as it deserves, and as the reader may expect; nor am I insensible as to the delicacy of the task I undertake, and yet it is one I consider due the church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Marion county is the outgrowth of the Evangelical and Christian Union Churches, which were united September 22, 1865, in Convention at Xenia, Clay County.

During the late war many ministers, and some churches, assumed a political attitude; and took sides in political partnership. The services of the sanctuary were often interspersed with an agitation of political questions.

Ministers of the Gospel often taught lessons of cruelty that were calculated to make the man, retaining self-control, grow sick.

Church edifices were opened for political mass meetings.

The pulpits were polluted, and made to subserve the interests of a political party, to the neglect of the interest of immortal souls.

Under these circumstances many truly pious persons left off attending church.

They longed for the privileges of God's house unmixed with political fanaticism.

Rev. J. W. Westcott, being of the number that felt himself aggrieved, withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and called a Convention to meet in the Court-house, in Salem, on 22nd June, 1864.

The Convention was called to order by Rev. J. W. Westcott. Rev. Thomas L. Middleton was elected president, and Thomas D. Deeds, secretary. There were present at this Convention, of ministers, J. W. Westcott, of Xenia, Clay County; Thos. L. Middleton, Wm. Findley, James B. Gray, Thos. D. Deeds, and Wm. Layson; and of laymen, Thomas Boring, Arthur Foster, Thomas Smith, Charles Smith, James M. Charlton, John J. Holt, J. C. McConnell, Elijah Wimberly, Isaac Misenhammer, Mordecai Smith, and several others.

The Convention proceeded to and organized a system of church polity and government, under the name of the Evangelical Church.

The first class organized (according to the best evidence at hand) was at the residence of John J. Holt, in Romine Prairie, the second or third Sunday in July, 1864, with the following names:—James M. Charlton, Rebecca Charlton, H. J. Charlton, Reuben Charlton, Emiline Charlton, John J. Holt, Caroline Holt, John Morris, Jane Morris, Jas. Dodson, Mrs. Dodson, H. Fulton, E. A. Fulton, William Leacon, Jane Leacon, James Harlson, Jeremiah Williams, J. Kirkpatrick, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

Rev. J. W. Westcott, and Rev. M. R. Jones, and perhaps other ministers were present.

The second class was organized the following Sunday at Old Union. Thomas and Charles Smith and their wives, and a number of others, cast in their lot with the new organization at that time.

The third organization was effected the first Sunday in August, at Mount Zion Church, on North Fork. The number of members not known, record lost.

The fourth class was called Harmony Society, and was organized the second or third Sunday in August. Thomas Boring and John Smith being two of the number composing the class.

The first council convened at Mount Zion Church, September 17, 1864. Rev. J. W. Westcott was elected president, and Rev. James D. Gray, secretary.

At this meeting, the council was divided into two districts; the Salem districts embraced all the appointments in Marion county, except the Romine appointment.

Rev. Jas. D. Gray was the first president (or, as was afterward called, Presiding Elder) of Salem district; and the first quarterly meeting was held at the Harmony class, the third Saturday and Sunday in October, 1864, Rev. J. D. Gray officiating.

The second annual council met at Old Union, on Friday before the third Sunday in September, 1865.

Whole number of members reported at this meeting was 146.

At this meeting there are 18 organized societies, with a membership of 700 in the county.

The Methodist element largely predominating in the church, they changed the name to Methodist in the year 1867, and in the fall of that year were formally received as an Annual Conference into the connection of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, with all the rights of other Annual Conferences, by Bishop David S. Doggett, D.D.

At this writing, July 27, 1881, there are eighteen organized societies in the county, with a membership of 700.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN MARION COUNTY.

BY J. G. BURROUGHS.

History is one of the grand means of a thorough education, and a high order of intellectual and moral culture. A man may be well versed in the sciences of the age in which he lives and thoroughly drilled in classic lore; he may have a perfect knowledge of the law of affinities obtaining between the different languages and dialects of the nations of the earth; he may be an adept in ethical science—as it pertains to the moral nature and duties of man—and he may have a due appreciation of the beautiful in nature and art, but if his mind is not well stored with historical facts his education is deficient in the one thing needful—historical knowledge. History brings light out of darkness, and order out of chaos. History lifts the veil of the ages, and gives us a view of past and passing events, and incidents in life's great drama. By history the man of the present is connected and associated with the man of the past. By prophecy—which is simply a history of future events and incidents—the (otherwise) impassable chasm of futurity is spanned, and man is associated with his fellow-man of future ages and climes.

Thus it is that history is the connecting link of the past, present and future ages. Who can say that he has no need of history? Who can say that history is of no value; that it weighs nothing in the scale of intellectuality, and true moral and social culture?

History differs in kind and degree. As to *kind*, it may be divided into many classes. But with its classification we shall not particularly trouble ourself at present. The work of the faithful historian

is an arduous one. To make history is one thing, and to write it is another. We are all making history every hour, every day. But, to get this historical material together after it is made, and shape it up for the press, so that it will please the eye of the critic, as well as that of the general reader, is no easy matter. And of all history there is none so difficult of writing and shaping as Church History. In the history of the Church of Christ in the county of Marion, there are many things, doubtless, of an intensely interesting character that we should like to record had we the time to collect and arrange them for the pages of this County History. But to give all the incidents and events (connected with the history of the church in the county) in detail would require a good-sized volume of itself. We shall be content, therefore, with giving a brief sketch of each congregation in the county, beginning with the congregation at

SALEM.

This is the capital of the county, and should be the radiating centre of the church. It is the home of that old veteran of the cross, John A. Williams, who has been long and favorably known as an able and forcible proclaimer of the gospel of Christ. His head is now silvered over with the frosts of many winters; but he does not tire in the grand work of saving souls. Long may he live to wave the banner of the cross. The Church of Christ at Salem was organized by Elder John A. Williams in the parlor of his own domicile Dec. 18th, A. D. 1866. Immediately after this the church bought a small frame-house—formerly used by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and latterly by the Covenanters—at a cost of \$250, and expended \$150 in repairs, making the net cost \$400. In this house they continued to meet until the summer of 1879, when they sold the old house for \$100. They immediately contracted for the building of a new house.

This is a neat and commodious little brick-house, 34 x 50 feet, and will comfortably seat 300 people, that is by using the aisles. The house and its furnishings cost the neat little sum of \$2,500.

It was dedicated on the third Lord's day in Feb., A. D. 1880, by Elder H. R. Trickett, who had been called from a distant field for that work. The church has regular preaching once a month by Elder John A. Williams, who resides at Salem. The members meet every Lord's day, between the stated times of preaching, for the "breaking of bread" and for prayer.

They also have a regular weekly prayer meeting every Thursday evening, and a small but healthy Lord's day school that meets every Lord's day at 9.30 A. M., with Thomas Pile (the editor of the *Salem Herald and Advocate*, and an active member of the church) as its able and worthy superintendent.

The Salem Church (since its organization) has enjoyed the regular labors of Elders John A. Williams, John W. Manahan, John Bradley and Hite. It has also had the labors of the following preachers from abroad, viz.: Elders Mulkey, Vandusen, Ross, Trickett, Hawley, Jacob Wright, Lemuel Martin, Abraham Harrel, R. B. Henry, F. M. Phillips, J. G. Burroughs, Taylor Maupin and others. The present membership of the Salem Church is between 30 and 40, the female element largely predominating.

This church has lost heavily in the past few years by death and by removal to the far West. Still it holds on to the work with a truly commendable tenacity.

MT. MORIAH CHURCH.

Post Office address, Racoon.—This church is supposed to be the oldest church of any in the county. It was organized as a Free-will Baptist Church in A. D. 1829—52 years ago.

It was in a transitional state for the period of eight years after

its organization. In 1837, eight years after its incipency as a Baptist Church, it came over into the "Current Reformation," now better known as the "Church of Christ" or "Church of God."

This church was, for many years after its organization, under the leadership of those noble men of God, Elders Wm. Chaffin, David R. Chance, Samuel Shook and Chas. Drennen, men that made great sacrifices for the cause of truth, and contended "earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints."

The Mt. Moriah church is noted as the spiritual mother of Elder J. A. Williams, now of Salem.

Among those that have labored regularly for this church, may be mentioned Vandusen, Snow, Williams, J. A., J. Carroll Stark and Wm. C. Birge. Visiting preachers—F. M. Wilson, S. V. Williams, W. T. Williams, F. M. Phillips, and many others not remembered.

We understand that it has a flourishing Lord's day school, superintended by a young (and intelligent) lady member of the church, by the name of Laura Mercer.

The first house of worship occupied by the Mt. Moriah church, was a log house. The second was a frame, which has long since succumbed to the tooth of time. The third house now occupies the same ground. It is a neat and comfortable frame house, 40x60 ft. It is plastered throughout, and cost in the neighborhood of \$1,200. It has connected with it 20 acres of land, a portion of which is set apart as a resting place for the dead.

The congregation is in a healthy condition at this time, and has a healthy growth.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST AT CENTRALIA.

This church was organized in Central City on Lord's day, Dec. 31st, A. D. 1856, by Elder John A. Williams, then of Walnut Hill, Ill. The church was organized with only eight members,—Jacob Frasier, Harriet Frasier, Daniel Myers, James McCartney, Jane McCartney, Margaret Whitton, Simpson Frasier and Louisa Hawkins.

These all seem to have been active workers in the cause of Christ—for the church grew rapidly under the labors of its regular preacher, John A. Williams, and waxed strong in faith and knowledge.

In A. D. 1857 the business having changed from Central City to Centralia, it was deemed advisable to also "change the place of meeting," which was done. During the same year the church built in Centralia a commodious house of worship—a frame—at a cost of \$2,200. In this house the church continued to meet in peace and spiritual prosperity until some time during the ever memorable civil war. It was then torn and rent into factions by politics and social bickerings, which created an animus in the church that has never been fully eradicated.

At this time the church numbered 160 members—85 females and 75 males.

In A. D. 1866 the church unfortunately lost its house of worship by fire, and was compelled, therefore, to rent a hall in which to hold its meetings. For several years it felt unable to build, and having no house of its own it grew numerically weaker until A. D. 1872. Some time during this year it built another house, on the same lot. This was also a frame, and cost \$2,400. It will seat about 350 persons comfortably. The building of this house involved the church several hundred dollars, from which it has never fully freed itself. But we are happy to say that the debt is whittled down to something less than \$100.

In the year 1870 the church thought proper to go into a re-organization—with the view of bringing order out of chaos, and light out of darkness. The re-organization was effected on the 19th day

of Feb., 1870, under whose leading the record does not say. As is always the case under such circumstances, many of the members of the old organization stood aloof from the new organization, and still thus stand. Since that time the cause has been fluctuating—wavering or unsteady—sometimes prospering and sometimes declining.

We have no means of knowing the names of the official board of the old organization, as it is claimed that the record was lost. Neither have we the means of knowing the names of the official board of the new, as they were not recorded.

The present board of officers are J. G. Burroughs, pastor; Seymour Andrews, R. S. Howie, John Marshall, J. F. Parrish, deacons; Mrs. Hester A. Thomas, Mrs. Martha C. Andrews, Mrs. D. A. Rasbach and Mrs. Laura Botts, deaconesses. Overseers were elected but declined serving.

At this writing the church is in a prosperous condition, and has a healthy growth—numerically, intellectually, socially, and spiritually. Its present membership is 108—67 females and 41 males.

Present value of church property, \$2,700. Salary paid pastor, \$600 per annum.

Since the organization of this church, in 1846, it has had the regular labors of the following preachers, viz.—John A. Williams, John Boggs, Silas W. Leonard, Geo. P. Slade, John Ross, Marshall A. Wilcox, Henry Van Duzen, Clark Braden, W. G. Tiller, A. Martin, A. W. Ingram and J. G. Burroughs. Visiting preachers: Elders Mulkey, Butler, Reubelt, Silas Baird, D. D., Miller, Leonard Martin, Isaac Errett, B. K. Smith, Morton Adams, Eld. Peyton, W. T. Williams, Wm. Birge and James Snow. There were also many others, not now remembered.

[By reference to the *Christian Gazetteer* published by Elder A. G. Lucas, in 1876, vol. 1, page 276, we find that the official board in 1876, was A. Martin, pastor; John W. Manahan, elder; R. S. Howie and Seymour Andrews, deacons.]

The church has a flourishing Lord's day school, that meets at 9.30 A. M., every Lord's day. At present it is under the superintendency of the pastor, J. G. Burroughs. It has something over 100 scholars enrolled, and an average attendance of about 75. It has contributed this year (1881) as follows, to wit.: To the cause of missions, \$4. To the repair of church house, or, rather, furnishing, \$18.35. For lesson leaves, \$6.65. For papers, \$20. For music books, \$7. For blackboard, for one quarter, \$1. Total, \$56.90. Leaving a balance in treasury of \$3.10.

Among the mercantile men of this flourishing little city, the Church of Christ boasts of a Seymour Andrews, who stands second to none in prominence, business tact and energy. Among the professional men she is fitly represented by L. A. Frasier, attorney at law—a man of whom any people may justly be proud. Among R. R. men, the church is represented by conductor W. R. Beebe, and Wm. B. Rasbach, engineer. There are none more faithful, nor prompt in business, than these men—giving general satisfaction to the R. R. offices and all concerned.

Among the fruit growers and agricultural men, none stand more prominent than Simpson Frasier, Jacob Frasier, Wm. Botts, and others, too tedious to mention—all of whom have their membership in the Church of Christ at Centralia.

ALMA.

The Church of Christ at this place was organized on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1867, by Elder John Ross, with fifteen members. Until A. D. 1868, this church had a steady growth. At this time it numbered only twenty-five. In 1871, its actual membership was fifty. In 1872, there was a root of bitterness sprang up that for a

time, choked the power of the Gospel, and prevented the proper development of brotherly love and true Christian civility. This root of bitterness has never been wholly eradicated. In 1874, the church had several additions. In 1875, Elders J. M. Hawley and Johnson held a meeting, which resulted in destroying much of the ill-feeling that obtained, and in adding thirty-five new members to the church. J. M. Hawley was then employed as evangelist, in which capacity he served the church for several years, acceptably. But, since his departure, for other fields, the church has gone back to its old bickerings and pernicious grievances; and, hence, has ceased to let its light shine, in the manner that becomes an active, energetic church.

It has a house of worship, worth about \$700. Its numerical strength is about twenty. Its Lord's day school is small, and not at all prosperous.

LITTLE GROVE CHURCH.

Post-office, Walnut Hill.—The Little Grove Church was organized by Elder Wm. Chaffin, about forty years ago, supposed to be in A. D. 1841.

It existed for some years without an official board, thinking such a board unnecessary. But, in after years, the following board of officers was elected, viz.: John Breez, Joel Pace, and J. A. Williams, elders; and Chas. Drennen, evangelist.

Regular preachers after Drennen were David Chance, Ellis McBryant, J. A. Williams, James Snow, W. T. Williams, &c., &c.

Visiting preachers: R. B. Henry, Henry A. Vandusen, S. V. Williams, Wm. C. Hill, and a goodly number of others too tedious to mention.

The present membership of this church is supposed to be one hundred and fifty. It has its second house of worship—a frame, about 35x55 feet, costing about \$1000. Connected with the house is two acres of land, consecrated to the dead.

This church has a moderately good Lord's day school; but it is not run wholly in the interest of the church.

The present official board of the church is, Jacob Copple, Geo. Bundy, Frank Cruzen, elders; John Sanders, deacon.

Although ripe with age, this congregation is not as zealous for the truth as it ought to be. For it pays but little or nothing for the support of the Gospel. If its preachers are able to live without compensation for their labor, and will not therefore receive remuneration for their services, the church should contribute to the cause of missions, the amount that it would otherwise pay for its local preaching. Then its light would shine forth with a heavenly brilliancy, that would charm and put to silence the gainsaying citizens of the kingdom of darkness.

We trust the day is not far distant, when this congregation will awaken to a sense of its great moral obligations, in the proper support of the truth. God grant it.

LOVEL'S GROVE CHURCH.

Post-office, Omega.—This church was first organized by Wm. Chaffin, near forty years ago. Its first house of worship was a neat hewed log house, which was burned some years ago by a forest fire. The church was then known as Bee Branch church. After the loss of its house, as above stated, the church held its meetings in a school-house in Omega for many years; but, finally, built again about one mile east of where the old one was located. It is a neat little frame, about 24x34; costing, it is supposed, \$700. Present value of ground and house about \$800.

It numbers the following able men among its regular preachers since its organization, viz.: Eld. Wm. Chaffin, David R. Chance, Charles Drennen, Vandusen, R. B. Henry, etc. Visiting preachers: J. A. Williams, James Snow, Thomas Culley and others.

The present numerical strength is, perhaps, about 50. It is, at this writing, in a healthy condition, under the earnest and faithful labors of that lowly man of God—R. B. Henry. We understand that the Lovel's Grove Church has a good Lord's day school, in the interest of the church.

HARVEY'S POINT CHURCH.

Post-office, Salem, or Foxville.—This church was established about fifteen years ago, under the joint labors of Elders Mulkey, James Snow and William C. Hill. It appointed no board officers at the time of its establishment, nor recognized the need of any.

It erected the framework of a house of worship, enclosed it, and then let it stand unfinished for eight or ten years. It was then nicely ceiled with pine lumber and seated. Its dimensions are supposed to be 30x45 feet. Present value of church property supposed to be \$500.

The church is prospering at present under the joint labors of J. Carol Stark and Wm. C. Hill.

Visiting preachers; Elders Vandusen, J. A. Williams and others not now remembered.

This church, for eight or ten years after its establishment, did not do well in consequence of social and other disturbances. To Elder Wm. C. Hill, more than any other preacher, belongs the credit of resurrecting its lifeless form and infusing new life into it, and causing it to go forward in the grand work of the Master.

Its present membership is supposed to be about 80.

The official board of this congregation is: — Brazzel, John Gaskins and Keel. These men were never regularly set apart to the office of bishop; but are simply acting as bishops by virtue of their election.

There is no Lord's day school connected with this congregation at present. It had one until recently, but from some cause it was permitted to die out. The death of a Lord's day school in this age, indicates the premature death of the church. We hope this may not obtain with the church above named, but that it will rise up and go forth "in the strength of Israel's God, conquering and to conquer." God grant it. Amen.

WILLIAMS GROVE CHURCH.

Post-office, Foxville.—This congregation has no house of worship, but has one in process of construction, near three miles north-east of Foxville. The congregation was established by Wm. C. Hill, nearly five years ago.

Shortly after the establishment of the church, Elder Hill held a meeting with it, which resulted in over 70 accessions. He was assisted in the latter part of the meeting by Elder John A. Williams, of Salem. Wm. C. Hill is its regular preacher, and resides in the vicinity of the church.

The present membership is supposed to be over one hundred. It is in a prosperous and healthy condition at present, and we hope will ever continue so.

It has no Lord's day school at this time, but doubtless will have when it gets into its new house of worship now building.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST AT PATOKA.

This congregation was organized on the fourth Lord's day in May, A. D. 1875, by Elder Samuel Hawley, of Odin.

The official board was Samuel Hawley, pastor; Alfred Eaglin, elder; and Alexander McNichol and John Waddell, deacons.

This congregation has, as yet, no house of worship. After its organization it met for two years in C. P. Walker's Hall. They had the use of this hall free of all charges. After the expiration of

two years the church ceased to meet regularly for nearly three years' time.

On the fourth Lord's day in May, A. D. 1880, the church went into a reorganization, under the leadership of J. D. Morgan. Its numerical strength at the time of reorganization was—males, 9; females, 11—total, 20.

The present official board is J. D. Morgan, evangelist; Alfred Eaglin, Samuel Willson and G. W. Norris, elders; Henry Vales and James Simcox, deacons.

Its present membership is 43. They rent a hall at the cost of 50 cents per day for day usage only, and 75 cents per night for evening service, or \$1.25 for morning and evening service.

It has a flourishing Lord's day school, under the superintendence of James Simcox. The school numbers 52 scholars, with an average attendance of 35. It was organized in May of the present year—1881. It takes no lesson-leaves nor papers. Its only textbook is the Bible.

ODIN CHURCH OF CHRIST.

The church at this point was organized by Elder James M. Hawley on the first Lord's-day in March, A. D. 1878, in Smith's Hall. It was organized with 16 charter members, and continued to meet in Smith's Hall for eighteen months from date of organization. They paid \$1 per day for day service on Lord's days, and 50 cents per night for every night used through the week. This was pretty heavy for a small congregation just struggling into existence, and would have proved the downfall of many others of less energy. But notwithstanding, we think the rent of the hall was exceedingly cheap. Churches in their incipency differ from other organizations, in that they are weak financially as well as numerically, and are not able therefore to bear much of a burden. In this the church at Odin and Patoka is worthy of all commendation.

The board of officers elected at the organization of the church at Odin was James M. Hawley, evangelist; John A. Crow, bishop; Thos. Winks and Nathan Lane, deacons.

In the fall of 1879 they built a beautiful little frame-house, 32 x 44 feet, costing the neat little sum of \$2,000. The prime mover and engineer in this work was Elder J. M. Hawley, who contributed liberally of his time and means to make it a success. On the first Lord's day in January, 1880, the congregation occupied its new house for the first time. The house has never been formally dedicated, but is just as good and serviceable as if it had been. J. M. Hawley preached the first sermon in the new house, and continues to occupy its pulpit.

Be it said, to the credit of this little band, that there is no incumbrance in the shape of a mortgage or otherwise hanging over this house. What remained to be paid on the house after it was furnished was assumed by brethren individually by giving their individual notes. This action of the members is commendable in the highest degree.

The church now numbers 110 members, and is still prospering under the efficient labors of Elder J. M. Hawley, who has resided here for the past four years.

It numbers the following among its visiting preachers since its organization, viz.: Clark Braden, William White, F. M. Phillips, A. P. Avery, D. D. Miller, Prof. Reubelt, H. Frank Tandy, J. D. Morgan, Elders Baker, Ragsdale and J. G. Burroughs.

This congregation has a flourishing Lord's day school under the efficient superintendency of S. E. Hills. It was organized in September, 1878, under the leadership of James M. Hawley. It has now about 100 scholars, with an average attendance of 80. It uses the International Lesson Leaf, but takes no papers at present.

The church has had an addition of 25 from the school since its incipency. This speaks volumes for the efficiency of the officers and teachers in the school.

The present official board of the church is J. M. Hawley, evangelist and bishop; John A. Crow, bishop; Thos. Winks and Reuben Alderson, deacons. Present value of church property, \$2,500.

This church is truly a model one for zeal, energy and liberality. Long may it live and prosper in the work of the Divine Master, is our prayer. Amen.

TURKEY CREEK CHURCH.

Post-office, Odin.—This church was first organized in the autumn of 1867, by the joint labors of Elds. James Snow and J. D. Morgan, with 17 charter members. The officers were: J. D. Morgan, evangelist; Jos. Deadman, and Jeremiah Deadman, elders; Joseph Willburn and Thomas Deadman, deacons. This congregation grew under the labors of its evangelist, to about 37 members and then to "a dead-lock," in consequence of the removal of its minister, J. D. Morgan, to Schuyler county, Ill. Elder Morgan remained away five years, but visited them every fifth Lord's day during the time, making some four or five visits annually.

In the fall of 1877, Eld. Morgan returned; and in the spring of 1878, reorganized, with 19 members, appointing for officers, Jeremiah Deadman and Andrew Deadman, elders; John Bennett and Thomas Deadman, deacons.

In the course of time the membership was increased to 27. At this time their numerical strength is only 23, having lost by removal and death.

The community in which this little church is located is of the Calvinistic mould of thought, which very greatly accounts for the paucity of conversions.

This church has no house; but in lieu thereof, meets in the district school-house. They hope to have a house some time in the future. There is no Lord's day school connected with this church at present, but, doubtless, will be at some future time, if the church shall ever be able to secure a house of worship.

Eld. Morgan is preaching for them, once per month, the second Lord's day and Saturday night before, and expects to continue his services in the future indefinitely.

SANDOVAL.

The Church of Christ worshipping at this point, was organized on the 21st of April, A. D. 1877, by Eld. A. Martin, with about 40 members. Dr. Henry C. Sherman was appointed bishop; aside from him there were no other officers appointed. Eld. A. Martin was the regular preacher for nearly two years. After him the services of Eld. J. M. Hawley were secured for the period of six months. In Feb., 1881, J. G. Burroughs entered the field as their regular preacher for a time.

The membership of this church grew to about 52 in number, since which time it has been steadily decreasing, by removal, death and church discipline. Having no house of its own, it labors under many disadvantages. It has preaching every alternate Friday evening, at which time it occupies the M. E. Church house, by the payment of a small rental. Since its organization, this church has given \$10 to the cause of missions. Notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which this little band of disciples labor, it is found pushing ahead with a zeal and earnestness that is highly commendable. This church has no Lord's day school of its own. But its leading members are engaged, heart and soul, in a union school. This school is conducted in the M. E. Church house, under the efficient leadership of Jacob Lichty, who is in faith and general theology, with the German Evangelical Church.

This school uses the International lesson leaf. It also takes three papers, "The Labor of Love;" "Food for the Lambs;" and, "The Temperance Banner," its supplies costs \$75 per annum. It has 150 scholars on roll, and an average attendance of 80.

The Church of Christ, at Sandoval, has had three conversions from this school.

The church hopes to have a house of its own some time in the future, and, thereby, be the better able to battle for the right; and to walk in the light of God. God grant that its most sanguine hopes may be realized at no very distant day.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There are, at this writing, in the county of Marion, 12 churches, with a membership (in the aggregate), of 1000. Value of church property, belonging to eight different congregations, in the aggregate, \$13,300.

The following is a list of preachers now in the county, together with the P. O. address of each: John A. Williams, Salem; John Ross, Alma; James Snow, Walnut Hill; James M. Hawley, Odin; James G. Burroughs, Centralia; Henry A. Van Duzen, Omega; J. D. Morgan, Odin; Wm. C. Hill, Foxville.

This is a meager showing to what it should be. Eight preachers in a county, ought, if they were active, make a far better showing than one thousand members. We know not how to account for this paucity of members in the county, except it be the failure of the church to properly support its ministry. This, doubtless, is the true explanation of the whole matter. Preaching, in this age, has come to be looked upon as a matter of luxury, rather than a necessity. As long as this idea obtains the spread of the truth will, measurably, be a failure. There must always be a proper appreciation of the value of souls, and of the power of the gospel to save; there must be a realizing sense of moral obligations, and a readiness to meet them; there must be a deeper ingrowing of the word of God, in the hearts of professed Christians; there must be a greater willingness to spend, and be spent, for the cause of Christ, before the gospel—the truth—will ever be sustained by the hands of the church as it should be. May the church yet rise up and go forth in the strength of the "God of Israel," "conquering and to conquer," by the power of His word, is our sincere prayer.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. J. W. HOUGH.

The Baptists—sometimes called "Regular" Baptists to distinguish them from other immersionists, also "Missionary" Baptists to distinguish them from Old School or "Hard-shell" Baptists—have been represented in Marion county by 18 churches. Of these, Bethel, Union Marshall Creek, First Salem, Zion Hill, and Patoka, are connected with the Vandalia (or Centralia) Association; Harmony, First Centralia, and Odin, are in the Louisville; Pleasant Grove, Bethel, and Zion Grove, are in the Salem; and the Second Centralia and Second Salem, belong to Mt. Olive Association.

The colporteur, the missionary, the pioneer, and the scholarly minister, have each been welcomed here as honored instruments in this work. Some churches have had service once a month, some twice, and others every Sabbath.

Our ministers have adapted themselves to circumstances, preaching in grove, private dwelling, school-house or church. In this way the Baptists have gained a foothold in the county and held it; and

the indications for aggressive work in the future are encouraging.

Much labor has been performed in the county through the various Missionary societies. The American Bible Society has been well represented by Rev. Roswell Kimball; the American Baptist Home Mission Society by Revs. I. S. Mahan, W. F. Boyakin, G. Stacy, and others; the American Baptist Publication Society by H. R. Clissold, who has in a brief time given a new impetus to our Sunday-school work. The Illinois Baptist General Association has had a fostering care through Rev. I. N. Hobart, D. D., and Revs. D. P. French and E. S. Graham.

The history of each church will be given in the order of its organization.

BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This is the oldest Missionary Baptist church in the county. In May, 1832, Revs. J. M. Peck and James and Moses Lemen met at the house of Col. James Joliff and organized Bethel church. The constituent members were: James, Susanna, Margaret and Elizabeth Joliff; Isaac and Martha Andereck; Mr. and Mrs. Castleberry; Enoch and Hodie Holstlaw; Samuel and Elizabeth McClelland; Ansel and Peggy Forbes. Rev. Samuel Shook was the first pastor. Father I. A. Andereck was the chosen clerk, and James Joliff deacon. The latter is said to have organized the first Sunday-school in Marion county, in 1829.

The church met for several years at Central City; the house was then moved to the present locality, three miles S. W. of Odin; and in July, 1870, Revs. J. M. Billingsley and J. R. Ford were appointed to conduct the dedicatory services. Several ministers have been ordained by this church. The following quaint record appears in 1857: "The church gave Andy McClelland leave to sing and to exhort and to praise and to preach if he wants to anywhere he pleases to." In 1859 this brother was ordained. The same year Levi Elliott was licensed to preach, and May 12th, 1864, was ordained, at Central City. Rev. I. S. Mahan delivered the ordination sermon, and Revs. I. A. Dale and W. J. Goldsborough participated in the services. The following record also is found of August, 1870: "Wm. R. Andereck was licensed to preach and exercise in public." In March, 1879, the ordination of brother Andereck took place, Rev. A. A. Kendrick, D. D., preaching the sermon, and Revs. Ford, French, Carter, and Billingsley aiding in the services. Revs. N. Arnot, J. P. Hutchens, J. R. Ford, J. B. Faulkner, Wm. Steel, S. Owen, Dr. T. Rawson, P. W. Jones, I. H. Elkin, I. A. Dale, A. McClelland, L. Elliot, — Barnett, W. R. Andereck, G. W. Coker, and E. G. O. Groat have served as pastor or supply. The present officers are: Rev. J. R. Ford, Pastor; John Myers, J. R. McClelland, and John Andereck, Deacons; J. Andereck, Clerk; J. R. McClelland and A. and J. Andereck, Trustees; J. Andereck, Superintendent of Sunday-school; N. Holstlaw, Ass't Sup't; and G. Ross, Secretary. Membership, 33. Enrolled in S. S. 50.

UNION BAPTIST CHURCH.

A very imperfect history of Union church has been obtained. It was probably organized in 1832 or 1834. Rev. Wm. Cooley became pastor, J. Gilmore clerk, and Allen Burton deacon. Revs. Boyakin, Wm Steel, J. C. Carter and Henry Huey have held the position of pastor. Services have been held at a school-house six miles N. of Sandoval.

MARSHALL CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

The present home of this church is a substantial frame building in Fredonia Prairie, six miles N. E. of Odin. In 1834 John

Wright came on a visit from St. Clair county, and expressed a desire that a religious meeting might be held here by Elders Arnot and Boyakin. Although not religious people, Morgan Nichols and his wife consented to open their little log house for this purpose. Soon after a meeting was announced and protracted over two weeks, during which there were a number of conversions. A church was then organized by Rev. Nathan Arnot, and Rev. W. F. Boyakin became the pastor. The burning of a log school-house deprived them of their meeting place for a time. In 1838 Rev. William Steel was pastor, and Rev. M. Bailey in 1843. Revs. I. A. Dale, and J. R. Ford have each served this church for several years. Among the pastors are also the names of Rev. J. C. Carter, J. M. Bennet, S. W. Derickson and G. P. Hanks.

In the fall of 1877 the spiritual state of the church was at a low ebb, when Rev. G. G. Dougherty was invited to hold a protracted meeting. The result was an addition of twenty-four members in two weeks, and new life was given to the church. In January, 1880, the pastor had returned to Alton after the Sabbath, but the members held prayer meetings night after night, the interest deepening, Revs. J. C. Carter and J. G. Lemen were called in to preach. When the pastor, Rev. W. R. Anderick, came to his monthly appointment he was surprised to learn of the spontaneous revival that had been in progress for four weeks. Eighteen joined the church as the result of this meeting. A Sunday-school convention was held in December, 1880, by Rev. H. R. Clissold, of Chicago, and was participated in by Revs. J. W. Hough and D. C. Walker. Elder Walker continued the services ten days, which led to ten conversions. When entertaining the Association it has been the custom of this church, for forty years, to camp near the meeting-house, building log huts for the purpose. Rev. J. W. Hough is now supplying the pulpit one Sabbath in the month. There are 82 members, and a flourishing Sunday-school. H. D. Chance is clerk; John Carter, H. D. and J. W. Chance are deacons; the latter two and James McHaney, trustees.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF SALEM.

In November, 1837, Revs. Boyakin and Arnot met in the old log court-house and organized this church, composed of the following persons: B. W., Elizabeth, Joseph, Martha G., and Sarah A. Lester, Mary P. Rand (Lemen), J. W. and F. H. Roach, Hannah Breeze, Martha Ray, W. D. Haynie, Wm. Daniels, and Dr. Milo Jones. After three years the services were transferred to the new Baptist church, the first brick building in the county. The lot on which this stood was owned by Father Lester, who, coming from Virginia in 1836, bought the Rufus Ricker property. He was a man of great moral worth and deep piety, and gave liberally for the support of the gospel. He offered a lot to the first Baptist minister who should settle in Salem, which was received by Rev. W. F. Boyakin, who gave it to the church. Rev. Boyakin was one of a committee appointed by the State Baptist Association to locate a female seminary. \$500 being offered by Miss Rand for this purpose, it was located at Salem; and through the influence of Elder Boyakin, the church property was deeded to the trustees of the seminary in 1841. Elder Boyakin held a protracted meeting in this building, which resulted in the addition to the church of nine young ladies of the seminary. The church worshiped here until 1844, when a wind-storm rendered the building useless, by lifting off the roof.

From this time the Baptists worshiped mainly in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, until 1858, when a frame church was completed. But on the night of January 23d, 1865, during a protracted meeting held there by the Cumberland Presbyterians, it took fire

from over-heated stoves and a defective flue, and burned to the ground. This proved a serious loss and a great drawback. The pastor, W. T. Green, and the church, took immediate steps to re-build. A contract was made, but shortly after the contractor deserted the work, causing loss and discouragement. The pastor, resigning in August, 1866, was succeeded, March 21, 1868, by Rev. J. M. Billingsley. The Christian church, and afterward the hall of the southern female college and the circuit court room, were tendered for worship.

On March 26, 1870, after a delay of five years, renewed efforts were made to build. The chairman of the building committee, J. G. Lemen, in a few days succeeded in obtaining about one thousand dollars in pledges, which was most encouraging; and the pastor and committee continued to labor diligently until Oct. 21, 1871, when services were held in the new building. Upon offering his resignation, a vote of thanks was given to the pastor for his efficient ministry and his energy in pressing forward the work of building. The church was dedicated, free of debt, on the fourth Sunday in September, 1872, Rev. G. J. Johnson, D. D., of St. Louis, delivering the sermon.

March 21, 1874, T. H. Elkin became pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Bennett, April 17th, 1865, during whose pastorate the house was re-seated.

On January 30th, 1876, J. G. Lemen was ordained; Revs. Bennett, Billingsley and French being present; and the latter preached on that occasion.

Rev. G. G. Dougherty was called April 14th, 1877, and his successor, Rev. J. G. Lemen, Aug. 20th, 1878. During a protracted meeting of five weeks, held by Rev. Lemen, twelve members were added.

During 1880 the church met with a serious loss in the death of Judge S. L. Bryan, whose liberality in giving, and his social, moral and spiritual worth were a source of great strength to the church, making the loss more keenly felt.

From July 19th, 1879, to December, 1880, the church was without a pastor, and were much disheartened, when, during a visit of the agent of the *Central Baptist* of St. Louis, Rev. J. W. Hough, a call was extended to him. His pastorate continues to the present time, with some degree of hopefulness for the future advancement of the church.

The history of the church is a remarkable one, suffering as it has from fire, wind, and other drawbacks. But it still lives to praise the Lord for His goodness and to carry on His work.

The first Sunday school in Salem was organized by J. M. Peck, the pioneer Baptist missionary, in 1832. He donated to it a small library from the Baptist Publication Society. In a year it became almost extinct, when Miss M. P. Rand, the first female teacher in Salem, arrived and re-organized it. In 1843 it united with the Methodists and Presbyterians in a union school, until the Baptist church was built in 1858, since which it has existed as a Baptist Sunday-school.

Salem church has sixty members. G. E. Lester is clerk; G. E. Lester, W. J. McQuinn, Wm. Ferguson, and M. P. Lemen are trustees; J. F. Young and G. E. Lester, deacons; Miss H. Oglesby, treasurer; J. F. Young, Sunday-school superintendent; Maria Brunton, assistant.

PLEASANT GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church meets nearly a mile east of Foxville, and its history reaches back to 1840. Revs. Boyakin and Peter Hagler organized it. James A. Keele was its first pastor; Rev. Boyakin, however, preached in the neighborhood before the organization. Two log

and two frame churches have been built. Among the constituent members may be named:—Jno. Simer, D. Conner and Robert Stockton. The pastors have been:—Rev. G. W. Grant, J. T. Tension, T. J. Burton, J. Dobbs, ——— Profit, J. Noble, R. C. and J. R. Keele, T. Seiber, T. W. Dickey, and the present pastor, W. W. Hay. The officers are: E. Y. Alvis, clerk; J. Stonecipher, J. Mount and H. B. Wham, deacons. Present membership sixty-six.

HARMONY BAPTIST CHURCH.

The house is located one and a-half miles south-east of Kinmundy. The name came from Harmony church in Mason county, W. Va., several members of which settled here in 1844. Revs. I. H. Elkin, T. Newton and others met in the See school house, March, 13th, 1852, and formed a church with the following members:—M. Shull, Henry, Nancy and Mary See, Elizabeth Shelton, and Jane Martin. Elder Elkin was the first pastor, and has repeatedly served the church, and watched over it. A lot was donated by R. E. Shelton, and a meeting-house was built. In 1858 William Mitchell was licensed to preach.

In 1866 eight members left to form Kinmundy church, but in June, 1873, that church dissolved, and several members re-united with Harmony church. For two years no services were held, and the house became dilapidated. Through the liberality of Mr. R. E. Shelton and others, it was thoroughly repaired. Revs. D. Wharton, B. H. Pearson, W. J. Goldsborough, J. Sale, ——— Yarnell, J. R. Ford, W. H. Carner, J. C. Carter, W. R. Andereck, and J. W. Hough have filled the pulpit. Present membership sixty-six. Clerk, J. E. Eastland; deacons, C. M. See and George Harlan; Trustees, C. M. and Michael See and J. E. Eastland.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CENTRALIA.

In October, 1859, Rev. J. P. Hungate organized this church in the Christian house of worship, and Rev. N. Martin became pastor; but from May 17th, 1860, to January 10th, 1864, it was virtually extinct. At the latter date, Rev. I. S. Mahan, under appointment of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, visited Centralia, and succeeded in effecting a re-organization with the following membership:—Rev. I. S. and Jennie H. Mahan, Pascal and Mary A. Carter, William and Sarah Brown, G. W. and Sarah H. Willard, E. W. and L. M. Welden, Harriet S. Bryant, Mary Buck, Burden Pullen, David Garrison, and William and Alvira White. The recognition services were conducted by Rev. J. V. Schofield of St. Louis, Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., of Chicago, and Rev. R. S. Johnson, on January 20th, and through their earnest appeals \$1670 was pledged for a house of worship. A contract was made for a \$3000 building.

October 6, 1864, it was ready for services, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the United Presbyterians for the use of their house. The resignation of the pastor was accepted, September 6th, 1865, and, December 10th, Rev. J. W. Terry received a cordial invitation to the pastorate. Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Shurtleff college, and Revs. D. P. French and W. S. Green conducted the installation. The pastor resigned in October, 1867, and Rev. J. Cell was called November 4th. He served with great acceptance until January 12th, 1873. A bell received from Deacon Willard about this time has served its time and now adorns the grounds as an urn for plants. The church was without a pastor for fifteen months, and "from being the strongest became the weakest church in Centralia." Then Rev. C. A. Quirell served from March 29th, 1874, to Feb. 7, 1875. His successor, Rev. E. A. Ince, was blessed in his pastorate, which extended from September 5th, 1875, to September, 1876. Rev. N. A. Reed, D. D., was then called, who remained two years until October 12th, 1878.

Rev. E. A. Ince was again called. In the midst of his usefulness ill-health interrupted his work. He was much beloved and very popular with the community at large. His pastorate closed in October, 1880. After an interval of several months, by no means encouraging or profitable, and during sickness and other unfavorable circumstances, the hand of Providence seemed to direct to Centralia the present pastor, Rev. Gilbert Frederick, of Brooklyn. A call extended February 27th, 1881, was accepted. With marked ability as an organizer, scholarly yet earnest in the pulpit, and very genial out of it, the present pastor is destined to be a judicious and helpful leader. Already the good work of conversion has begun in earnest, and the church is in a hopeful and prosperous condition. The present membership is two hundred, and three hundred names are on the Sunday-school roll.

This church was aided for several years by the Home Mission Society, and the wisdom of this is seen in the fact that it is one of the strongest churches in the southern part of the State. Miss Carrie Perrine is clerk; Charles Perrine, Charles Miles and W. P. White, deacons; H. H. Hoyt, treasurer; David Perrine, Burden Pullen, T. Cunningham, C. Townsend, W. W. Cullamore, and M. H. Monkhouse, trustees.

ZION HILL BAPTIST CHURCH

July 15, 1860, Elders Dale and McClelland met with a few Baptists in Tennessee prairie; the result was, the formation of a church, with the following membership: J. Buster, A. Terry, J. Q. A. Peck, Agnes Peck, Lucy Humphrey, R. and Mary Ring, Sanford and Sarah Long. After several years of delay, a house was completed, and dedicated in September, 1872. It is five miles south of Odin. In 1870 and 1871 John Holloway and John Noble became licentiates, and in 1873 the latter was ordained. The pastors' names are: I. A. Dale, Levi Elliott, T. J. Burton, J. C. Carter, L. W. Roland and J. R. Ford. Membership, 51; enrolled in Sunday-school, 38. The Deacons and Trustees are Samuel Phillips, W. H. Burge and L. T. Whitechurch, the last named being also clerk and Sunday-school superintendent.

ODIN CHURCH.

At a meeting in Tipton's Hall, August 5, 1865, the following Baptists were constituted the Odin church: Wm. G., Eliza J. and Mary F. Ferguson; J. L. and Sarah A. Garetson; Lucinda McPhadden, Mary E. Conklin, Eliza J. Garness, Augusta M. Durand, Polly Blish, Jane Bragg, Nancy E. Norris and C. B. Cunningham. During the service of Rev. W. T. Green, the first pastor, a Hall was purchased for worship; and about \$1150 was paid during 1867. The property was finally lost to the church by their inability to meet the remaining debt. Rev. J. H. Malden was succeeded by H. M. Dean, who was ordained by this church January 23, 1869, Revs. J. Cell and D. P. French officiating. The pulpit was supplied in 1870 by Rev. John Ranson, and Rev. E. A. O. Groat was pastor in 1875 or '76. Missionary D. C. Walker has preached lately, but the church is in a low condition. This is due, doubtless, to having undertaken too great a burden in obtaining a church home, and becoming involved in debt for it. There is a prospect, however, that the Baptists at Odin may yet rally and sustain worship.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH.

Elders Dale and Elliot organized this church in the "Nation" school-house, May, 1867. The members were: Sarah Malcom, Lucy A. Farthing, Andrew and Elizabeth Elliot, Mary J. and J. F. Young. The services were some time after transferred to Fairview

M. E. church, a log building five miles south-west of Salem, where they are still held. Elders Elliot, Noble, Sledge, Thomas Rice and Burton have held the pastorate. J. T. Malcom was licensed February 12, 1876, and R. Farthing in December, 1878. Membership, 17; enrolled in Sunday-school, 20. Elder J. R. Keele, pastor; A. Elliot and R. Farthing, Deacons, and A. Elliot clerk and Sunday-school superintendent.

PATOKA CHURCH.

J. Nichols, J. E. Caroline, W. R. and J. M. Settle, W. P. Harrison, Lucy A. Davis, Martha Newmau, Thomas and Elizabeth Adams and Catharine Matheny assembled in the C. P. church in July, 1867, and formed a church. Revs. Dale, Billingsley, Andereck and Carter have filled the pulpit. Since November, 1880, Rev. D. C. Walker, associate missionary, has preached once a month; and through his influence, plans are being matured for a house of worship. Dr. E. B. Martin is clerk.

BETHEL CHURCH.

Organized about the spring of 1872, meets five miles south-east of Foxville. Revs. G. H. Belt and T. J. Burton took part in the services; Rev. J. R., Lucinda, Asa and Disa Keele were among the original members. Revs. Dickey, Burton and Dobbs have been the pastors. A. C. Haney was licensed to preach. S. J. Stonecipher is clerk.

ZION GROVE CHURCH.

On the line between this and Jefferson counties a house of worship was erected in 1874, and dedicated in August, 1875, at which time a church was organized with the following members: Wm., Elizabeth and Mattie Keele; Rev. B. F., Mrs. and Lizzie Sledge; and Margaret, Lasanie, Abigail, Francis, Wm. and Nancy Mount. Revs. R. C. Keele, L. Elliot and W. S. Gee preached. Rev. R. C. Keele was chosen pastor, who was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. W. W. Hay.

SECOND CHURCH OF CENTRALIA.

This is a colored church, and was organized April 14, 1867, with 14 members. Among the pastors have been Revs. J. M. McAllister, R. Caldwell, and J. W. Oliver.

SECOND CHURCH OF SALEM.

May 9, 1868, a council met the colored Baptists of Salem in a barn and organized the above church, Rev. John Peters being Moderator and B. F. Lemen clerk. The constituent members were John A. Logan, Jas. Linton, John Squire, A. and Minerva Purcell, Rev. E. G., Amanda, Catharine and Elizabeth Oliver. Recently the old Christian church was purchased by this body. Revs. John Roberts, J. W. Oliver, Henry Jackson and S. Strickland have been the pastors. Amanda Oliver is clerk, and J. E. Young, Deacon. Mrs. M. P. Lemen is teacher of the Sunday-school.

PREDESTINARIAN BAPTISTS.

This denomination, called also "Old School Baptists," have five churches in the county.

LIBERTY CHURCH

Meets in a log house four miles north-west of Kinmundy, and has been served by Elders Samuel Dickens, Ben. Mahon and Ira Turner. Father Dickens was the pioneer in this county, and probably organized Liberty church before 1826. Father H. Howell was made Deacon. Membership, 23.

SUMMIT PRAIRIE CHURCH

Worships five miles north-east of Salem. Father Hyatt, Andy Hyatt, —Kagy, Samuel and Abram Beaver, and others were constituent members. It was organized between 1826 and 1840. Elders Surrels, Win. Lawsons and B Coats have preached for this church. Membership, 13.

TURKEY CREEK CHURCH

Was organized about 1867 with G. Meredith, James and Isaac Snyder, —Carder, Wm. Ray and J. Main as members. Elder Coats was pastor until his death. The house of worship is two miles south of Odin. Present membership 15.

NORTH FORK CHURCH.

The meeting-house is situated three miles west of Patoka. The church was formed in 1879. Elders J. B. Dobbs and Ira Turner conducted the services. The former is present pastor. Membership, 26.

PLEASANT GROVE CHURCH

Is five miles south of Salem, has 26 members, and now has the services of Rev. Ira Turner as pastor. It was organized on the last Friday in May, 1880. Elders T. Deremiah and J. Dobbs were present.

These churches usually have worship once a month, and are connected with the Little Wabash Association. Father Coats, who labored for forty years in Illinois, died in 1880. The ministers living in the county are, Elders G. W. Johnson, Patoka, and Ira Turner, near Salem.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY W. N. GERARD.

All who have ever attempted anything in the way of compiling a history, know how difficult it is to get at the exact date of every event, and especially those which transpired a half century ago; unless the date was recorded at the time, and preserved for future reference.

In writing the chapter on the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Marion county, it will be necessary to note the time when the county went into the first organization of a presbytery.

ORGANIZING A PRESBYTERY.

"Whereas, the Cumberland Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at the session of 1822, ordered a Presbytery to be stricken off from Anderson and McGee Presbyteries, to be known by the name of Illinois Presbytery, including the state of Illinois."

Marion county was a part of said Presbytery, which held its first meeting on the first Tuesday in May 1823, in the house of John Kirkpatrick, in Montgomery county, Ill.

Opening sermon preached by Rev. David W. McLin, from the Second Epistle to Timothy, fourth chapter and second verse. Constituted with prayer.

Members present:—Revs. David W. McLin, John M. Berry, and Woods. M. Hamilton. Elders present:—John Hamilton, John Kirkpatrick and John M. Cameron. John M. Berry was chosen Moderator, and Woods. M. Hamilton Clerk.

This was the first presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, to transact business for Marion county; it was some time

after this, however, before there was a Cumberland Presbyterian sermon preached in the county.

From the best information we have, Rev. Jonathan Brittain was the first Cumberland Presbyterian minister that ever preached in the county.

This first sermon was delivered in the house of Abner Stewart in 1829 or '30, date not exactly known. The next preacher in the county was David Campbell, in 1832 or '33, in the bar-room of Mr. Ricker's hotel, in Salem. Salem was then a town of from 35 to 40 inhabitants. Bros. Brittain and Campbell kept up preaching in the county at different times and places for several years, accomplishing a great deal of good for the Master.

Some time after these brethren had introduced Cumberland Presbyterianism into the county, others followed, among whom was Rev. William Finley, who did a vast amount of preaching, and organized nearly all the churches in the county.

The first sermon he preached in the county was near the house of Samuel Whiteside, (I believe in his door-yard), who afterwards professed religion, and was elected elder.

The first Cumberland Presbyterian church in the county, was organized in the house of James Eagan, September 7, 1840, by Rev. William Finley, assisted by Philip Luster and Joseph Oglesby, ruling elders of Hickory creek congregation, Fayette county, Ill. Said organization consisted of from 7 to 10 members. An election was held for the purpose of electing ruling elders to take the oversight of said congregation, which was named Mt. Carmel, afterwards Kinmundry. Eliphaz Smith and Joseph Gray, Sr., were chosen as elders, and regularly ordained and set apart to that office. Another election for elder was held on the 23d day of Jan., which resulted in the election of J. C. Lackey. This election was held at the house of Isaac Eagan, who soon afterwards became one of the elders of Mt. Carmel congregation, which office he held with high honors until his death, which occurred a few years since.

About the year 1842 the brethren, through their earnest efforts, succeeded in arranging and holding a camp-meeting, at what was then, and is still, known as Mt. Carmel camp grounds, near where Kinmundry now stands.

This meeting was conducted principally by Revs. Wm. Finley and John W. Woods, one of whom (Wm. Finley) is gone to his reward. Bro. Woods is still living in Mattoon, Illinois, and is still an earnest worker in the Lord's vineyard.

At this and the following camp-meetings held at Mt. Carmel, many souls were converted; many of whom are gone to their reward, but some of them are still living in the county.

I remember well to have attended some of these camp meetings when a boy, and my first religious impressions were made there, while hearing Rev. H. W. Eagan preach, who is still living, and preaching in Washington Territory.

The earnest labors of the good people of the C. P. church of Mt. Carmel congregation resulted in great good for the Master, and out of which grew nearly all the congregations in the county.

We have given the names of the first elders in this congregation, we will now give the names of the present elders and deacons.

Elders: T. M. Sweney, P. M. Osman, N. V. Rawlings, John Eagan and D. C. Beaver.

Deacons: W. B. Eagan, Jesse George and H. Puffer.

The present membership of Kinmundry (once Mt. Carmel) congregation is about 102. A few years after the organization of Mt. Carmel, Good Hope congregation was organized by Rev. William Finley, assisted by elders Isaac Eagan and J. C. Lackey, of Mt. Carmel congregation. We will give the exact record as written by Rev. William Finley, himself.

"Record of Good Hope society of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in the bounds and under the care of McLin Presbytery." Said "society was organized by the Rev. Wm. Finley, on Nov. the 9th, A. D. 1844, at the house of Jacob Earls, in Lovel's Prairie. Said organization consisted of nine members.

"Jacob Earl, Thomas N. Hadden and Alexander Millican were chosen as ruling elders, and were, by Rev. Wm. Finley, ordained and set apart to that office."

Good Hope is still striving to do something for the Lord's cause. Rev. J. H. Hughey is the pastor. With this congregation the writer did his first work as a minister, holding a protracted meeting in Dec. 1870, which resulted in five conversions, four of whom still live and are holding on, but one has gone to his reward.

The present elders are Alexander Millican, William S. Phillips, and Henry Millican. In 1844 Bethel congregation was organized by Rev. William Finley, at the residence of J. M. Caldwell, in Stephenson township, Marion county, Ills. Near this church was located a camp ground called the Metcalf Camp Ground, where a number of camp-meetings were held, which resulted in precious revivals, the fruits of which are seen all over the county.

The first elders of Bethel congregation, as near as can be ascertained, were James C. Lackey and John M. Caldwell.

Bethel is still trying to glorify the Master. Rev. C. W. Hutchinson is their present pastor. We have not been able to get as full an account of Bethel as we would like, not having access to their early records.

The present elders are, D. J. Middleton, Eli Brubaker, and Geo. W. Brown.

In 1846, by Rev. William Finley, the fourth congregation was organized, in Salem, the county seat, and called Salem congregation, which is still in good lively working order, and is, I think, accomplishing good.

J. C. Lackey and John M. Caldwell were transferred from Bethel, and became elders of Salem congregation, and William Lackey, of Salem congregation, was also elected elder.

Through the earnest efforts of Brother Finley, the Salem congregation built and owned the first Cumberland Presbyterian church house in the county, which was built in Salem. They now have a large and commodious house, and a large and active membership.

On the 18th of October, 1858, by Rev. H. W. Eagan, R. E. Harris, and J. J. Kennedy, the Hathaway congregation was organized at the residence of Leonard Hathaway. The first ruling elders were J. H. Gray, Reuben Right, and William Eagan. Deacon, Leonard Hathaway.

Oct. 15th, 1867, the name was changed from Hathaway to North Fork congregation. The place of preaching was also changed to North Fork School House. After a few years they built, in connection with the M. E. Church South, a large and commodious house of worship.

William Eagan, Reuben Right, Leonard Hathaway, and Booker Harris were the first elders after the change of the name and place. Deacons, Jesse Norris and John Green, who have both gone to their reward. The congregation still feels hopeful.

In 1865 Revs. J. E. Sharp and William Dickson organized a society in Patoka, consisting of from ten to twelve members.

J. H. Gray, Madison Belcher, and (I believe) Bro. Horner, were the first elders.

I write this from memory, not having the record at hand. Patoka congregation has still lived, but part of the time, was not very active, either in eldership or membership.

They have now a live board of elders and deacons, and a good substantial membership, and I think are doing a good work.

The writer has been pastor of Patoka congregation for several years, and has no reason on his part to wish a change.

Dr. T. N. Livesay, J. L. Darris, David Dunbar, W. D. Newman, and R. D. Payton are the present elders, and Dr. J. B. Lewis, Samuel Porter, John Waldon, and James Bobbett, deacons.

By Rev. W. M. Murray, in January, 1874, Vernon congregation was organized at the Hatch School House, near the town of Vernon.

Leonard Hathaway, Reuben Right, and Jonathan M. Green were the first elders.

Said congregation has prospered, and now have a membership of fifty at least, and are doing a good work.

The above is as correct an article on the Cumberland Presbyterian church in Marion county, as we have been able to obtain. The dates may not all be exact, but as near as we could gather them in the time we had to do the work.

As we have given the names of the elders and deacons as far as we could, we will now give the names of the ministers in the county.

Revs. J. C. Lackey, W. E. McMackin and S. L. Rea, of Salem, Ill. Revs. A. Haley and W. N. Gerard, of Kimmunity. Revs. C. W. Hutchinson and U. M. Humble, of Iuka. Rev. John Hathaway, of Vernon. Candidates, Dr. J. A. Irwin and R. E. McMackin.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF KINMUNDY, ILLINOIS.*

On Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1865, Revs. A. T. Norton, C. F. Beach, and Elijah Buck, members of the Alton Presbytery, met at Kimmunity, Marion county, Ill., at the request of certain persons, to consider the propriety of organizing a Presbyterian Church in said village. On motion, Rev. Elijah Buck was chosen moderator, and Elias Neil secretary.

The preliminary services being attended to, the following persons were duly constituted the 1st Presbyterian Church of Kimmunity, viz: Adna Colburn, Clarissa Colburn, Elias Neil, Sarah A. Neil, John B. King, Rebecca J. King, Marian E. Hume, Caroline A. Munger and Marco B. Roys.

Adna Colburn and Elias Neil, were duly elected and installed elders of said church. Rev. Elijah Buck, was engaged to preach for one year, since which the church has had successively, Rev. Adam Johnson, ten years; M. M. Cooper, one year; and has now the services of U. S. Post, D. D. The church owns a house of worship and is out of debt.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CENTRALIA.

BY THE REV. JESSE HIGGINS.

The religious body legally known as the "Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," would be named more correctly in accordance with its history and teaching, if it were called the American Catholic Church.

The church in this country is a historical branch of the Church of England. Christianity has had an ecclesiastical existence in England from the very earliest days; tradition saying that it was founded by St. Paul himself. From that day to this there has been

* Data furnished by L. D. Skilling.

a historical, organic, national church in England. The congregations of church people in America were under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop of London until the Revolutionary war made this an independent nation. The church congregations, having procured the Apostolical Succession by the consecration in Scotland and England of the first American Bishops, were thereupon organized as a national Catholic Church, departing from the Church of England only so far as local circumstances required.

The services of the church were begun in Centralia very early in the history of the town. The Rev. John Wesley Osborne began holding services in the railroad station house in 1858. At a meeting of the communicants and friends of the church, held October 8, 1858, "it was unanimously resolved to organize a parish in connection with the Diocese of Illinois," under the name of St. John's Parish. Application was at once made to Bishop Whitehouse, and his consent given to the organization of the parish. At a meeting of the congregation, held October 31st, the Rev. J. W. Osborne presiding, the first church officers were elected as follows: Richard H. Perry, senior warden; Thomas S. Allen, junior warden; vestrymen: Robert Hutchinson, William Mullekin, E. H. Blum, J. S. Hobbs, A. H. Seley, David Oxley, J. M. Hawley and Stephen Hutchinson. The first persons elected delegates to the Diocesan Convention were: Thomas S. Allen, C. Floyd, Jones and J. A. Wakeman, M. D. In April, 1861, Dr. Wakeman was elected one of the wardens of the parish, which position he has held continuously till the present time.

The Rev. Mr. Osborne continued the church services until some time in 1861, coming regularly from Chicago for that purpose. At that time, owing chiefly to the removal of many communicants, the congregation felt constrained to dispense with the services of a clergyman. The Rev. Mr. Osborne continued actively in the work of the ministry in Illinois and Maryland until his death in 1881.

From this time until the fall of 1867, only occasional services were held. In January, 1868, the Rev. P. A. Johnson became rector, and the services were held in Reeder's Hall. In August of the same year, the Rev. Mr. Johnson tendered his resignation, which was accepted about the 1st of October, and the services suspended.

In 1874, an arrangement was made whereby the Rev. Joseph Adderly, of Carlyle, began to hold semi-monthly services in Centralia. The congregation occupied successively the City Hall, Reeder's and Engineers' Halls. On April 10th, 1874, Bishop Whitehouse visited Centralia and confirmed a class of eleven. Father Adderly's ministrations continued for about two years, until he was called to St. Mark's, Chester, Illinois, where he shortly after died. The memory of this good priest is still loved and cherished among the little flock to which he ministered, proving indeed that a man's good deeds and holy life are his best monument.

In the fall of 1877, the Rev. Mr. Moody, of Mt. Vernon, began to hold services semi-monthly; first in Engineers' Hall, and afterwards at the residence of Mr. H. W. Hubbard. In November of this year, the Rt. Rev. W. E. McLaren, the successor of Bishop Whitehouse, visited the parish. In the spring of 1878, Mr. Moody's failing health compelled him to discontinue his visits, and he died at New Haven, Ct., in the following summer; his gentle spirit finding rest after much earthly suffering.

In December, 1878, the Rt. Rev. Geo. F. Seymour, the Bishop of the new Diocese of Springfield, made his first visitation of the parish, and confirmed eight. Strong efforts were now put forth to secure a permanent place of worship. In the spring of 1879, the Rev. W. M. Steel was appointed missionary for Centralia and Carlyle, with his residence at Centralia. The united and self-denying efforts of priest

and people were finally successful. The building known as the South-town Cumberland Presbyterian meeting-house was bought and moved to the lot on the corner of 2d north and Poplar Streets, when it was thoroughly renovated and beautified, and opened for worship by August 1st. One of the first occasions on which the new church was used was for the burial service of Charles Bullock, a noble and much respected young man, who was accidentally killed while in discharge of his duty on the railroad. The first child baptized in the new church was Alberta Reeves, baptized January 11th, 1880. The church was solemnly consecrated to the service of God, by the Bishop of the Diocese, on Thursday, February 5th, 1880, under the name of St. John's Church; and ten persons were confirmed by Bishop Seymour on the following Sunday.

The Rev. Mr. Steel resigned the charge and left Centralia Aug. 1st, 1880, being succeeded at once by the Rev. Jesse Higgins, Deacon, of Baltimore, Maryland. On November 8th, 1880, St. John's Guild was organized for the purpose of assisting the rector and church officers in the work of the church. The Rev. Mr. Higgins continued to work as missionary at Centralia and Carlyle until March 1st, 1881, when he resigned the work at Carlyle, and has since given his services exclusively to Centralia. On Friday, March 11th, 1881, Mr. Higgins was ordained priest by Bishop Seymour, in St. John's Church.

At the present writing (July, 1881), the church, though small, is free from debt, and virtually self-supporting. There is an active Sunday school connected with the parish. The present church officers are: J. A. Wakeman, M. D., senior warden; H. W. Hubbard, junior warden; Chauncey House, secretary and treasurer.

GERMAN BAPTISTS.

Among the various protestant churches in the county, we also find this interesting denomination represented by a congregation of Brethren in Stevenson township.

The present church of German Baptists has scarcely anything, except the rejection of Pedobaptism, in common with the original German Baptists. In fact, it may be said that its founders, Alexander Mack and his seven friends and assistant reformers at Schwarzenau, Germany, adopted the name in 1708, without giving any further thought to the former German Baptists—Wiedertäufer—of the preceding centuries. Their history, however, was well remembered by the authorities of state, and was without doubt the cause of the persecution which Alexander Mack and his disciples had to endure. A brief sketch of the original German Baptists may find room here.

The history of this sect is nearly as old as that of the Reformation. It originated at Zwickau in the beginning of the 16th century. Thomas Münzer, one of the first and the most famous preachers of the sect, became the leader of an insurrection in Thüringen. He was a communist and declared, that he was predestined to overthrow the thrones and governments of Germany. He raised an armed force of fully 8000 men, with whom he took the field against the forces of Philip, Duke of Hesse. A pitched battle was fought near the village of Frankenhausen, on the 15th of May, 1525. Münzer was defeated; fully 5000 of his men were slain, and he himself captured while fleeing for life. Duke Philip ordered him to be tortured and beheaded.

The doctrines of Münzer, however, died not with him, but caused more trouble and shedding of blood. The Baptists were denounced

by Catholics and Protestants alike, and the most cruel persecutions drove them into exile. They found an asylum in Holland. Zealous, as they were, they now sent missionaries into the German states, where they soon found a most fertile field in the city of Münster, in Westphalia. Johann Bockhold, a tailor from the city of Leyden, usually called Johann von Leyden, and John Matthiesen, a baker of Harlem, Holland, were the most successful missionaries. Münster was at that time a protestant city. A clergyman, named Rothmann, had great power over the people; the missionaries succeeded in converting him, and with him a large majority of his congregation.

In 1534, the sect has grown strong enough to elect the magistrates and had now full control of the city. The doctrine of communism was put in practice at once, and all oppositions silenced by the sword. The former bishop of Münster had about that time collected a small armed force, to repossess himself of his former See. John Matthiesen had an encounter with these troops and was slain, whereupon Johann von Leyden issued a proclamation, in which he stated, that he had long ago predicted that Matthiesen would die a martyr, and that providence had ordered him to marry the widow of Matthiesen, to take charge of the government, and to appoint twelve judges to hold court as the judges of Israel had done.

At an assembly of all members of the new church, held in Münster, on the 25th of June, 1534, another prophet, a goldsmith, arose and proclaimed, that the Heavenly Father had ordered, that Johann von Leyden should rule the earth, and re-erect the thrones of David. All infidels should be by him destroyed, and all kings, princes, etc., be strangled. Johann adopted this new order of things at once, removed his newly appointed twelve judges forthwith, and appeared in royal splendor with crown and scepter. His disciples started out to preach the new Gospel everywhere, but met with no success; in fact most of them were seized and put to death. All died with the solemn declaration, that Johann von Leyden was the only true king, and that all other kings must be put to death. Communism was soon followed by polygamy, and Johann himself had become the husband of fourteen wives. Things went on smoothly as long as the stored up provisions lasted, but when the masses were called on to work, they rose in insurrection. King John, fearing for his crown, commenced a reign of terror, and his executioner, Knipperdolling, was in constant demand. The authorities of the empire finally determined to put an end to king John's reign. The city of Münster was taken on the 25th of June, 1535. King John, Knipperdolling, the executioner, and Krechting, the chancellor, being too cowardly to fight and end their lives on the battle field, were taken alive. They were put in cages, and hauled to the various cities of the empire for exhibition, and on being brought back to Münster, were tortured to death on the 23d of January, 1536. Their bodies were hung up on the highest tower in iron cages.

From this time to the year 1708, the German Baptists are not mentioned as having organized congregations. Alexander Mack, named above, may therefore be considered the founder of the church. The principal features of his church were: Rejection of child baptism, and rebaptism, Wiedertaufe, by immersion of adult converts and believers.

The name of "Rebaptists" was adopted because converts had to be baptized again, as child baptism was obligatory in the protestant as well as in the catholic churches of Germany, and remained so until very recently. The Lord's Supper is celebrated in the evening, with washing of feet, the kiss of charity is given, also the laying on of hands and the anointing of the sick with oil, when desired, is practiced. The ministers are chosen from deacons or

laymen, no special training being required. They receive no fixed salaries, but are supported by the brethren, who also provide for the poor and wretched.

The doctrines of Mack found many followers, and several congregations sprang up. The government still fearing a repetition of the Baptist troubles of the 16th century, would not tolerate these congregations, who, like the former Baptists, then sought and found refuge in Holland. Here they remained but a short time, preparing for emigration to the English colonies in North America.

This vanguard landed in the colony of Pennsylvania in the year 1719, and all others had joined them prior to the year 1730. They are now most numerous in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana, and are everywhere respected and admired for their excellent conduct to others, their integrity and unassuming piety; in their modes of life, they resemble the Friends, and like them, they neither fight nor take oath, nor will they go to law. They are frequently called Dunkers, a name derived from the German verb "Dunken," to dip or immerse, a designation, however, to which the brethren object.

A congregation of this church, numbering 16 members, organized in Stevenson Township, 5 miles south-east of Salem, in 1869, Joseph Cripe being their minister. He moved away in 1871, when the congregation was placed under the care of Elder Daniel Neher, who remained in this position to the day of his death, April 12, 1881. During his term, a commodious church building was erected, at a cost of \$1,800 in 1877, subscribed and paid for by the members. David Sohenefeld and Daniel Ulery, are deacons of the church. A board of directors was chosen in 1877, and has remained in office ever since, viz: Jacob Ulery, David Cripps and Leonard Wolfe. Andrew Neher, son of Daniel Neher, is now in charge of the church, which consists of 34 members.

Preaching is usually in English; most of the members, however, speak and understand the so-called Pennsylvania German. The church of the German Baptists, like various other German churches, has succeeded to perpetuate the German language in America through five and six generations.

Rev. Neher informed the writer that the German Baptists now counted almost 100,000 members, a wonderful increase since 1857, when there were less than 10,000 brethren.

EVANGELICAL ST. PETER'S CHURCH AT CENTRALIA, ILLINOIS.

BY REV. G. H. STANGER.

In the year 1863 a number of the German citizens of Centralia invited all the Germans of this rapidly-growing city to a meeting to deliberate upon the organization of a religious society, and the building of a church and school-house. Having found this the place where they could obtain a home in the new country, where by honest labor they could be led to prosperity and happiness, they did not want to be without the blessing of having the gospel preached and their children taught in their own language.

Not small was the number of those who at first were willing to do their best to see the house of worship being erected. But great were the difficulties to be overcome, and finally but twelve were to be depended upon as ready under any circumstances to carry out the original plan.

Their efforts were blessed. The minister they called upon, Rev. R. John, then in Warren county, Mo., accepted their offer, and soon was in their midst. Not very long was it necessary to hold the services in the public school-house, or other places, because the project of building a German church met after all with the willing assistance of a great many, and the work could be finished. A nice church was built, adorned with a beautiful steeple, from which soon two large bells, until this day the finest in the city, pealed forth their calling sound.

Soon after this the school-house and the parsonage were built, and the property, worth \$4000, insured. In the year 1877 the congregation was incorporated.

The first minister, Rev. R. John, remained here till 1865; Rev. Ch. Mohr till 1867; Rev. Ch. Lekebusch till 1868; Rev. Ch. Viehe till 1871; Rev. J. Rapp till 1875; Rev. Ch. Bechtold till 1878.

In September, 1878, the present minister, Rev. G. H. Stanger, was installed as pastor of the church. The church and Sunday-school are still to-day in a flourishing condition.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BY REV. J. ECKERLE.

CENTRALIA.

Catholics commenced to settle in Centralia and vicinity, when the Illinois Central Railroad was built. The number of Catholic priests at that time being small, Centralia was only attended occasionally by the priest of Vandalia. Thomas Cusack was the first priest that came to Centralia, about the year 1855. For some time he held service in a private house. The membership increasing rapidly, the Illinois Central Railroad Company donated three lots to the Catholics, upon which to erect a church. Rev. Th. Cusack erected a small frame church and attended for one month. From 1857 to 1859, Rev. Rotheimerling attended Centralia. He procured for the church the necessary articles for holding divine service. From 1859 until the end of 1862, Rev. Th. Cusack officiated again as pastor. In 1863, Rev. John Vahey had charge of the church for six or eight months. During his administration he enlarged the church and purchased a parsonage. Rev. John Mark succeeded him and continued until 1864. From 1865 until 1868, Rev. Th. Walsh was the rector. During this period there was almost continual disagreement between the rector and the congregation, which retarded the growth of the church, and somewhat disgraced it, almost in the entire county. In April, 1868, G. Mockenamp succeeded Walsh, and continued until July. He was a good man and highly respected in Centralia, and had he lived, would have greatly improved the church. He died of consumption in St. Louis in the fall of 1868. The same year Rev. Charles Klocke visited Centralia occasionally. From 1869 until 1872, Rev. P. Ialy, Theodore Wagemann and James Stremmer, were rectors of the church successively and did good work. In 1872, Rev. H. Hegemann was appointed pastor, and continued until 1876. He was the first priest to remain with the church for any length of time, and succeeded in perfecting the organization and greatly improving the society of Catholics at this point. He was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Eckerle, from 1876, who still has pastoral charge. Under his care the church has made gradual progress. He is much esteemed by the congregation. Since his connection with the church he has made six hundred dollars' worth of improvements on the church property.

A Catholic school was established about 1868, and is still in a flourishing condition.

ODIN.

This place has been attended by the priests since 1866. At the time of the building of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, quite a number of Catholics resided in Odin. About that time Rev. William Schlosser, O. S. F., raised money for the erection of a church building. The Illinois Central Railroad donated him five lots, and he built a handsome church, costing about two thousand dollars. The church prospered until both roads removed their works from there, when it became almost entirely vacant. For the last nine years the church has been attended once a month by the priests at Centralia. At present only four families believing in the Catholic faith, are residing in Odin.

KINMUNDY.

A church was built in this village under the administration of Rev. Francis Menning, priest of Teutopolis, Illinois, in 1870. Patrick Carrick, a young man of Alma, donated on his death bed, to the Catholics of Kinmundy \$800, and Isaac Eagan donated them two acres of land for building a church. The balance of the money was raised by Rev. Menning among the Catholics of Kinmundy. The first year after the erection of the church it seemed they had good prospects for the future, but the failures in crops, and general depression of business from 1874 to 1877, greatly disabled the church. At present there are about fourteen families only, belonging to the Catholic faith at this point, and it is attended once a month from Centralia.

SANDOVAL.

Services were occasionally held in private houses in 1868 and '69, by Rev. M. Weis from Effingham, Illinois. In 1871, Rev. Theodore Wagemann began raising money to build a church. Martin Klein, of Sandoval, donated two lots for a Catholic church. Rev. Wagemann, having left the same year, the building was interrupted until 1872, when Rev. H. Hegemann of Centralia, was appointed rector of Sandoval. He succeeded in raising the balance, and completed a church building in June, 1873. The following month the building was destroyed by a tornado. Rev. Hegemann again raised money, and rebuilt it in 1874. Since then regular services have been held in Sandoval. In 1876, Rev. J. Eckerle succeeded Rev. H. Hegemann, and is the present attending priest. He has made some improvements about the church, and paid off part of the debt, which still rested on the church.

The congregation consists of about thirty families, and is attended two or three Sundays a month. The value of the church property is about \$2000.

SALEM.

The church in this place was established at the time the O. and M. railroad was built, mainly through the efforts of Mr. B. Schwartz. The road being finished, the Catholics also departed. At present there are about six Catholic families residing in Salem, who have services once a month by Rev. L. Rieren, of Flora, Illinois.

CLINTON COUNTY.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BY REV. A. DEMMING.

The oldest and largest Catholic congregation of Clinton county, is the congregation of Germantown. During the summer of 1837, the first Catholic settlers of Germantown—all Germans—bought

land to be church property, and built first a log church on it. True to their conviction, that the school is necessary for the social, political and religious well-being of mankind, and that the school and church must go hand in hand, they used their first church also for school purposes, and thereby established their congregation on a sound basis. As the congregation was yet very small, the Rev. Father Meyer held service occasionally. In 1839, Rt. Rev. Rosati, then bishop of St. Louis, sent Rev. Father Ostlaugenberg to take charge of the congregation. But in August of the same year, he was succeeded by Rev. Father Fortmann. The log church had become too small for the congregation, and Father Fortmann built a frame church 40x30, in 1840. During the year 1842, the congregation was visited for the first time, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Rosati, D. D. of St. Louis, who administered the holy sacrament of confirmation. 1844, the diocese of Chicago was established, comprising the entire state of Illinois. The first bishop of Chicago, Rt. Rev. W. Quarter, D. D. assigned Father Fortmann to another field of labor in 1845. He was succeeded in short intervals by Revs. Tusch, Jacob, and two Revs. Jung, until 1848, Father Maragna was sent to Germantown. The congregation became in a very flourishing condition under the pastoral administration of this Rev. Father. The great and good Bishop Van de Velde, D. D. of Chicago, visited the congregation and administered the holy sacrament of confirmation.

1851, Father Maragna built the south portion of the present old parsonage, which now serves as hospital, attended by Sisters. 1854 Father Fortmann again took charge of the congregation, and immediately made preparations for a new church, for the second church had become too small. The new church was built according to a plan of the architect, Robt. Mitchel, of St. Louis; but unfortunately, the walls are six feet lower than the plan directed, because Father Fortmann was afraid he might contract too burdensome a debt. The church is built of rock, and is 143 feet long and 65 feet wide. The contractor had to build the church, and the steeple to a height of 44 feet, for \$24,000, which was finished in 1856. In the same year, Rev. Patschoski, S. J., dedicated this beautiful church to the service of God.

The congregation paid off their last indebtedness of \$6000 in the year 1863.

In 1857, the new diocese of Alton was established, and the zealous missionary, Rt. Rev. H. D. Junker, D. D., appointed the first bishop. As some men were the cause of much trouble to Father Fortmann, Rt. Rev. H. D. Junker, D. D., visited the congregation, took Father Fortmann with him, and left them for some time without a clergyman. In the fall of 1857, Rev. Krämer was sent, who remained till October of 1859. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Frohböse, who, in 1864, was succeeded by Father Berger. He worked hard to collect funds for the completion of the steeple, but he died in 1865. His successor is the present pastor, Rev. B. Bartels. He had the steeple finished, renovated, and decorated the inside of the church in a gorgeous manner, so that the interior presents a far more beautiful and impressive aspect than the outside indicates. Under the care of Father Bartels, a new large parsonage and a magnificent school and Sisters' house was built. The congregation has no debt, and is in a very prosperous condition, so that Father Bartels has for many years enjoyed the help of worthy and zealous assistants. The little congregation consisting of a few families in 1837, is now in A. D. 1881, a congregation of 300 families.

The congregation next in age, and equal in numbers, is that of Carlyle. Like Germantown, the primitive congregation was very small. 1853, Rev. Father Fisher, of St. Mary's, Jasper

county, visited Carlyle, and held service in the house of Mr. Tighe, who owned then the Mound farm north of town, now owned by Shlatly Bros. Father Fisher found 17 families and encouraged them to build a church. The late Sidney Breese, for many years justice of the supreme court, donated the block on which the church was to be built, and interested himself very much in furthering the enterprise. Father Fisher invited Bishop Van de Velde in the same year, who laid the corner-stone of a neat brick church Sept. 21, 1853. Messrs. Moses Richard and D. W. Norris, had the contract for the brick work. When the work was done there was no money to put a floor in the building. Mr. Tighe, now of St. Louis, made a collection of \$50 amongst friends in St. Louis, and gave it to the late Peter Murray, who was very zealous in furthering the good cause. Mr. Murray then collected funds to have the floor made, and then service was held no longer on the Mound farm, but in the church 1855. In the meantime Father Fisher visited Carlyle at stated times, and so did the good Jesuit Fathers of St. Louis, especially Fathers Patschoski and Damen. The first pastor appointed to Carlyle, was Rev. Father Heimerling. There was then no resident clergyman, but Rev. Father Reineke, of Breese, attended to the spiritual wants of the still small congregation.

1858, Father Marshall was stationed at Carlyle. Houses must have been very scarce at Carlyle since Father Marshall had to pay for a very small house \$7 per month. Aug. 18th, 1859, Rev. Father Sieghardt was sent to Carlyle, who had to attend to Lebanon and the small congregations east of Carlyle, viz: Centralia, Odia, Salem, Vandalia. Father Sieghardt had at first a very hard time; there was no parsonage yet, and then it was the kindness of Mr. Guithues, then county clerk, who aided him materially by renting him a house for \$4 a month. The congregation grew rapidly, and the energetic pastor built a parsonage and school-house.

The old church was no longer large enough to accommodate the people, and he built, in 1867, a large new church 120x66 feet. The old church was converted also into a school-house, making two fine school rooms. In 1873, he built a new parsonage, and called, in 1874, Sisters to take care of the parochial school. In 1874, he was succeeded by Rev. A. Demming, the present pastor. The erection of large and costly buildings, and the following bad years, caused a good many difficulties in the financial condition of the congregation, till in 1879, the members of the congregation showed their good will by raising \$8000, to reduce the indebtedness of the church. The congregation consists of about 300 families. While all other Catholic congregations of the county consists essentially of German speaking people, the congregation of Carlyle consist of about three-fourths German speaking and one-fourth English speaking members. The number of French speaking families is small.

The most remarkable congregation is that of Breese. The origin of this congregation dates from the year 1854. When the O. & M. R.R. was built, Saenger, Camp & Co. donated several lots for a Catholic Church. The Catholic settlers who went to church to Germantown, had been discussing the question of building a church for some time, till in 1857, Rt. Rev. H. D. Junker, D. D. gave his permission. Rev. Fortmann, of Germantown, laid the corner-stone, and Oct. 15th, 1858, the Rt. Rev. Bishop dedicated the new church, and appointed Rev. A. Reineke its pastor. It is here shown what may be accomplished if pastor and people work harmoniously. For although in 1864, a portion of the congregation separated themselves to establish the congregation at Aviston, they built a large house for the Sisters in 1865, resolved to build a new church and convert the old one into a school-house. The new church was begun in 1867, and was completed before Christmas, 1868. This church is 150x60 feet, with a beautiful steeple 175 feet high. It is

of native lime stone, and is the most substantial building in the county, and it is very doubtful whether there is in the United States a single church of such solid structure. The church has cost \$70,000, and considering the fact, that the congregation is only half as large in numbers as those of Germantown and Carlyle, it makes one admire the enterprise of the pastor and the unlimited generosity of the people. The congregation is just now building a new parsonage, which will be the finest residence in the county, that their beloved pastor, who for 23 years has labored for them, may in his old age have the pleasure of a comfortable and beautiful home.

The second congregation, which has Germantown as its mother, is that of Damiansville. 1862, Rev. Frohböse, pastor of Germantown, encouraged the Catholic settlers around Damiansville to build a church. Father Berger was the first pastor; he built the parsonage and gathered the congregation. Father Schmelizek was his successor, who in 1868 was succeeded by the Rev. Father Lohmann. By extremely careful and prudent administration, Father Lohmann has been able in 1877 to build a new church in cross-form, 120x50 feet, with a beautiful steeple 130 feet high, for \$16,000, without burdening the church with debt. The congregation consists of about 120 families.

As the churches of Breese and Damiansville were established mainly by members who first belonged to the Germantown congregation, so the churches of Aviston and St. Rose or Blue Mound were mainly started by members of the congregation of Breese. The congregation of Aviston was organized in 1864. Its first pastor was Rev. Father Boecker, who arrived in Oct. 1865, from Cincinnati. In 1866 he built the parsonage, then the school and teacher's house. He died Jan., 1875. The whole congregation mourned sadly his loss. After a short administration of Rev. Quitter, he was succeeded in March, 1876, by Rev. Fred. Lohmann. Father Lohmann built a new school-house in 1880, and the congregation justly boast, that they have the finest school-house in the county. In a short time a considerable addition will be built to the church and a fine steeple erected; the present church is too small; and the beautiful bells, four in number, are anxiously waiting for their proper place, that their voices may be heard over the land. It is said by some that the large bell is the largest in the State; it weighs 6000 pounds.

The congregation of St. Rose or Blue Mound was organized in 1868, by Rev. Father Peters, then pastor of Highland. Rev. Wegener, had for a short time charge of this church, till in 1870, Rev. Th. Kamann became its pastor. He built parsonage, school and teacher's house, and at present is building a fine and very solid new school-house two stories high. The congregation is formed of nearly 100 families, and is in a very prosperous condition.

Father Peters, of Highland, organized another congregation in Clinton county, the one at Trenton in 1864. The first years the congregation lived a very precarious life, till in 1867, Rev. A. Brefeld was appointed pastor. He found the church consisting of four bare walls, but through his energy and popularity, he rapidly built up and gathered a fine congregation. He furnished the church, built parsonage, school-house, and acquired fine property for the house of the Sisters, and opened in 1876 a Sisters' school. In 1869 he was assigned by Rt. Rev. P. J. Baltes D. D., to a larger field of labor, St. Libory, St. Clair county. All classes of the people, irrespective of creed, regretted his loss. His successor is Rev. F. Bonsel, the present pastor. He has built an addition to the school-house, a proof that the congregation is in a prosperous condition.

With all the Catholic churches in the county parochial schools

are connected, which are frequented by about 900 pupils. The school time is from half to one hour more than the time of instruction in state schools, which time is devoted to the instruction in religion. The regular school hours are devoted to the instruction in the branches of a common English education; besides the German language is taught in all schools. It is the aim of the clergy that all the children of their respective congregations receive a good elementary education. Still there are sometimes a few parents who will neglect their sacred duties towards their children in spite of the most earnest admonitions of their pastor. The charge often brought against the Catholic priesthood that they want to keep the people in ignorance, is best refuted by the fact that they here, as everywhere, bring voluntarily more sacrifices for the schooling of the rising generation than any other class of men.

METHODISM IN CLINTON COUNTY.

BY REV. E. A. HOYT, A. M.

The pioneer spirit, which has characterized Methodism in all her history, was early manifested in Illinois. Scarcely had the primitive log house been erected before the preachers on horseback appeared and desired to hold religious services. This desire and zeal to carry the Gospel into the regions beyond has been the means of saving many from recklessness, immorality and forgetfulness of God. It has caused the roving sons of men to feel that though they may cross mountain and stream, and bury themselves in the wilderness, even there the claims of the gospel are upon them, and its consolations may cheer them in their privations and afflictions. But the pioneer spirit possesses one unwelcome feature to the historian—it cares little for his future coming. Its great purpose is to make history, leaving the record of time and place, and almost the actor, to be remembered for a generation, and then pass away. Methodism sets little value upon the formalities of organization; its method is simple. Those who in any place desire a home in her communion are enrolled as a class, and one of them appointed leader. No official minutes of the transaction are kept, and it is unrecorded except incidentally, on the class book and in the quarterly conference journals. Thus having been entrusted only to the uncertainties of memory many of the facts pertaining to the early history of the Methodist Episcopal church in this county, as elsewhere, have already been lost to history through the death of the pioneers.

Methodism in Illinois dates back to 1793, when Rev. Joseph Lillard came over from Kentucky and preached to the few adventurous families of that day. No societies, however, were formed until after the year 1800.

In 1804 the Illinois Circuit was formed, covering the whole state, Rev. Benjamin Young, preacher in charge; but there was no regular appointment within the present limits of the county. The first one was not established for a number of years afterward; for it must be remembered that the ecclesiastical history of this county does not begin until almost a generation later than that of the territory lying between it and the Mississippi river. Indeed, as late as the year 1837 there were only about 14 settlements within its bounds. The first tide of immigration to the state came by way of the Mississippi river and landed in the great Bottom opposite the city of St. Louis. As the number of settlers increased they pushed eastward, back from the river, until they reached Silver creek, which for a few years seems to have been their eastern line. It was not

until they had become somewhat established in that district that parties began to come overland across the state north-westwardly by the old road leading from Ford's ferry, below Shawneetown, to "Goshen," or Madison county, passing through Carlyle, and to occupy the east side of St. Clair and the west side of this county.

Probably the first itinerant who regularly preached in Clinton county was the Rev. Jesse Walker, who was on the Illinois circuit in 1812, but the preaching places were for some years unsettled. The first regular appointment was at the house of Hugh Johnson, on Sugar creek, about three miles south of where Trenton now stands. This was established in 1817, or earlier. About 1825 a log church was built there, and called Sharon. It was the first Methodist house of worship in the county. A frame church was erected on the same spot about 1836, in which services were held for many years. This was for some time a noted camp-ground, but when Trenton sprung up the society was removed there, and the old original land-mark of Methodism was abandoned.

In 1820 the Shoal creek circuit was formed, Josiah Patterson, preacher in charge. This in a few years included several appointments in the county; but the order in which they were established is very difficult to determine. Probably the one next after Johnson's was at Hayden Watts, near Lost creek, six miles south-east of Carlyle, in what was called the McEaver settlement. About 1845 the society divided, and two houses for worship were built, Liberty, farther to the east, and Mt. Sterling, a little to the west. This arrangement continued for about fifteen years, when they again united and built a frame church in 1866, called Bethel, which now stands in the old neighborhood, and is an appointment in Clement circuit.

There was regular preaching in 1820 at Martha French's, four miles south-east of Carlyle in what was in early times known as the Berry settlement. Afterwards the society met for a while at the house of Wm. Wilton, one mile south-west of Clement, and about 1860 it divided, one part uniting with the Cherry Grove society to form the society in Clement; the other going to Central school-house, until in 1878 a neat frame house was built by them called Posey chapel, which also belongs to the Clement circuit.

In the year 1821 there was an appointment at the house of Eliza, both Maddux, five miles south-west of Carlyle. A log church was built some years afterward close by a fine spring in that neighborhood. This was followed by a frame building in the year 1855, which having been well repaired is still occupied, and is known as Pleasant Ridge church. Here also was a famous camp-ground for many years. It is now connected with the society in Carlyle.

There was also preaching about this time at Gum Ridge, afterward removed to, and known in later years as, the Fork school-house, being near the junction of Shoal creek with the Okaw river, about twelve miles south-west of Carlyle. This society continued until 1855, and then went down through the removal of members to other places.

Another early appointment was at the house of a widow, named Carrigan, at Bankston Hill, on Shoal creek, one mile north-east of Hanover; at one time a very prominent point, but now and for many years abandoned.

At the house of a widow Cole was another early preaching place. This was in the Huey settlement, three miles north of the town of Clement. Here occurred, in 1826, a tragedy that resulted in the death of a half-breed Indian, at the hands of Joseph Foulkes, the circuit preacher. The circumstances are that Mr. Foulkes had said something in his sermon that displeased the man, a drunken half Indian and half negro. He swore he would take Foulkes' life, and the fears of the family were aroused by seeing him whet his

knife. They told Foulkes to be on his guard, and upon retiring to the loft he took with him a gun and lay awake to watch. In the night the Indian crept up the stairway with his knife and gun in his hand, and just as he appeared above Foulkes fired; the ball struck him in the breast, killing him instantly. This society was known afterwards as Cherry Grove, and the preaching was in a frame house used for both church and school purposes, until, in 1860, it was united with part of the Wilton class and became the society in Clement. The present frame church was erected in the town in 1866.

The town of Carlyle was laid out in 1818, but at what time preaching was first established is not known. For a number of years, however, services were held regularly in Slade's tavern—an old building still standing in the eastern part of the town. Afterward, the preaching was at the old court-house, farther west, and on the opposite side of the street. In 1840 a frame church was erected which still stands on its original site, though greatly changed in its form and surroundings, being on the east side of the court-house square, just south of the alley, and occupied as a drug store, law office and dwelling. In 1867 work was begun on the present large two-story brick building, which stands on the north side of Franklin street, between Seventh and Eighth. It was completed in 1873, at a cost of \$12,000, and is the finest Protestant church in the county.

In 1832 the Carlyle circuit was formed; John H. Benson and James Mitchell preachers. It probably contained then, besides those outside of the county, the eight above mentioned appointments, Johnson's, Watts', French's, Maddux's, Gum Ridge, Bankston Hill, Cole's and Carlyle. Simeon Walker, who recently deceased, was preacher in charge in 1833; Enos O. Flyng, junior preacher. 1834, A. E. Phelps; 1835, Wm. L. Duncan, supernumerary, and A. F. Rogers; 1836, James B. Woollard, who still lives in Bond county. It was about this time that the appointments east of the Okaw river were cut off from the Carlyle circuit and made part of the Salem circuit. During this time there had been only one new appointment added east of the river; this was in the north-eastern part of the county, at Abner Clark's, in the Okaw timber. There was also soon after, the Morris appointment, a few miles distant in the East Fork timber, where a frame church was afterwards built, called Ebenezer. The Clark school-house appointment is now united with this, and they have just built a neat church, called Prairie chapel. It is now an appointment in the Patoka circuit.

Among the preaching places established soon after the formation of the Carlyle circuit, was that at Jesse Dunn's, on the west side of Beaver creek, about ten miles north-west of Carlyle. This probably preceded the last mentioned. A log church was built about 1837, on the east side of the creek, about a mile east of Dunn's, and was called Beaver Creek Church. This appears afterward on the records as Blackwell's, also as Cole's; there being preaching for several years at the house of Wm. Cole, until, in 1854, a frame church was built one mile north-east of the old log house. This is the "mound," and is a part of the Wisetown circuit.

Another appointment begun about this time was at Scritchfield's, in what was called the Gregor settlement, fifteen miles north-west of Carlyle, and on the opposite side of Shoal creek from Jamestown; but in 1835 the society had gone down, and a log church had been built in Jamestown. In 1856 this was replaced with a frame structure which is now a regular appointment in the Pocatontas circuit.

There was also preaching in 1835 at John Clarke's, almost north-east of Carlyle, near the northern line of the county. After the

death of Clarke it was taken to a widow Tucker's, about two miles west of Keysport, and finally it became the McKendree chapel society, whose frame church, erected in 1842, stands just over the line in Bond county.

The Carlyle circuit was unchanged, except by the addition of appointments, from 1836 to 1852, the time when the Southern Illinois Conference was formed. The following were the preachers during that period:—1837, Joshua Barnes, Jesse Hale supernumerary; 1838, Wm. C. Cummings, John W. York; 1839, John H. Benson, Hardin Wallace; 1840, John Fox, Wm. Meldrum; 1841, J. B. Woollard, Daniel Fairbanks, under whose combined ministry great revivals occurred at Jamestown and Pleasant Ridge; 1842, Isaac G. Barr; 1843, Lewis Anderson; 1844, James Hadley; 1845, Wm. W. Mitchell; 1846, Ephraim Joy, now living at Carmi, White county; 1847–8, James M. Massey; 1849, Samson Shinn; 1850, James H. Dolson; 1851, David H. Stubblefield, now a member of the Illinois Conference; 1852, C. J. T. Tolle.

In 1840 there was preaching at the house of Harvey Rose, on Crooked creek, five miles south of Clement. A building now stands near there which is used both as a church and school-house. It is the "Union" appointment on Clement circuit.

In 1841 there was an appointment near Queen's Lake in the extreme south-western corner of the county, in the Goar neighborhood; but after a few years it was discontinued.

Lawrence McLaren's was a preaching place in 1844. This was six miles north of Carlyle. From there it was moved to Irwin's, then to Irishtown and Yingst school-houses, until in 1874 the "Hopewell" church was built. It is three miles south of McKendree chapel, like it, connected with the Wisetown circuit.

There was preaching in 1845 at a point on Beaver creek about six miles south-west of Carlyle. In 1847 it was moved to the house of Oliver Maddux, by which name it was generally known, one mile south-west of Buxton, where it continued until 1864, when it was abandoned.

There was also preaching in 1845 (possibly as early as 1840) at the old town of Aviston on the state road, about one mile north of the present town. A frame church was built there at that time, but for some reason the services were soon afterward discontinued, and preaching was established at the Lake Branch school-house, two miles to the east of it. This society now has a neat frame church, beautifully located on the state road north-east of the present town of Aviston. It was built in 1878, and is attached to the Trenton circuit.

Independence school-house, two and a half miles north-east of Trenton, was an appointment from about 1845 to 1855; it finally united with Trenton.

In 1851 there was preaching at the Trenton school-house, which stood one mile north of the present depot. The society was in a few years strengthened by the Sharon and Independence societies, and in 1855 built the brick church which stands on the north side of the town, and is still occupied.

Trenton circuit, embracing the appointments in the county west of Beaver creek, was formed in 1853. The following is a list of the preachers who have travelled it from that time to the present: 1853, A. F. Rogers; 1854, J. B. Woollard; 1855, Asa Snell; 1856, W. G. Moore; 1857, C. M. Holliday; 1858–9, A. L. Risley; 1860, J. H. Holloway; 1861–3, T. A. Eaton; 1864–5, H. Nelson; 1866–7, J. W. Phillips; 1868–70, W. F. Davis; 1871, C. E. Cline; 1872–3, L. Casey; 1874–5, Samuel Walker; 1876–8, Wm. Van Cleve; 1879–80, T. A. Eaton, the present pastor.

In 1853 the old Carlyle circuit was left with the following six appointments: Carlyle, Pleasant Ridge, Irwin's, Beaver Creek, or

C. Maddux's, Blackwell's, or Mound and Fork school-house. T. A. Eaton was preacher in charge; 1854, T. C. Lopas; 1855, James Hadley; 1856–7, J. W. Lowe; 1858, L. Casey; 1859–60, Simeon Walker; 1861, C. J. T. Tolle; 1862, Lyman H. Morey; 1863–4, T. A. Eaton, at which time the Maddux appointment disappears from the list, and the Yingst school-house, a few miles east of the Mound, is added; 1865–6, Jonas S. Morrison; 1867–8, G. W. Waggoner.

In 1869 Carlyle station first appears on the quarterly conference journals, though Irishtown was for a short time, and the Ridge still is, connected with it. I. A. Smith was pastor in 1869–70; 1871, C. J. Houts; 1872–3, S. P. Groves; 1874, J. W. Cecil; 1875, John Van Cleve, D. D.; 1876–7, Alfred Bliss; 1878, C. J. Houts; 1879–80, Edwin A. Hoyt, the present incumbent.

As has been said, about 1836 the appointments east of the Okaw river were made part of the Salem circuit; afterwards they were connected with the Central City and Sandoval circuits, until in 1867 the Clement circuit was formed, which now embraces them all except Prairie chapel. The pastors have been as follows: 1867, Isaac Bundy; 1868–9, H. Nelson; 1870, O. Bruner; 1871–3, J. W. Nall; 1874, Wm. Van Cleve; 1875, H. Manifold; 1876–7, J. A. Thrapp; 1878–9, S. Walker; 1880, Rev. Lingenfelter, now in charge.

The value of the local ministry to the church has been shown as clearly by the labors of the devoted men who have exercised that office within the bounds of this county, as by those in any other field. Among the many who have been very efficient as local preachers, may be mentioned Zechariah Maddux, at one time an itinerant in Georgia; Robert Carter, who settled in Central Prairie in 1817; Asahel Smith, active in 1824; "black" Billy Johnson, as he was called from his dark complexion, to distinguish him from another of the same name, who lived on Sugar creek, near Sharon; Wm. Walker, who lived at the Ridge in 1830; J. H. Watts, who preached on the eastern side of the county; Jubilee Posey, also east of the Okaw, and who died on the Missouri river, near Lexington, while on his way to the Mexican war; Andrew J. Cole, Wiley Wood and Jacob Rhoten, good men who have recently passed away.

The following are the statistics of the Methodist Episcopal church within the county for the current year: Number of pastoral charges lying wholly, or nearly so, within the county, three—Carlyle, Trenton, and Clement; number of members in the county, 590; number of churches, 10; number of preaching places, with organized classes, 12; number of Sunday-schools, 10; number of parsonages, three, at Trenton, Carlyle and Clement; value of church and parsonage property, about \$26,000.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

THE EVANGELICAL IMMANUEL CHURCH OF CARLYLE.

The first society of this denomination in the county was organized at Carlyle, by Fredrick Heitmeier, Henry Kelling, and another gentleman, now residing in Centralia, Ill.

About fifteen families belonged to the original organization. Meetings were held at that time in the court-house, in private residences, and occasionally in the Methodist church. The first regular pastor was Rev. C. W. Brach, who preached for the society during the years 1859 and 1860. He was a most excellent man and devoted Christian; under his ministrations the church was very harmonious and prosperous. From 1861 to 1866, the society was

supplied with preaching by various itinerant ministers who from time to time visited Carlyle.

In 1866, Dr. Kornbaurr became pastor of the church, and remained till 1868. As the church increased in members, the need of a permanent place for worship became more imperative, and in 1867, a fine brick edifice, 53x73 feet, was erected on a commanding site, selected and secured by the society.

A commodious parsonage has since been built, and all necessary out buildings added. The church building is a model of neatness and convenience, its original cost, exclusive of furniture, being \$6000. It is well furnished, and is an architectural ornament to the city of Carlyle.

The value of all the property belonging to the church, including four lots with a frontage of 240 feet, and depth of 135 feet, parsonage, &c, is, at a low estimate, \$7500. Through an excellent system of financiering on the part of the church officers, the society has paid for all this property, and still has a balance in the treasury, an example of church management, that can not be too highly commended.

The number of families at present belonging to the church is upwards of forty, embracing some of the most prominent German citizens of Carlyle and vicinity. Since 1868, the following ministers have officiated as pastors:

From 1869 to 1870, Dr. Rudrouf. Between the years 1870 and 1874, the church was supplied by the pastor of the church at Breese.

From 1874 to 1878, Rev. Henry Wolfmann, who also preached for the church from 1878 to 1880, while he was pastor at Breese, the church being without a regular pastor during that period. In June, 1880, Rev. George Haenelt took charge of the church and continued its pastor nine months. He was succeeded in June, 1881, by the present incumbent, Rev. John Baehr. The present church officers are Fredrick Heitmeier, president; Henry Kelling, secretary; Fredrick Knemeier, treasurer; Christian Beckemeier, superintendent, buildings and grounds.

EVANGELICAL ST. JOHN'S CHURCH OF BREESE.

This church society was also organized in 1859, by Rev. F. R. Will, who preached a short time in the frame church erected that year by the society. Some twenty-five families composed the church at that time. The first regular pastor was Rev. Andrew Stark, who had charge of the society from Oct. 1859 to Feb. 1865. During the second year of his pastorate, the parsonage was built, and other improvements were made.

In April, 1865, Rev. George Maul became pastor, and continued his ministrations till June, 1869, when he was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Hosto.

The latter remained pastor till Sept., 1871, since which time the following ministers have been in charge:—From October 1871 to December 1875, Rev. Caspar Vihe; from December 1875 to April 1876, Revs. Wolfmann and Hosto supplied the church, preaching on alternate Sabbaths; from April 1876, Rev. Henry Wolfmann, the present incumbent. The handsome, brick edifice in which the church now worships was built in 1871. Its dimensions are forty by sixty feet, and it is well furnished throughout, including a fine bell suspended in the steeple surmounting the building.

The cost of the structure was \$6000. The total value of the church property, including two lots, parsonage, school building, etc., is \$8500. The church is, with a slight exception, free from debt, and is in a flourishing condition.

The first church building has been transformed into a good substantial school-house, in which the society sustains a school nine

months of each year. The course of study adopted for the school includes the English and German languages and all the ordinary branches. The average attendance throughout the year is about forty, embracing pupils of both sexes.

During the past three years, the pastor, Rev. Henry Wolfmann, has taught school very successfully. A flourishing Sunday-school is also maintained in connection with the church.

The officers of the church at present are: William Strothbide, President; Henry Freund, Secretary; William Burborn, Treasurer. The church trustees are: John Koch, H. C. Schroeder and Fredrick Bloemker.

The number of families at present belonging to the church is upwards of fifty, and the society seems in all respects to be enjoying a high degree of prosperity.

EVANGELICAL ST. JOHN'S CHURCH OF TRENTON.

This church was organized about the year 1868, by Rev. Jacob Hosto, the number of families belonging to the original organization being about thirty. The first regular pastor of the church was Rev. William Stoffel, who officiated from 1868 to 1872. The second was Dr. Schramm from 1872 to 1876, when the first pastor, Rev. Wm. Stoffel, returned to the pastorate and has since remained in charge.

The church edifice was erected about 1868, and is a commodious brick structure, the approximate dimensions being 50 by 30 feet, with steeple and fine bell. The building is well furnished, and with the two lots upon which it stands, is valued at \$5000.

The church is comparatively free from debt, and numbers among its communicants between fifty and sixty most excellent German families. A flourishing Sunday-school is sustained, and adds much to the interest of the church. The present church officers are:—John Riemann, Adam Emig, Jacob Sauter (sec.), John Weber and H. Toppel.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. W. H. ILSLEY, OF CARLYLE.

No just conception of the history of the Presbyterian church, in this country, can be obtained without some previous notice of the germs out of which it grew.

The treaty of Paris, in 1763, left the whole of this western territory in the possession of England, but the French inhabitants of the Mississippi valley, who had known little of the horrors of the war just closed, still remained. Their commerce had been confined to the water-courses on which their trading posts were located, and those who had given themselves to agriculture had penetrated but short distances into the interior at any point. Their primitive modes of agriculture had but imperfectly developed the resources at their command, so that they remained ignorant of the rich stores treasured up in the bosom of the earth.

The peace of 1763, while it had terminated the war between France and England, had not resulted in the peaceful occupation of the country by the English forces. Pontiac, than whom there existed no more royal leader of the allied Indian tribes, announced that the Great Spirit had revealed to him that the red coats must not be permitted to enter their territory. On this there followed one of the most bloody, and the most widely extended Indian wars that mark the annals of this continent; but the Revolution followed so soon afterwards that the English found means to placate the hos-

tile tribes and employ them to assist in waging war upon the helpless settlers of the western frontier. In 1778 Col. George Rogers Clark was commissioned by the government of Virginia to take command of the forces sent to defend the colonists, and, if possible, compel a peace in this region. His work was accomplished by the capture of the town and fort of Kaskaskia, on the morning of July 4th of that year.

The soldiers who accompanied him on this expedition recognized the superiority of the country through which they passed, as compared with the mountainous region of Virginia from which they had come, or the no less rocky hills of Kentucky through which they passed on their way hither. At the close of the war some among them determined to seek a home in this new west, and, accordingly, in 1781 the following persons with their families started from West Virginia and settled the same year on the uplands of what is now Monroe county. They were Shadrach Bond, senior, Robert Kidd, James Garrison, J. Moore, Larkin Rutherford and J. Piggot.

In this company came the first member of the Presbyterian church who is known to have settled in the present state of Illinois, in the person of Mrs. Shadrach Bond, the aunt of the first governor of the state. Sabbath services were held by them, conducted by Judge Bond, James Piggot and James Lemen, Sr., who joined the colony at a later period. These services were held alternately in the cabins of the settlers, and consisted of reading the Scriptures, sermons, found among the few books at hand, and singing of hymns.

No Presbyterian minister appeared among them till 1797, when Rev. John Evens Finley, from Chester county, Penn., arrived at Kaskaskia. It is uncertain whether even he spent much time in this settlement, for he seems to have intended to labor "among the Spanish colonies," probably with a view to reaching the Indians. His stay was brief, owing to being required to enroll in the militia, which he was unwilling to do.

In 1812 Revs. Samuel J. Mills and John F. Schermerhorn made a tour to the west, as far as Kaskaskia, in the interest of the Massachusetts Missionary and Bible Societies. Two years later Mills returned on a second tour, accompanied by Rev. Daniel Smith. Up to this time Rev. Samuel T. Scott, of Vincennes, was the only Presbyterian minister who had located in this western wild.

In 1816 the first Presbyterian church was organized, the church of Sharon, in what is now White county, by Rev. James McGready, of Henderson, Ky., who made frequent trips into these settlements. Rev. Benjamin F. Spillman was the first pastor of this church. He had been licensed by the Presbytery of Chillicothe, Dec. 3, 1823, and on arriving at the home of his father at Golconda, he entered upon the supply of the two churches of Sharon and Golconda, the latter organized Oct. 24, 1819, and preached at other points between Shawneetown and Kaskaskia.

Thus was the germ of Presbyterianism planted, out of which has grown the Presbyterian church of southern Illinois. These communities, thus established, became centres around which others were gathered, each going out still further into the unexplored regions.

Among the later comers were companies from the Carolinas and Tennessee, who settled near the present site of Edwardsville in 1815, and the following year moved to the borders of Sugar creek, in what is now the south-east corner of Madison county. This community was augmented by succeeding arrivals during a period of several years. Among them were several families of Presbyterians who were drawn together by ties of a common faith.

In the meantime Rev. Solomon Hardy had begun his labors at

Kaskaskia, in Nov. 1827, and at Greenville soon afterwards. In traveling over this country he came upon the community at Sugar creek, and occasionally preached among them. On the morning of June 14, 1829, a little company of Christian worshippers were gathered in the log barn of Mr. George Ramsay, and there the Sugar creek church was organized by Rev. Solomon Hardy, with 22 members, viz.—James Ramsay, George Ramsay, Robert Craig, John Ramsay, John H. Ramsay, Oswald Ramsay, James A. Ramsay, Jonathan L. Harris, Joseph Gracy, John Harris, John M. Berry, John Gullick, Polly Ramsay, Eveline Ramsay, Catharine Craig, Rachel Ramsay, Sr., Rachel Ramsay, Jr., Rachel H. Ramsay, Elizabeth Gingles, Elizabeth Gracy, Jane Harris and Rachel Berry. Three elders were elected at this time, viz.—John Harris, James A. Ramsay and Jonathan L. Ramsay.

Of the original members one is still living, (1881), Mrs. Rachel Ramsay, at the advanced age of 70 years.

The first pastor of this church was Rev. Thomas Lippencott, who supplied it, in connection with Edwardsville and Collinsville, during the year 1830. Mr. Lippencott was born at Salem, N. J., Feb. 6, 1791, of Quaker parents. On the death of his mother, in 1799, he went to live with an uncle in Philadelphia, where he remained until the year 1814, when he removed to New York where he married at Lumberland in 1815. In December, 1817, he was at Pittsburgh, with his family, and after a tedious journey he arrived in St. Louis on the 17th of February, 1818. He and his wife organized and conducted the first Sabbath-school in Illinois at Milton, about four miles east of Alton, probably in the spring or summer of 1819. He finally engaged in business at Edwardsville, and was an elder in the Presbyterian church of that place when he was licensed by the Presbytery of Missouri Oct. 8, 1828.

The remainder of his life was spent among the churches of southern Illinois. His public ministry closed with the termination of his pastorate at Du Quoin, whence he removed to Pana, in September, 1867, making his home with his son until his death in April, 1869.

The Sugar creek church, though organized outside the geographical limits of Clinton county, has always been associated with its history. Its membership has been largely composed, almost from the first, of residents of this county; it has been for many years connected with Trenton, the two making one field, and its present house of worship is within the county.

Since its organization it has had three houses of worship. The first was located on the east side of Sugar creek in township 3, range 5 west. It was erected in 1831, of hewed logs, the size being 20x24 feet. Each family agreed to furnish a certain number of logs, hewed and notched ready for the building. When the material was in readiness all went on an appointed day and raised the walls. The roof was of rived boards, the floor and seats of slabs, each family providing its own seat. There was but one window, containing six 8x10 panes of glass, and all the money that was expended on the entire building was for the glass for this window.

The second house was a frame building, erected on the west side of the creek and at a point further south. Its size was 24x40 feet. The timbers were provided after a plan similar to that formerly pursued. Each family provided certain portions of the frame, and when all was in readiness the frame was raised by all together. The rest of the work was completed by contract at an outlay of less than \$200 in cash.

The present house is in the north-west corner of this county, in the centre of Sec. 4, T. 2, R. 5 west. It is a neat frame structure, erected in 1877 at a cost of \$1,500. Its size is 30x42 feet.

During its earlier years this church was surrounded by an infidel community, and great annoyance was suffered from the course pursued by many persons. There were not a few who did little work during the week who would go into their fields on the Sabbath that they might show their disrespect for those who were passing on their way to church. But, in later years, many of these persons were gathered into the church, and some of their descendants are now among its most efficient members.

There have been but few revivals in this church from the first, though its growth has been constant and healthy. There was a revival in the spring of 1832, during a protracted meeting, conducted by Rev. Alexander Ewing and "Father" Mathews, which resulted in ten or twelve conversions. The most notable revival was in the winter of 1876, under the ministry of Rev. Geo. Fisher. The whole community was aroused, and as a result there were fifty-seven additions to the church, all but seven on profession of faith.

The list of ministers who have supplied this church since its organization contains the following names: Thomas Lippincott, 1830; Alexander Ewing from April, 1831, to 1834; John Mathews, from April, 1834, to October, 1837; James Stafford, from April, 1841, to October, 1842; Thos. A. Spillman, in 1843; John S. Howell, 1847 to 1850; James Stafford, 1853 to 1856; Peter Hassinger, from April, 1857, to April, 1860; H. M. Cobbett, 1860 to 1863; Wm. Barnes, from October, 1863, to April, 1874; and Geo. W. Fisher, from 1874 to July, 1881. During this time there were two periods in which the church was for a long time without preaching. The first embraced the four years from 1843 to 1847, and the second from 1850 to 1853.

The following is the roll of elders who have at different times been chosen by this church: John L. Harris, died Feb., 1830; James A. Ramsay, died June, 1866; John Harris, died in Texas in 1862. These were the first elders chosen at the organization, 1829. Besides these were Geo. Shields, elected 1831, removed July, 1835; John Douglas, elected 1842, dismissed to Trenton 1857, died July 1858; T. S. Ramsay, who is still living, elected 1853; Robert Douglas, elected 1855 and dismissed to Trenton in 1857; Robert Dutton, elected 1860, died August, 1872; H. V. Sherman, elected 1860, withdrew 1865, having gone over to the Roman Catholic Church; Robert I. Drayton and James Wilson each elected in 1872.

Services have been held by this church, almost without interruption since its organization, one of the elders, usually James A. Ramsey, during his life, conducting the service in the absence of a preacher, and reading a sermon from some published volume.

Of late years it has suffered greatly from removal of members. The church at Trenton was organized out of a colony from this church, besides the loss incident to all the churches in this country from the west. It is still in a good condition, for a country church, and, with Trenton, is able to support a pastor without outside aid.

The site of the present town of Carlyle was the first settled portion of the present Clinton county. When the pioneer settlements, which extended from Kaskaskia northward and eastward along the west side of Cahokia, began to advance towards the prairies on the east, it was found necessary to establish an outpost on the Vincennes trail as a means of protection for the settlements. In pursuance of this idea a fort was erected on the banks of the Kaskaskia river, a few rods south of the present suspension bridge at Carlyle. This fort was built in 1811, and, being garrisoned by a small band of soldiers, it became a place of safety for persons crossing the state on this trail and a means of defence to the settlers.

The erection of the fort was soon followed by the establishment of a trading post, and, finally, as the population of the country in-

creased, it became a stage station on the St. Louis and Vincennes route. This was its condition at the organization of Clinton county, December 27th, 1824.

The early settlers were chiefly from the Southern States, among whom there was early developed a low state of morals. About the year 1838, when the population of the town did not exceed three hundred, a committee was appointed to ascertain the amount of whiskey consumed in the town. The report of that committee was that it averaged a barrel a day. But among these there was a leaven of good at work, out of which the present churches and the existing religious sentiment have grown.

Among the early arrivals in Carlyle was the family of Nicholas Laughrey, from Pennsylvania, at what date it is now impossible to learn, but he was conducting a tannery in the east part of the town as early as 1835. A little later he settled on the farm now occupied by Mr. George Vernan, a half mile west of the town. Shortly afterwards came Miss Eunice Evans, now known as "Aunt Eunice" Webster. She became the wife of John M. Webster, and as early as 1837 was living in the house which of late years has been the Methodist parsonage. These two were the first members of the Presbyterian Church who came to Carlyle.

For several years previous to 1841 services were held by Presbyterian ministers who came from a distance. Among these was Rev. James Stafford, who at that time resided in Greenville. These services resulted in the organization of the present church. On Saturday, June 19th, 1841, the first Presbyterian church of Carlyle was organized by Mr. Stafford with nine members. James Rankin, Nicholas Laughrey, Eunice Webster, James McNeal, O. B. Nichols, George Ravens, Elizabeth J. Rankin, Sarah Mitchell, and Jane Afflick. The "History of the Presbyterian Church in the State of Illinois," by Rev. A. T. Norton, D. D., makes two mistakes in this list of names, Mrs. Webster's name being given as Emma instead of Eunice, and the last name being printed Afflick instead of Afflick.

Only one elder was chosen at this time, Mr. Nicholas Laughrey; afterwards O. B. Nichols, Adam Yingst, John Ross, Eben B. Lockwood, John O. Yingst, Jacob Young, and C. F. Putney were added to the list. In 1880, the session being greatly reduced by deaths and removals, still others were chosen, so that it at present consists of O. B. Nichols, Eben B. Lockwood, William Nichols, William Norris, and James Peterson. The present deacons are L. D. Cook and Charles P. Norris.

During the early years of its history, the services of this church were held in the court-house. For two years, from 1847 to 1849, it occupied the upper front room of a dwelling built and owned by Franklin Hervey, Sr., two squares east of the court-house.

Its first house of worship was erected in the fall of 1849, and is the only one which the church has had up to the present time. It is small, seating about one hundred and fifty persons, and, as first erected, was in keeping with the primitiveness of the period. It has been several times repaired and enlarged, so that it is now quite unlike its first appearance. During the pastorate of Rev. Francis H. L. Laird (1858-61), a spire was erected, and a bell put in place. The first cost of the house was about \$700, but the changes which have been made have increased it to about \$1200.

Eleven ministers, including the writer, have at various times supplied this church. The first was Rev. James Stafford, by whom the church was organized. He preached at Carlyle in connection with Greenville. He came to Illinois from Tennessee, though a native of North Carolina, in 1836, and settled on a farm near Greenville. He became the pastor of the original Greenville church about two miles north of the present town, where he remained

thirteen years. During this time he preached at different points covering Bond county and a large portion of those contiguous. His death occurred in Perry county, Ill., April 27th, 1868.

Rev. William Gardner succeeded, and was followed by Rev. J. S. Howell, whose father settled near Greenville in 1822. He began preaching for the ministry in 1837, having been married two years at this time. He was a pupil of James Stafford in theology, and spent his entire life in southern Illinois.

His death occurred at his house in Bond county, September 23d, 1872. Rev. Francis H. L. Laird was the next to supply the pulpit, from 1858 to 1871, and was followed by Rev. Peter Hasinger, who is at present residing in this county near the Sugar Creek church.

The remaining supplies have been Revs. S. D. Loughhead, W. W. Williams, F. G. Strange, J. Rogers Armstrong, and the writer. No revivals have marked the history of this church. It grew as the town grew, and during the forty years of its existence it has enrolled many names in the list of its membership; but its numbers, at any one time, have never been great. In common with other organizations, it has been greatly depleted by removals at different times. Its greatest loss was in the organization of the New Amity church, five miles north of town, in 1868, by which all the country members in that region were taken away. A part of these returned when that church was dissolved in 1874. The large influx of German Catholics, since 1860, has changed the entire character of the population of Carlyle and the surrounding country, so that none of the Protestant Churches have an encouraging future before them.

The next on the list, in order of date, is the Trenton church, which was organized by a committee of Kaskaskia Presbytery, consisting of Rev. D. A. Wallace and Elders John Denny and Hugh Adams, May 16th, 1857.

Up to that time the most of those who composed the first membership of this church were connected with the Sugar Creek church. For several years, owing to the commanding influence of the town, and the fact that so many members lived in and near it, there was a desire, on the part of many, to get the entire organization moved into Trenton.

The location of the second house of worship by the Sugar Creek church was a compromise in the interest of those who had settled so far away from the original site. As time advanced, and changes took place, by which the upper settlement was depleted by deaths and removals, those below became more numerous, and hence more influential in shaping the policy of the church.

But, on the other hand, those of the country were so numerous, and, some of them, so far from Trenton, that they were unwilling, that the church should go, in a body, to the latter place. In the meantime services had been held in Trenton by the Rev. James Stafford, and the Presbyterian element of the town and surrounding country had been so collected and unified that it was thought best to organize a church, which was done, as above stated.

Fourteen members entered into the first organization, eleven of whom came by letter from the Sugar Creek church.

John Douglass, Charles Teibout and Robert Douglass, were elected elders. One week later, May 23d, Samuel McKee, H. G. Lewis and Thomas Craig, were elected trustees, and, on the same day, Rev. James Stafford was chosen stated supply.

Just here let me pause to correct what is probably an error of the types in Dr. Norton's "History of Presbyterianism in Southern Illinois," in which it is stated that this church was organized May 26th instead of May 16th, as the records of the church declare.

Preliminary steps towards the erection of a house of worship were taken in the summer of 1858, a meeting being held July 10th of

that year, at which plans were adopted and a building committee chosen, consisting of H. V. Sherman and Allen T. Bemet, who were to act with the trustees. In December of that year the present house was completed and dedicated, having cost fifteen hundred dollars.

At a later period a small but comfortable house was purchased for a parsonage, which is still in use.

Six ministers have at various times supplied this church. The first was Rev. James Stafford, who was instrumental in organizing the church, and who supplied its pulpit until the fall of 1860. Rev. H. M. Corbett followed, supplying the church until October, 1865. Then followed a series of short pastorates; Revs. William Bridgeman; James Brownlee and Henry Mattice supplying the pulpit, with some interruption, until June, 1869, when Rev. Geo. Fisher took charge of the field. He was not installed till June, 1872, having had under his care, during this time, the churches of Trenton and Sugar creek. Mr. Fisher's pastorate continued until June, 1881, he having supplied both the churches with great acceptance.

In addition to the three elders whose names have been given, others were from time to time elected, Augustus Alvord, Anderson T. Ely, George T. Baldwin, William D. Lewis, Joseph Garrigus, S. B. Wyle, and Linn Bedell being at different times chosen to that office. The present elders are John Ashmead, William Poos and George T. Baldwin. The deacons are E. Bedell and John Stuenkel.

Four periods of revival have been enjoyed by this church, all with good results, viz.; 1865, 1868, 1872 and 1875. The last two were during the ministry of Rev. George Fisher, who was signally blessed in both these churches with outpourings of the Holy Ghost.

Concerning the growth of the church, Rev. A. T. Norton says: "The growth of the church has been pretty steady. Fifty-three were added under Mr. Corbett, eight under Mr. Brownlee, thirty-one under Mr. Mattice, and ninety-six, counting to April, 1877, under Mr. Fisher." Since the latter date there has been a healthy growth, quite commensurate with that of former years.

At the present time, July, 1881, this church is vacant, Mr. Fisher having resigned. The two churches of Trenton and Sugar Creek make one field, the latter being but four miles from town, which, having a parsonage and some members of comparative wealth, is able to afford a comfortable support for a pastor. The people are united in sentiment, and, having been so long connected, know nothing but to be united in their choice and support of a pastor.

One more church remains to be noticed. Irishtown township lies to the north and east of Carlyle. The center of that township is occupied, chiefly, by three families and their connections: the Burnsides, the Johnsons, and the Lambes. The first of these came to America and settled in this neighborhood about the year 1820, the second in 1840, and the third in 1860. All were from the north of Ireland, but though of pure Irish blood were strongly impregnated with the religion of Scotland; hence it is but natural to expect in them the spirit of Presbyterianism.

Services were held in this neighborhood by different ministers, but not with regularity until the year 1841, when Rev. James Stafford, having begun to preach regularly at Carlyle, began to hold services in private houses, and afterwards in school-houses. From that time to the present that field has been connected with the Carlyle church.

The country being rich and fertile soon began to attract settlers, and very early in the history of the county it became densely populated. But the immigrants were few of them of the Presbyterian

faith, so that the way was not opened for the organization of a church that gave promise of permanency and growth until a late day.

On the 13th of September, 1868, a committee of Kaskaskia Presbytery, consisting of Revs. John Smith Howell and Thomas W. Hynes, and Elders George Donnell and E. B. Lockwood, met in Irishtown to organize a church if the way was clear.

After preaching services had been held an organization was completed, having eighteen members. Some of these were received on profession of their faith, but others who had already connected themselves with the church in Carlyle, came by letter from that body. The name New Amity was adopted, and the following officers were chosen: Elders, John O. Yingst and Adam Yingst; Deacons, C. R. Davidson and Samuel Burnside.

The new church was immediately attached to Carlyle, as a part of that field, and was supplied with preaching from that point. Its growth was chiefly from among the families that constituted its first organization. The hopes of its founders, if great, were never realized, as the church never became a strong one. There was no revival from which large accessions could be obtained, and the growth otherwise was not enough to more than keep pace with the loss by death and removals.

Long intervals in which the field was without a pastor contributed to the same result. During one of these intervals several of the members united with the Methodist class which had been organized. It was not a matter of surprise then, when in 1874 it was decided to disband the church and give letters to its members to unite with other churches. Those who remained at this time were transferred in a body to Carlyle, with which church they are now connected.

From the foregoing it will be observed that the Presbyterian church in this county has worked from four centers. Its influence in the county has been limited by that fact. Other conditions have entered in, such as difference of nationality and political sentiment, to prevent the growth of the church in the county. It is not now probable that this church will ever be strong in the county. On the contrary, all the indications are that it will occupy only a secondary place, becoming more and more overshadowed by the Methodist church, which has strong classes all over the county, and both these by the Roman Catholic church, which alone is able to reach the foreign part of the population.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY REV. JOSEPH C. ALCOMB.

The Protestant Episcopal church at Carlyle, Clinton county, Ill., was organized early in the spring of 1868, two ladies being the only communicants.

On the 2d of May, 1868, Bishop Whitehouse visited Carlyle by invitation, and held the first service according to the liturgy of the church.

He donated fifty dollars, which was put away, and from time to time added to, for the purpose of building a church; thus, at once were practical efforts made to secure a church.

Regular services were at once begun, though, of course, from the circumstances, they were only held as a clergyman could be found who could spare the time from his parish work.

The Rev. Messrs. Johnson, Abbott, and Inghram gave occasional services, then the Rev. Joseph Adderly arranged with the church to give service, every fourth Sunday, and afterward giving each alternate Sunday to the church here.

This was in the fall of 1870. Mr. Adderly continued in charge till his death, March 1st, 1877. His death was lamented both by the church people and the community.

The Rev. Mr. Chesnutt and Rev. Mr. Huntington, then gave occasional services.

In 1879, the Rev. Mr. Steel took regular charge of the church till the summer of 1880, when he went to Colorado. The Rev. Jesse Higgins was appointed by the Bishop of the Diocese to succeed him. Mr. Higgins left March, 1881, to give his entire time to the church at Centralia.

April 1st, 1881, the present Rector was called to give service every Sunday, and other days according to the calendar of the prayer book.

On the 26th of April, 1881, the Bishop of the Diocese, the R't Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., S. T. D., visited Carlyle and consecrated the church; he was assisted by the Deacon of Cairo, the Very Rev. I. N. W. Irvine, of Mt. Vernon; the Rev. Messrs. Moore, of Decatur; Van Winkle, of Jerseyville; Higgins, of Centralia, and the Rector.

Previous to occupying the new church the congregation worshipped in a hired hall, and occasionally in one or the other of the churches of the denominations here, which were kindly given.

The church building is 32 x 52; the chancel is 12x16; it will seat about 175 persons. It has a vestry room, and a room for Sunday School purposes, library, &c.

The building is of frame, and cost \$4125.00, and is entirely free from debt. Sittings are all free. The church has a handsome window in memoriam of Sidney Breese, Esq., late Chief Justice of Ill., and an altar in memoriam of the Rev. Joseph McCullough, D. D., formerly Rector of St. Paul's Church, Alton, Ill. The window was given by Lieut. J. B. Breese, son of Judge Breese, and the altar, together with chancel furniture and carpet, by Mrs. Capt. Joseph Breese, in memory of her father, the Rev. Mr. McCullough. The present number of communicants is about thirty.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH,

BY REV. J. R. FORD.

The Baptist denomination has always been comparatively weak in this region of country. The population of Clinton county for a half century has been fluctuating, emigrants coming in and settlers moving out. During this period, however, but few Baptists have emigrated and settled in this county, though many have moved farther west.

It is impossible to write a satisfactory history of the few Baptist churches in this county from the fact that the records were kept in very poor books which were worn out, and lost before being transcribed, and the old members have passed away.

CLINTON HILL CHURCH

Was constituted not far from where the village of Germantown is located, at a time when there was but a scattering settlement along the Shoal creek timber. The exact date of its constitution cannot be given, neither the names of its constituent members. William Steele, one of the pioneers of Illinois, and a worthy citizen is known to have been one of the first. Mr. Steele shortly afterward moved and settled near where the town of Clement is now located, and the Clinton Hill church was situated in the immediate vicinity. This occurred about 1830. In 1861, the church dissolved and united with others in forming the first Baptist church at Carlyle.

In 1865, W. R. Huey, Smyth Moore, Nancy N. Moore, Malinda Steele and Phebe Huey, withdrew from the Carlyle church and were reorganized at Clement, taking the name of Clement church. This congregation owned one-fourth interest in the first house of worship erected in the village of Clement. After the erection of the Christian church in Clement, the use of it was tendered to this congregation one-fourth of the time, and they managed to have preaching most of the time, once a month.

By mutual agreement, in 1877, the first Baptist church at Clement was dissolved. From the re-organization of this church in 1865, to its dissolution in 1877, its membership at any one time did not exceed twelve. Prominent in this small band of Christian workers was Smyth Moore who came here from St. Clair county at an early day, and settled on a farm two miles north of Clement. He was a man possessing an intellect of high order, correct moral principles, and a well defined religious faith. Mr. Moore was for many years the principal support of the church at Clement, beside aiding materially that at Carlyle.

Phebe Huey, the consort of Elder Joseph Huey, a widow from 1850, managed to do well her part in the charge of a large family of children. She was truly a "mother in Israel." Her earnest and devoted piety, her self-denying and self-sacrificing life wrought much good in the community.

W. R. Huey, who was clerk of the church from 1865 till his death in 1876, was a most excellent man, and exercised an influence for good.

William Steele, one of the constituent members of this church, was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry about 1835 or 1836. He was a man of limited education, having led a pioneer life in Illinois. He was a man of sterling moral principles and character, of good common sense and sound judgment. He possessed a remarkable faculty in selecting appropriate texts, and adapting his short discourses to the condition and surrounding circumstances of the occasion. He was eccentric, but many persons liked to hear "Uncle Billy" Steele (as he was familiarly called) preach.

Joseph Huey was probably a constituent member of this church. He was a noble man, of a kind spirit, and was popular among the people, and was frequently elected to office. He served eight or more years as sheriff, several years as commissioner of the county court, and was twice elected to the State Legislature. He began the work of the ministry some ten years before his death, and was very acceptable as a preacher, not so much on account of his ability as a speaker, as of his pleasant manner, and of the unbounded confidence and good will of the people. He died in 1850, aged 45.

DIAMOND SPRING CHURCH

Was organized about the year 1835. John Carter, Sr., and wife, Philip Gates and wife, are the only constituent members now known of by parties living. This church was constituted at the house of John Carter, living near a large spring called Diamond Spring, from which the church took its name. After a few years, Carter moved about six miles north-east, where he and his sons, with some help from others, built a log meeting-house. This house was used for a number of years, when a frame-house was built and used, until superseded by a more commodious house, built about eight years ago. Deacon John Carter was the main pillar in this church for more than forty years. A man of considerable means for those times, unbounded hospitality and of an earnest Christian zeal for the cause of religion and morality; he was a host in his day.

Elders William Cooley and John Padon probably assisted in the constitution and preached for them several years, Cooley having his membership in this church.

From about 1845 this church had the ministerial labors of William Steele, Joseph Huey, Reuben Kline, E. A. Cooley and others. In 1856, I. A. Dale was settled with this church as resident pastor, and continued in this relation to the church, with the exception of two or three years, until his death in 1874. Elder Dale was not an educated man, but possessed rather extraordinary natural gifts as a speaker, and being a very earnest and zealous man, he impressed what he taught permanently upon the minds and hearts of those who heard him.

Since the death of I. A. Dale, S. Derrickson preached for this church. J. R. Ford is the present pastor. This church was constituted with about twelve members. This number was soon increased to forty and upwards, the maximum not exceeding eighty at any period of its history. This church has consisted largely of a family connection. The Carter family have, and do to this day constitute a large and prominent part of the church.

John C. Carter, grandson of Deacon John Carter, is a promising young minister, having graduated in his theological course last June.

BEAVER CREEK CHURCH

Was organized about the year 1830, in what is now known as Wheatfield township, and composed of members living in Clinton and Bond counties.

The meetings of this denomination, for a number of years, were held in the houses of its members, and in pleasant seasons of the year in shady groves. The names of the constituent members cannot now be ascertained. William Downing, Joseph Myers, Aja Entrekin, and Jabel Ray were some of the first members of this church.

Elders James Lemen and Nathan Arnett, then living in St. Clair county, were prominent among the first ministers who preached in this community. This little church prospered, and in 1835-38 had increased its membership to about sixty-five. In December, 1849, J. R. Ford, living in the town of Wheatfield, Clinton county, became its pastor, and continued in this relation, with the exception of two years, until the present writing.

In 1854, a church building was erected near Beaver creek, on section 14, Wheatfield township. The most remarkable and interesting incident in the history of this church, is the great revival of religion, in 1856, when fifty-one were added to its membership by conversion and baptism. In this number, were some of the most prominent citizens and many of the most intelligent and respectable youths of the community.

From 1850 to 1870, the congregations attending divine service at this place were very large and highly respectable. Since then, the membership of the church and congregation likewise have gradually decreased on account of the changing population.

Among those who became members in its early history, and continued in that relation until their deaths, are:—Aja Entrekin, who was made a deacon, William Myers, Joseph Myers, James Myers, Kezziah Floyd, Daniel Ford, Charles T. Floyd, who became a minister and is now residing in the West, John C. Myers, Elizabeth Meyers, Alice Meyers, Eliza Entrekin, Nancy M. Ford and Lydia Norman.

SHOAL CREEK CHURCH

In October, 1834, Elder Joseph Taylor emigrated from Kentucky to Illinois, and settled on Shoal creek Prairie in Clinton county. This immediate portion of the country was then thinly settled, and destitute of either church or gospel teaching. Elder Taylor being a man of ardent and devout piety, and very earnest in the work of the ministry, immediately commenced his labors in this destitute and hitherto neglected field.

For a number of years he labored almost alone, but being gifted

in his work, and a man of strong faith in Israel's God, persevered in his labors, and soon, by the divine blessing, was enabled to constitute a small church called The Baptist Church of Christ at Shoal Creek, which was organized and constituted with five members.

February 12, 1835, Elder Joseph Taylor, Thomas Casey, Mary Taylor, Jane E. Taylor, and Susan Casey, Elder A. Garrison and brethren Joseph Huey, Isaiah Row, John Row, A. G. Maxey assisted in the constitution.

At the April meeting ensuing, there having been added to their membership by letter five members, Elder Joseph Taylor was chosen pastor, and A. G. Maxey, clerk.

In October, 1839, at a regular church meeting J. R. Ford was ordained to the work of the ministry; council, Elder Joseph Taylor, William Steele and George Stacey. Elder J. R. Ford was received into the Christian fellowship of this church and baptized on the 3d Lord's day in September, 1837.

The October meeting, 1842, was protracted about two weeks, and resulted in an addition to the church of twenty-four members, by conversion and baptism. Of this membership, some were heads of families, and quite a number of very interesting youths.

In 1845, this church sustained a great loss in the death of their

beloved and efficient pastor, Elder Joseph Taylor, who died in September, while in Kentucky on business. In October, 1845, Elder J. R. Ford was chosen pastor and continued in this relation until the dissolution of the same.

In the fall and winter of 1847, this church was blessed with a revival influence, and numbers were added to its membership. From that period the little church had many refreshing seasons from the presence of the Lord, and souls were gathered into the fold of Christ. In 1859, sixteen were received into the church by conversion and baptism, and in September, 1866, thirteen were baptized in the fellowship of the Church.

This congregation built a house of worship shortly after its organization, located one mile west of the toll-bridge on Shoal creek, two miles north of Breese, and in 1850, built another one near the same place. In 1836, this church united with the Edwardsville Association—became a member of the Vandalia Association in 1845. During a period of thirty-two years, there were received into the membership of this church by letter and recommendation, forty-three; by conversion and baptism, one hundred and ten; dismissed by letter, forty-one; excluded, thirty-six; died, forty-five. This church subsequently dissolved.



CITY AND TOWNSHIP OF CARLYLE.

(CLINTON COUNTY.)



THE early history and settlement of Carlyle dates back nearly three-quarters of a century, and antedates the admission of the state of Illinois into the Union. The first settlers were of English birth or parentage. Hence the name they gave it, Carlyle, in honor of Sir Thomas Carlyle, of England, who was then so dear to every English heart, and who in the eighteenth century had figured so prominently in literature and matters of state in the mother country. These, however, were not the only pioneers of the wilds of the west, which this then was. There was the native Georgian, the tall and athletic Kentuckian, the fearless backwoodsman from Tennessee, the Knickerbocker, the Buckeye, and last, but not least, the representative from the Old Dominion, so proud of his birth and his own native State. To these hardy pioneers do the present generation owe a debt of gratitude hard to cancel. In short, the enjoyments now realized by this generation, the well-to-do farmer, the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, the banker, and the tradesman of every craft,—they owe to those fearless pioneers, who braved every hardship, underwent every inconvenience, faced the wild Indian, and blazed the way for the incoming tide of immigration and civilization that now dots our land from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These efforts of the hardy few, are written, not only in our histories, but more unmistakably engraven upon every highway in the land.

Carlyle township is in the form of an oblong square, being the broader from north to south, and contains nearly twenty sections, or upwards of 12,000 acres. It is very nearly divided between prairie and timbered land, the former occupying the western half of the township. The Kaskaskia enters the precinct in the south-east corner of section five, and flows in a south-westerly direction, when it passes into Santa Fe township from section thirty-six, town two north, and range three west. The township is bounded on the north by Wheatfield and Irishtown; on the east by Clement; south by Lake and Santa Fe; and west by Wade. A more beautiful spot of country does not exist in the state of Illinois, than the precinct and town of Carlyle. According to the census of 1880 it contained 2,450 inhabitants, of various nationalities, the English and German predominating. At the time of township organization, in 1874, it contained all the territory now known as Carlyle, Wade, Clement, and a part of Santa Fe, and was subdivided for convenience of town purposes in 1875 and '76.

PIONEER SETTLEMENTS.

From the best information, the first white man who struck a blow toward civilization in Carlyle township, was a pioneer by the name of John Hill, about 1812. He built a log fort, or block house, a little north and west of Dr. Knapp's present dwelling, which is

situated in Lower Town, on Fairfax street. Indeed, it is said that the logs composing the western half of Dr. Knapp's residence once formed a part of the old Hill Fort. Mr. Hill established a ferry near where the suspension bridge now spans the river. On the west side of the river he erected a rude pole cabin for temporary use at the ferry. This cabin and the block house were the first houses, or steps toward civilization in Carlyle, and probably in the county, except the brush cabin built in Brookside in 1810, by the old hunter and trapper, William Taylor, of Tennessee. From whence Hill came, or where he went after selling out his possessions, we have been unable to ascertain. In 1816 Mr. Hill sold out his claim (he had entered land under the \$2.00 act) to Mr. Charles Slade, who had just made his advent here with two brothers, Richard and Thomas, all single men. They were English by birth, but came from Alexandria, Virginia, to Carlyle. Charles afterward married the daughter of John Kain, from which union several children were born, two of whom are yet living in Carlyle; William and Virginia, both being among the oldest native citizens of the town. Richard, also a son of Charles, and son-in-law of Judge Breese, went into the Mexican war, and died at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Alfred, another son, unintentionally or otherwise, killed a man in Carlyle, fled to the plains where he was for some time in the employ of the Overland Mail company, and was finally hung by the Vigilantes in Virginia City, Montana Territory, Jan. 4th, 1862, a full account of which may be found in Mark Twain's "Roughing It."

Richard and Thomas Slade, brothers of Charles, remained single men while here, and therefore left no representatives. Charles became one of the most prominent men of southern Illinois. Soon after coming to Carlyle, he and a man named Hubbard brought on a general stock of goods and went into the mercantile business on a scale befitting the wants of the few settlers at that time. Their store-room was situated in Lower Town, block 3, Fairfax street, on the ground now occupied by E. B. Lockwood. They were, therefore, the first merchants in this section of the country. In a few years Slade became a large land-owner, and one of the most influential men of the times. In 1831 he was chosen member of Congress to represent this part of the state. On his return home from Washington in the spring of 1832, when near Vincennes, Indiana, he was taken suddenly sick with the cholera, and died in a few days. His remains were brought home to Carlyle for interment. Thus ended the career of one of the pioneers of Carlyle, and substantial men of his time.

John Kain, father-in-law of Charles Slade, came to Carlyle about the same time as the Slades. He was a native of Virginia, but afterward moved to Ohio. When the tide of immigration began to turn toward the Prairie State, he was one of the first to say, "Westward Ho!" The mother of Col. Bacon's wife was a daughter

of Mr. Kain. The Colonel is now one of the leading citizens of Clinton county. Mr. Kain was one of the enterprising men of those early times. He brought up a very respectable family of five children, and died at a good old age, in the spring of 1833. Mrs. Kain, his wife, died many years before her husband.

Harry Wilton, another pioneer, and one among the most prominent to the present generation, as his death occurred but a year or two ago, was a native of England, but migrated to Illinois from the state of Pennsylvania in 1816. He came with his father in 1811, and first located at Kaskaskia. There he remained until 1816, when he left the fireside of his parents and came to Carlyle. It is related that when he came here he brought a plow the whole distance on horseback. He was in public service his whole lifetime after he grew to manhood. It is said that he has filled every county office in the county since its organization. He was the first county clerk of Clinton county, and years before the organization of Clinton county from Washington, he was the sheriff of that county. He brought up quite a large family. Mr. John Roper, now living in Carlyle, was his son-in-law. There are none of the name now living in the precinct, but there are several indirect representatives of the family who reside in this township. Mr. Wilton was marshal of the state for some years, and bore the confidence of all who knew him. About 1851 he removed to Springfield, Illinois, but afterwards, it is said, he removed to Bond county to live with one of his children, where he died in 1879, almost at the age of a centenarian.

Daniel Collins, a native of Maryland, migrated here in 1819, and settled at the forks of the Vincennes and Shawneetown road. He died about 1825. Several of the family are yet living in the county. Daniel, Jr., lives in Clement township, and is a prominent farmer and stock raiser. In 1819, Joseph Abbott, an Englishman by birth, came with his family from Baltimore. He was very wealthy, for those times, and erected a fine house, in the English style of architecture, in what is known as Upper Town. Mr. Abbott died here in 1824. Mrs. Abbott, and her two sons, John and William, left this county for parts unknown in 1840. None of the family or kin are now residing here.

Another old settler, Mr. John Clabaugh, came in the fall of 1828. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and came west a single man. He afterwards married here, and brought up a family. He has two sons, both married, now living in Carlyle. In an early day Mr. Clabaugh carried the U. S. mail from St. Louis to Vincennes. Carlyle was then almost uninhabited. Only now and then a house dotted its territory.

Subsequently others settled here; among the more prominent were Jesse Jones, present county judge. He was a native of Tennessee, and came in 1830. Zophar Case, a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, came in 1833. His wife, Mary E. Halstead, was a native of Kentucky, and came to the county in 1830. Daniel White, justice of the peace, and attorney at law, was born here in 1822. J. M. Maddux, one of the prominent merchants of Carlyle, is a native born, and is now fifty-six years of age. There were also Judge Breese, J. M. O'Harnett, James Weightman, the Bonds, the Scotts, Benj. Smith, Dr. Afflic, S. Saddler, T. Harvey, and many others too numerous to mention, but before we close this chapter we will give our readers all the names of the heads of families in Carlyle, in the year 1837.

One of the old settlers, Zophar Case, tells this anecdote of himself, and introduces it by saying "That it was really his first start towards prosperity." In about 1812, two fearless pioneers, one of whom was named Young, were passing through this part of the state farther west, when they were ambushed by Indians, down by

the river, not far from the old mill. In their attempt to escape both were killed and scalped by the Indians. Their bodies were found and buried near where they fell. In time it became rumored that Young was a wealthy man, coming west to seek his fortune, and that when he was killed he had \$5,000 in gold on his person. No one at the time of his death knew anything about it, not even the Indians who had shot him. This rumor and talk finally made the impression on the people of that date—between 1830 and 1840—that there was really a gold mine in that region if the body of Young could be found. Mr. Case, it seems, was one who caught the fever, and began digging in various places near where it was said that Young was buried. It must be remembered that at this time Mr. Case was in rather indigent circumstances. The result was that it soon got rumored around that Mr. Case had finally found Young's body, and the wonderful amount of gold he possessed. Indignation ran high against Mr. Case on account of being a grave robber, etc., etc. He, however, kept wisely still, and rather encouraged than discouraged the belief. Indeed he went so far as to borrow some gold coin of the "Old Man," Hamlin, (who is yet living in Carlyle) and when Case would meet his neighbors he would mysteriously exhibit the coin, look wise, and pass on. The final effect was that Mr. Case from that time on had no difficulty in getting plenty of credit, and, as it were, was lifted at once into notoriety, and took his place among the foremost men of the town, which he has occupied ever since. This is rather a strange anecdote, and we wonder if it does not convey a moral.

The First School-house was situated on lot 16, in block No. 4, Lower Town, and was built by public subscription. The exact date of its construction we were unable to ascertain, but was not far from 1828 or 1829. It was a small frame building, weather-boarded with split shakes or clap-boards, rived out for the purpose. The roof was of the same material. This house was also used for holding church services in, for several years. Indeed, it was the first church as well as the first school-house in the township. In 1838, it was moved to the south-east corner of block 7, Lower Town, and utilized by Thomas Bond for a smoke house. About two years ago it was destroyed by fire.

Simeon Walker, J. H. Benson, William Mitchell and Rev. Mr. Thompson were among the pioneer preachers. They were all of the Methodist persuasion. A man by the name of Sale, was probably the first teacher. He lived but a short time in this part of the county. The first justices of the peace were: Harry Wilton, Joshua T. Bradley, Calvin Barnes—who was also the first surveyor, John O'Melvany, John M. O'Harnett, and Robert Crockett. Wm. H. Terrell, Thos. B. Afflic, Dr. Hollingshead and Dr. J. Sanburn were among the first physicians.

The first blacksmith was David Dow, whose shop was situated near the corner of block 35, Middle Town, now Fairfax street. The exact date of his operations is not known. John Kain kept the first hotel. The house is yet standing on Fairfax street, Lower Town, and is one of the relics of the olden time.

The first mill of any pretensions, was the water grist-mill, built by Charles Slade, in 1829. It was an unpretentious affair, having but one run of stone, but was the best at that time of any other of the kind for many miles around. It was destroyed by fire in 1831, and was re-built soon afterward. This mill, although much improved, is still standing on the old site, and will be noticed in this chapter in its proper place. A wooden bridge used to span the river just above this mill where the suspension bridge now crosses. It went down in 1830. Prior to this the old Vincennes, Shawneetown and St. Louis trail or road, crossed the river, and came out on the western side just under where the toll-house now stands. Mr.

Clabaugh informs us that he has often forded the river here on horseback with the United States mail strapped on behind him.

The first blooded stock was introduced into this township in 1839, by a man named McVicker. He imported several cows of the Durham breed, some of which he sold for \$300 per head. Stock is not made a specialty in this precinct, yet what is raised will compare favorably with the stock of adjoining towns or counties.

Among the pioneer patriots are the names of John B. Roper, Wm. H. Slade, Zophar Case and M. J. O'Harnett, who were soldiers in the Mexican war; and James J. Justice, who served in the Black Hawk war.

FIRST LAND ENTRIES.

The first lands entered, as shown in the county records, are as follows:—April 11, 1815, John Hill, sr., entered the south-west quarter of sect. 18, 160 acres; April 20, 1815, Stacey McDonough entered north-east quarter sect. 19; April 26, 1815, William Riggs entered the north-west quarter and the south-east quarter of sect. 5, 320 acres; on the same day, J. M. Moore entered south-west quarter sect. 5; Sept. 28, 1816, Wm. Morrison entered 320 acres in sect. 20; Nov. 27, Charles Slade entered 289 $\frac{1}{100}$ acres in sect. 19; Dec. 2, 1816, Edward McCart entered south-east quarter sect. 17; July 21, 1817, James Mitchell entered 281 $\frac{1}{100}$ acres in sect. 31; July 29, 1817, Charles Slade entered 447 $\frac{7}{100}$ acres in sect. 18; Aug. 16, 1817, Calvin Barnes, entered west half, north-east quarter, sect. 18; March 16, 1818, Benjamin Drake entered 142 $\frac{1}{100}$ acres in sect. 30; March 16, 1818, Rolley Constant entered north-east quarter sect. 17; on same day, Joseph Abbott entered north-west quarter sect. 8; June 27, 1818, John Kain entered lots 2 and 3 in sect. 7, 199 $\frac{1}{100}$ acres, all the above entries are in township 2 north, range 2 west. The following entries are in township 2 north, range 3 west.

Jan. 28, 1818, John Kain entered south-east quarter sect. 13; June 24, 1818, Calvin Barnes entered north-east quarter sect. 24; Dec. 3, 1818, Benjamin Drake entered north-east quarter sect. 36; Dec. 16, 1818, Wm. Grundy entered west half, south-east quarter sect. 24; March 20, 1819, Benjamin Tucker entered south-west quarter sect. 24, 160 acres.

CITY OF CARLYLE.

The first attempt to build a town in what is now Carlyle township, was by Robert Morrison, father of Don Morrison, in 1818. This was on the bluff, across the river from the present city of Carlyle, and situated on section 18. The lots were properly surveyed, the town platted, and named Donaldsonville, in honor of the promising son Don, who was then three years of age. The town was placed on record in the name of the son. Of course, a minor could not convey, therefore, no sale of lots were made, and the town of Donaldsonville died still-born. Subsequent to the effort of Mr. Morrison to start a town, a portion of what is now Carlyle was laid off into town lots; Calvin Barnes, surveyor. With the few families who had then settled on the west side of the river, a nucleus was formed from which the little town began its growth.

By an act of the legislature of 1824, a new county was formed from the counties of Washington, Bond and Fayette; the county to be called Clinton, with the seat of justice to be located at Carlyle, on condition that a donation of land should be made to the town of not less than twenty acres.

The donation, or rather deed, was made by Charles Slade and his wife, Mary D. Slade, and was placed on record the 4th of July, 1825. This land was situated in what is now known as Middle Town, and was 6x11 blocks in dimension. Since which time there have been two other additions, viz.: Breese and Powers'. Indeed, this little town had aspired to the capital of the State when

the seat of government was moved from Kaskaskia to Vandalia; and so well did it present its claims for the honor, that it came within one vote of succeeding; and this one wanting vote was cast against it by Andrew Bankson, who then was a citizen of Clinton county.

It seems from an old, rusty document before us, found among the archives of the court-house, that there was no regularly incorporated village of Carlyle until 1837. This document is so quaint, and smacks so much of the olden time, that we cannot refrain from giving it in full. It is nearly a half century old, and rusty with age; so much so, in fact, we may not be able to get all the names correct, but will do the best we can. The first is a notice calling the citizens together for the purpose of incorporating the town. But here we present it. It will speak for itself:—

NOTICE.

"Whereas, the town of Carlyle has been troubled with divers nuisances, such as hogs, dogs, &c.,* notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, there will be a meeting of the citizens of the town of Carlyle at the school-house for the purpose of incorporating said town. All persons interested will please to attend.

A CITIZEN.

Carlyle, December 29th, 1836."

The following are the minutes of the meeting:

"At a meeting of the citizens of Carlyle and vicinity on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1837, at the school-house in said town, in pursuance of the attached notice, which had been posted up ten days in three public places previous to said meeting, and in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled an act to incorporate the inhabitants of such towns as may wish to be incorporated. Approved February 12th, 1831—

"John M. Webster, Esq., was unanimously chosen President, and J. Bradley, Clerk; who, being qualified according to law by Henry Seagraves, Esq., a justice of the peace in and for Clinton county, Illinois, entered upon their several duties.

*State of Illinois, } ss.
Clinton Co. }*

"I certify that John M. Webster as President, and J. P. Bradley as Clerk, were severally sworn by me on the 10th day of January, 1837, according to law, as President and Clerk of the aforesaid meeting.

H. SEAGRAVES, J. P.

[SEAL]

"When, on motion of Mr. Case, a committee of three persons were appointed by the President, to wit: Messrs. Case, Bradley, and Seagraves, to ascertain the number of inhabitants of said town. And they reported the town of Carlyle to contain 167 souls, with families as follows: Franklin Hervey, 8 souls; John M. Webster, 6 souls; John Scott, 19 souls; Zophar Case, 4 souls; J. Bradley, 7 souls; Henry Scott, 3 souls; William Collin, 16 souls; H. Mehr, 10 souls; T. B. Afflick, 7 souls; Jas. E. Watkins, 5 souls; Sidney Breese, 11 souls; Mary D. Slade, 6 souls; Caroline Slade, 3 souls; Wm. Beieing, 5 souls; A. Dinghty and J. Wilcox, 2 souls; Mrs. Abbott, 3 souls; David Drew, 7 souls; D. G. Howard, 4 souls; Wm. Foster, 3 souls; Henry Seagraves, 3 souls; H. T. Mason, 6 souls; Mrs. O'Melvany, 3 souls; E. A. Haden, 6 souls. Total, 167 souls. When the report was accepted by the meeting, and the question was put on the vote of incorporation *viva voce*.

"Those who voted in favor of incorporation were as follows, viz.: Messrs. Phelps, Haden, H. Scott, Hervey, Weightman, Case, Kirk-

* Would not one feel inclined to ask if that meeting is in session yet?

ham, Davenport, P. Bond, Collin, Webster, Clabaugh, Linghry, Neely, Goodman, Bradley, and Watkins—18. Those who voted against were: Henry Seagraves—1

"When the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening next, at — o'clock, P. M., to meet at this place.

JOHN M. WEBSTER, President.
J. BRADLEY, Clerk."

Here follows another notice for Tuesday evening, as follows:

"To the Voters of the Carlyle Corporation: TAKE NOTICE:

"That on Tuesday evening next, at early candle-light, an election will be held at the school-house in Carlyle for Five Trustees who are residents and freeholders in said town, for the said corporation, for one year.

J. BRADLEY,
Clerk of the Corporation.

Carlyle, January 11th, 1837.

"Tuesday evening, January 17th, A. D. 1837. Corporation met pursuant to adjournment, when an election was held for Five Trustees for said corporation for the year, and the votes were as follows, viz.:"

Then comes the vote, which we will omit, but give the "recapitulation:"—

"Franklin Hervey had 16 votes for Trustee; John M. Webster 15; John Scott 15; Zophar Case 14; William Collins 12; P. Bond 11; T. B. Afflic 9; J. M. O'Harnett 8; H. Scott 3; Bradley 3; Haden 2; Ker 1;

Whereupon it appears that F. Hervey, J. M. Webster, John Scott, Z. Case and William Collin were duly elected Trustees for the ensuing year of the town of Carlyle; when, on motion of Mr. Hervey, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN M. WEBSTER, President.
J. BRADLEY, Clerk."

The village charter was amended in 1853, and again in 1865.

In 1864 a bill was offered in the General Assembly to amend the old charter of 1853, and further increase the powers of the town of Carlyle. This bill became a law February 16th, 1865, having passed both houses, and received the signature of Richard J. Oglesby, then Governor of Illinois, at the date above written.

The present officers of the town are as follows: President, Darius Kingsbury; Councilmen, J. W. Robinson, Aug. Schlafly, Henry Kelling, and H. A. Niehoff; Police Magistrate, Patrick Flanagan; Constable, Wm. Reinsmith.

The growth of the town of Carlyle has not been rapid, but of a slow and gradual increase. It is situated on the O. & M. Railway, and is also on the old route from Vincennes and Shawneetown to St. Louis. Steamboats have navigated the Kaskaskia as far as this point. The first boat that made the trip was the Bellevue, in the spring of 1837, Capt. Nelson, captain and proprietor. Several other steamers have made subsequent trips to Carlyle. The oldest house in the town now standing was built by John Fitch, and now occupied by Dr. Knapp for a dwelling. It is situated on block two, corner of Second and Fairfax streets, in Lower Town. As has already been stated, a portion of it is composed of a part of the old Hill Fort. It is said that in a very early day it was occupied by Chas. Slade and was the headquarters for the Governor and other State officers when on electioneering tours through this part of the State. The first business was transacted in Lower Town by Slade & Hubbard, an account of which has already been given. In a few years, however, the western part of the town, or what is called Upper Town, got the boom, and for some time did the main part of the business. The court-house square being located between the two

points, business and houses gradually gravitated to that point, and to-day it is the principal and most important part of the town. This was the last part of the town settled, and until about 1845, no business of importance was transacted here. The first brick house erected in the town was by Franklin Hervey. It was his private residence, and situated in Lower Town, on Fairfax street. This was in 1838. It is yet standing, and is in a fair state of preservation.

City Hall.—This was completed in the spring of 1880. It is a brick structure, two stories high and 25 x 60 feet on the ground, and situated on Ninth street, block 46, lot 10. There is a fire-bell on the building, and the lower story is occupied by the fire company; the upper story is used as an office by the police magistrate. It cost \$1,800.

Fire Company.—Carlyle Hook and Ladder Company was organized in January, 1869. This company is supplied with five trucks, and everything appertaining thereto for a first-class hook and ladder company. The following are the present officers: H. A. Niehoff, president; Samuel Sharp, vice-president; M. Muehling, secretary; J. Koch, treasurer; and H. Haderlein, captain. The organization is out of debt, and has plenty of means in the treasury. It has done good and valuable service in its time.

Suspension Bridge.—This was constructed by the county, and reached completion in the spring of 1860. Mr. Griffith D. Smith, of Pennsylvania, was the contractor and builder. The stone towers are 32 feet in height, capped with brick masonry 35 feet in height. The stone abutments extend from 15 to 16 feet below the surface. The length of the span between the towers is 280 feet. Strong wire cables pass over the towers from side to side and fasten in the abutments on either side; these support the whole structure of the bridge. The cost of this enterprise was \$45,000. It is free to all citizens of the county, but foreign travelers are required to pay toll. One of the towers on the eastern side of the river has commenced leaning to the southward; this may prove disastrous to the bridge in time if not remedied. In the flood of 1875, the water touched the bridge, but did no damage. This was five feet above any other known high-water mark.

Public Library and Reading Room.—This was established in 1872, under the auspices of private subscription. The number of volumes procured the first year was about 115, comprising the works of Irving, Prescott, Bancroft, Hume, etc., besides the popular magazines of the day, viz., "Harper's," "Atlantic Monthly," etc. At this writing (1881) the library contains upwards of 700 volumes. The first librarian was Simon C. Demuth; the present is Zophar Case.

The present school-house is a neat, commodious brick structure, built in 1874, at a cost of \$10,000. It then contained but four rooms, but the year—1880—there was an addition made to it of the same number of rooms at an expense of upwards of \$4000. The building is two stories, constructed entirely of brick, and employs seven teachers. There are six churches, and three newspapers in the town, all of which will be fully set forth in their proper chapters in this work.

Bands.—The little city boasts of three bands—two cornet and one string band. The German Cornet Band was organized in the spring of 1879. The boys are uniformed, and carry fourteen instruments. Burkley's Boys' Band was organized in the fall of 1880, and now carries twelve instruments. The String Band was organized in the fall of 1880, and has seven instruments.

CARLYLE MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

Carlyle City Flouring Mills, J. M. Stewart & Co., proprietors.—

This building was commenced in 1856 by Powers & Marton, who failed to complete it. It afterwards passed into the hands of N. Cowen & Co., who completed it, and put it in operation in 1866. In 1873 it was purchased by the present proprietors. The mill is situated on the O. & M. R. R. track in block C. Powers' addition. It is a substantial brick building, four stories and basement. The main building is 33 x 50 feet; the engine-room and boiler-house is 24 x 33 feet. In addition to this is a two-story storage-room 33 x 36 feet; also, wheat storage-room or elevator 12 x 30 feet. The company own one block of ground. The machinery is driven by a 100-horse power engine. The capacity of the mill is 200 barrels of flour per day. It has five run of stone and three sets of rolls. The annual value of manufactured product is \$200,000. It is purely a merchant mill; most of the shipments are made to the Eastern markets. It gives employment to thirty men. It should be said here that they manufacture their own barrels, which labor is included in the number of hands employed.

Water Flouring Mill.—This is the oldest mill in this part of the state, and was established by Charles Slade in 1829. It is now owned by Henry C. Robinson, who took possession of it in 1867, and is situated on the Kaskaskia just below the toll-bridge in Lower Town. It is a frame building, three stories high, and in size 30 x 40 feet. It has the American turbine wheel, and runs by water-power nine months in the year, when it is run by steam-power for the remainder of the year, the water being too low to furnish sufficient power. It is purely a merchant mill, and has three run of stone, and has the capacity of manufacturing 75 barrels of flour daily. The property is valued at \$20,000, and gives employment to eight men. The value of manufactured products per annum is estimated at \$140,000. There are two good limestone quarries near the mill, and are profitably operated at times by the mill proprietor.

Lumber Mill, owned and operated by R. C. Boots—This industry was established in the fall of 1880. The machinery was brought from Moultrie county, Illinois. It is situated in Lower Town on the west bank of the river, near the suspension bridge. It has a 16-horse power engine, and cost \$4,500. The capacity of the mill is 3,000 feet of lumber per day, and gives employment to eight hands. The annual value of manufactured product is \$9,000. It has double-saws, side-saw and cut-off. The logs are rafted from four to twenty-five miles above.

Elevator.—This was constructed in 1880 by Henry Laux & Co., and is situated on Tenth street, by the side of the O. & M. R. R. track. It is a frame building, four stories high, and 50 x 36 feet at the base. It has two dumps and all other facilities for rapidly handling grain. It has the capacity of storing 50,000 bushels of grain, and valued at \$10,000.

Water Works.—The city, in connection with the O. and M. railroad, have elevated a tank near the track, with a future intention of furnishing water to all parts of the town. The capacity of the tank is 40,000 gallons. This will prove a great convenience to the town when the enterprise shall be completed.

Hay Press.—This industry was established in 1867, under the firm name of Perine and Co. In 1871, the firm was changed to Schlafly & Co. In the fall of the same year, changes were made in the partnership, and it again assumed the name of Perine & Co. In the spring of 1873, the building was struck by lightning and completely destroyed with all of its contents. It was rebuilt in the same year, and conducted in the former firm name. Perine died, and it took the firm name of Norcross & Co., which it now bears. It has the capacity of bailing 1800 tons of hay per annum, and gives employment to five men.

Mineral Water Manufactory.—This factory was established in 1869, by Henry Hess, and passed into the hands of the present proprietor, J. M. Menkhams, in the fall of 1880. It is situated on Eleventh street, between Fairfax and Franklin streets. It is a frame building, and with apparatus for manufacture, is estimated at \$1200. It contains two fountains of thirty gallons each, and has the capacity of manufacturing 200 boxes of mineral water, per day. The annual value of manufactured product is about \$4000, and it gives employment to five men and two teams.

Schlaflly Hall.—This neat, commodious, little hall, is situated in the Schlaflly building in the third story, over the banking-room. It is supplied with four sets of scenery, drop curtain, etc. The stage is 18 by 36 feet, and has three traps. The room is well seated with chairs, and is capable of accommodating an audience of upwards of four hundred.

Blacksmith and Wagon Manufacturer.—Theodore Dolisi, proprietor. This institution was established in the summer of 1878, and is situated on the north side of Fairfax and Twelfth streets. The building is a frame structure, two stories high, and 32 by 80 feet on the ground, and cost \$2000. It has a steam power for manufacturing purposes, and if run to its full capacity could manufacture 250 wagons and 600 plows annually. Nic Dolisi, brother of the former, is in the implement business in the same building.

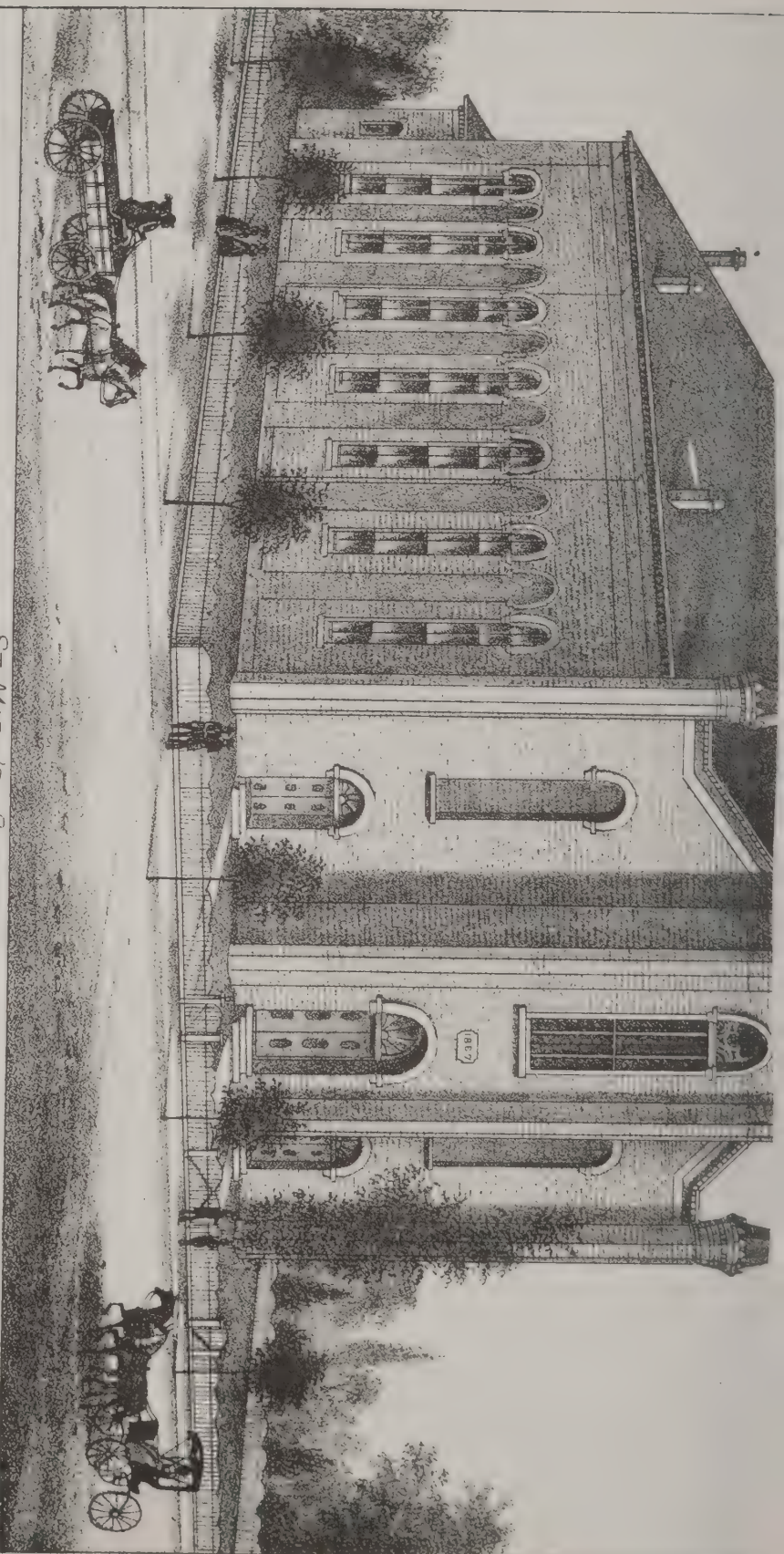
Cigar Manufactory.—This factory is situated on the corner of Twelfth and Fairfax streets, and is conducted by Adam Sippel. The business was established in 1877. The building is a small, frame structure, 20 by 32 feet in size, and cost, including lot, about \$2500. It has the capacity of manufacturing 200,000 cigars per annum, and gives employment to six men. Annual value of manufactured product, \$5,000.

John Koch & Co.,—Manufacturers of all kinds of furniture. Established in 1874, and is situated near court-house square, on block 35. Cost of machinery, etc., \$1200. Manufactures \$4000 worth of merchandise annually, and gives employment to three men.

Brick Yards.—Mr. And. Bauer has an extensive yard and a capacity of manufacturing upwards of 500,000 brick annually and gives employment to eight men. His works are situated in Lower Town, not far from the old flouring mill. Mr. Sneider has an extensive yard on the eastern side of the river, on the road leading to Clement, not far from the wooden bridges crossing the bayous in the bottom.

Albert Crause, Manufacturer of Corn Meal.—Situated on Fairfax and Thirteenth streets. Cost about \$1000. Capacity from fifty to sixty bushels of meal per day. Value of manufactured product per annum, \$1000.

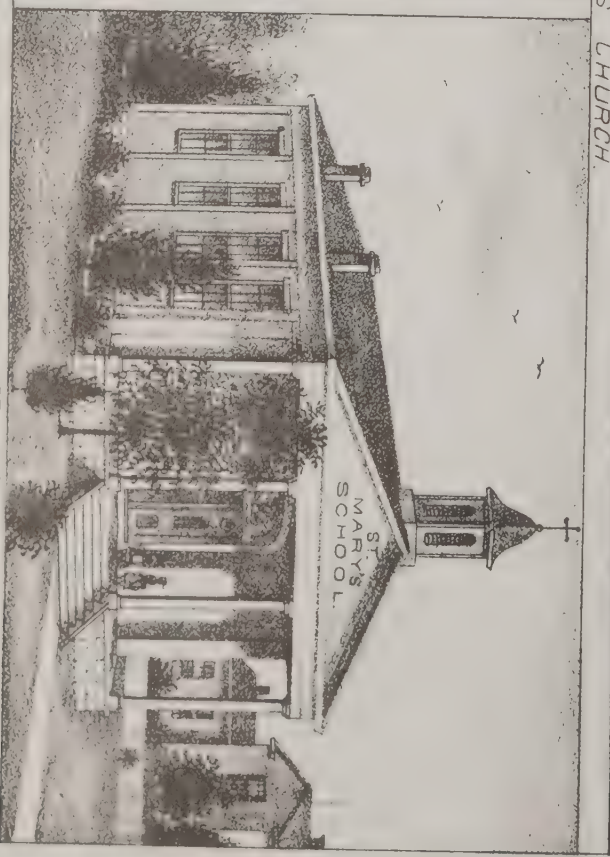
City Cemeteries.—From the best evidence, the first interments were made in a private burying ground, a little south-west of the town of Carlyle, but from time, almost immemorial, the present cemetery has been the receiver of the city's dead. There are two cemeteries in Carlyle, the Protestant and the Catholic. They are situated in the north-eastern part of the town, about one-half mile from the public square. A good side-walk extends to the gates of both the silent cities; and everything within is in keeping with the buildings and improvements of the neat little town of Carlyle. All the belongings indicate that warm hearts beat in remembrance of their buried dead. In the Protestant cemetery, the fine Scotch granite shaft of Judge Sidney Breese is to be seen by the passer-by. On this shaft we find recorded that his decease occurred in 1880. He was the projector of the Illinois Central railway, and one of the most eminent jurists of the West. Many of his children and kin lie moldering around him. This is a very old cemetery, but by diligent search, the oldest marked headstone, which we were capable of deciphering, was a son of Judge Breese, who was born at



ST. MARY'S CHURCH.



PARSONAGE.



ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

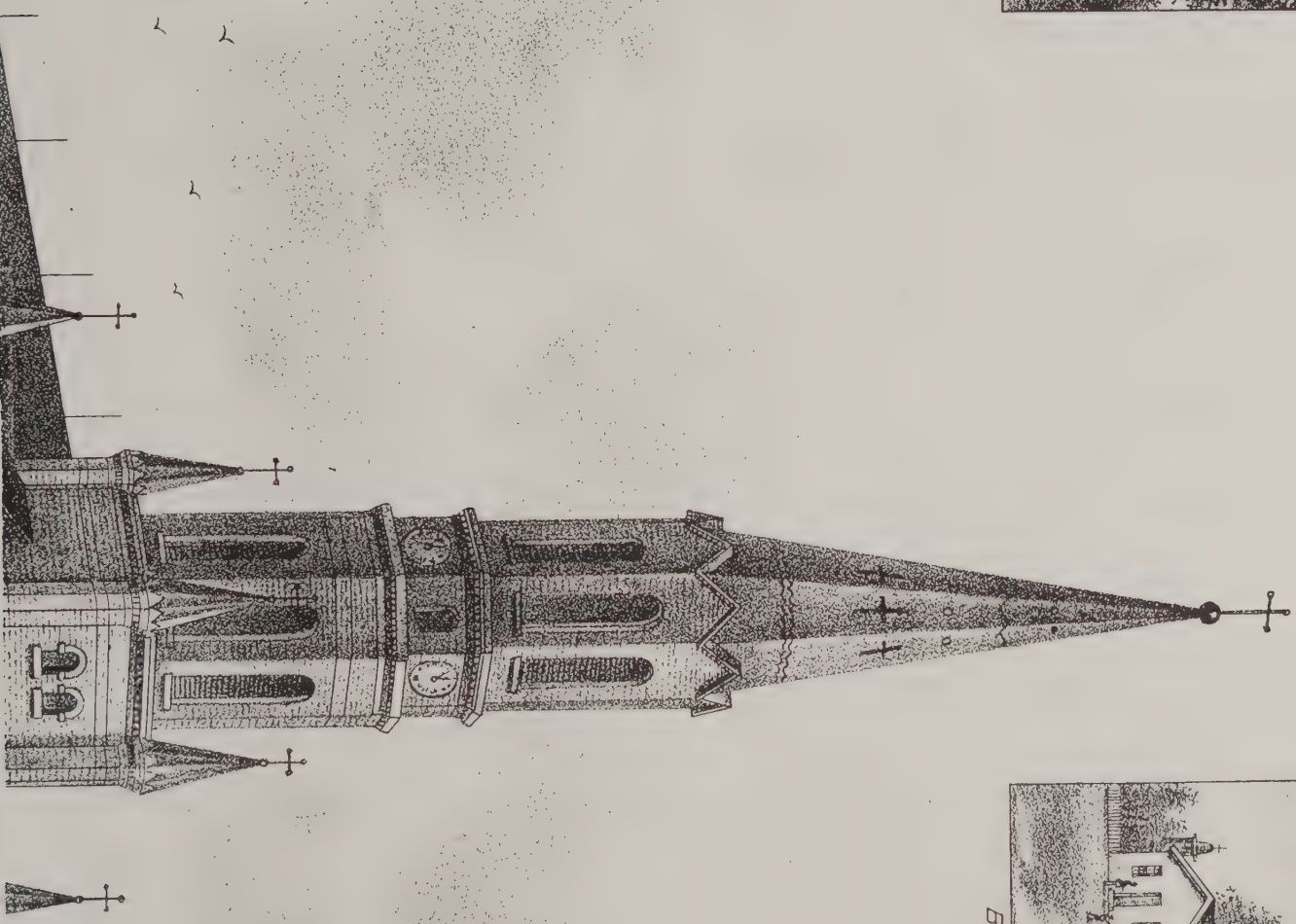
CATHOLIC CHURCH PROPERTY CARLYLE ILL



SISTERS RESIDENCE.



BOYS SCHOOL.



Kaskaskia, and died at Grenada, Central America, in 1838. There are five acres of ground enclosed for the Protestant cemetery, and about four acres for the Catholic. And we can say, that but few cities of the dead show such thoughtful care.

LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES.

Banks.—The bank of Louis N. Ramsay, situated on the corner of Eighth and Franklin streets, was established in 1871. The building is a fine brick structure, consisting of two stories and basement. The bank contains a fire-proof vault, and one of Hall's best fire and burglar-proof safes, and cost \$2,400. The capital stock is estimated from \$75,000 to \$125,000. John W. Corcoran, Cashier.

The bank of Schlafly Bros. was organized in the spring of 1879. It is located on the corner of Ninth and Fairfax streets, and is one of the finest buildings of the town. The bank contains a fire and burglar-proof vault and safe, also Yates' Time Lock leading to the principal part of the safe. The capital stock is estimated at \$100,000. Edward P. Keshner, Cashier.

Physicians.*—Moore & McGaffigan, E. S. Ramsay, J. T. Jordan, J. P. Knapp & Son, John Meyer, Max Bruening.

Merchandise, General Stock.—C. H. Craft, J. B. Wuller, H. Lampen, A. H. Miller, August Westerman, J. W. Maddux.

Hardware and Tinware.—A. Jacobs, William S. Marriott.

Groceries, Hardware, etc.—Berger Brothers, J. C. W. Schnell & Co., B. Schroder & Co., F. W. Webster & Co., Henry Blanke.

Dry Goods & Clothing.—S. Weigle.

Clothing.—A. Abrams.

Druggists.—Berger Brother, Gust. Winheim.

Marble Yard.—H. B. Parker.

Harness Stores.—Philip Frank, Jr., William Hentschell, H. F. Heitmeir.

Boot & Shoe Manufactories.—M. Geiger, N. Trierweiler, Fred. Bethge, S. Marshall, F. Heitmeir, H. Haderlein.

Furniture Stores.—John Koch & Co., John Ganz.

Boot & Shoe Stores.—Berger Bros., F. Heitmeir.

Machine Warehouses, etc.—J. B. Krebs & Co., Gear Scott & Co., W. H. Curtin, Nic Dolisi, J. H. Nichols, Thomas Sadler, J. W. Maddux.

Agricultural Implements and Carriages.—Wm. Allen.

Photographer.—T. James, Jr.

Dentist.—P. S. Vincent.

Merchant Tailors.—O. G. Sinclair, C. D. Hoffman, A. H. Miller.

Blacksmiths & Wagon Makers.—Charles R. Jenson, Joseph Schneider, N. J. Snyder, Henry Kelling, James O'Neil, John Smith, Charles Motch.

Livery Stables.—D. H. Conwell, T. E. Allen, R. J. Truesdail, L. M. Hubert.

Brick Yards.—A. Bauer, D. Holdener, Schneider Bros.

Grain Merchants.—Schlafly, Bro. & Laux, Williamson & Abraham, H. A. Hallerman, J. W. Maddux, Stewart & Eames.

Lumber Merchants.—H. A. Hallerman, Herman Brenemer, Adam Yunker.

Insurance Agents.—J. W. Maddux, Geo. A. Beattie, Benj. F. Othic, Philip Frank.

Real Estate & Abstractors.—Buxton & White.

Florist.—Wm. Denning.

Carpenter Shops.—Fink Bros., Edward Case, Peter Keshner, Henry Hoffman, T. H. Conlon, Jacob Rohrbacker, W. Leonard.

Meat Markets.—George Vernor, Ernest John.

Paint Shops.—A. Kleber, Morgan & Crause, S. E. Hatch, Geo. Watkins, A. J. Walker, J. Robert & Son.

Dealer in Sewing Machines, Pumps, etc.—Norman Conwell.

Restaurants, Confectioners & Bakers.—Corcoran & Krebs, A. Kahlert, Philip Conrad.

Jewelers.—Otto Riuk, Henry Reif.

Barbers.—Adam Kohlhareff, W. D. Wenrick.

Undertakers.—J. F. Smith, Koch & Co., John Ganz.

Milliners & Dressmakers.—Miss Clara Baird, Mrs. E. H. Weber, Misses Prather & Johnson, Mrs. Jennie Schulte, Miss Mettie Bond.

Stock Dealers & Shippers.—George Vernon, David Kennedy.

Hotels.—Truesdail House, City Hotel, Clinton House, Empire Hotel, Hunters' Home.

Post-master.—J. W. Maddux.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Scott Lodge, No. 79, A. F. & A. M. Chartered Dec. 10, 1849. Present membership 39. Lodge meets in Masonic Hall on the first and third Mondays in each month. The Lodge is in good condition financially.

Knights of Honor.—Jackson Lodge, No. 1606. This Lodge was organized May 22, 1879, with a charter membership of 22. Present membership 36. Lodge meets in Masonic Hall, on the second and fourth Friday evenings in each month. The Lodge is out of debt and in a prosperous condition.

Erie Lodge, No. 38, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 31, 1848, with five charter members. Present membership is 51. Meets every Tuesday night, in Masonic Hall, in Truesdail block. The financial condition is among the best in the state, having about \$3,000 in the treasury.

St. Dominikus Branch, No. 161, C. K. of A., was chartered Dec. 13, 1880, with 12 charter members. Its present membership is 34. The Lodge meets the first and third Mondays in each month, at Schlafly's Hall. The Lodge is in good working order, and its financial standing is above par.

The Lodge of the I. O. of G. T., No. 286, was organized Feb. 8, 1881, with 39 charter members. The present membership is 46. Meets in Masonic Hall Tuesday evening of each week. The organization is in a good, flourishing condition.

Carlyle Lodge, No. 176, A. O. of U. W., was instituted Dec. 22, 1880, with 60 charter members. Present membership, 67. The Lodge meets every second and fourth Wednesday evening, in the A. O. U. W. Hall. Is in excellent condition financially.

Carlyle, at the time of township organization, and for several years thereafter, was entitled to a supervisor, and an assistant supervisor. The following named persons are those who have represented this township in this capacity up to the present date:—Anthony Hubert, elected in 1874, and served until the spring of 1881. E. Doeniwald, assistant up to spring of 1880, when Rufus M. Ramsay filled the place of assistant for one year. Frederick Heitmeir was elected in the spring of 1881, and is the present incumbent.

Carlyle has been honored with several noted persons. It has been the home, and is the burial place of Judge Sidney Breese, who in fact has had a national reputation as one of the first jurists of the west. Ned Buntline, the novelist, once published a serial literary periodical here, entitled the *Carlyle Prairie Flower*.

The city at this writing—1881—contains nearly 2,000 inhabitants, and has the facilities and live inhabitants to make it one of the influential, and pleasant little cities of the state.

* Attorneys will be found in the chapter on "Bench and Bar."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



Zophar Case

A HISTORY of Clinton County would be incomplete without a biographical sketch of Zophar Case. The present Case family are the direct descendants of four brothers, who were Hollanders. Their names were Theopolus, Christopher, Reuben and Butler Case. They emigrated to America in 1740, and settled on Long Island, and subsequently removed to New Jersey, where Butler, the grandfather of Zophar, married a Miss Carns, who was of Irish descent. By this union there was a large offspring, among whom was Messhack, the father of the subject of the present sketch. The family afterward removed to Western Pennsylvania, and settled in the forks of the Youghioghenny river. There Messhack married Magdalena Eckstein, a native of Winchester, Virginia. In the year 1800, he moved to Trumbull county, Ohio, and died there in 1841. There were seven children by that marriage. Their names were Elizabeth, Leonard, Catherine, Mary, Reuben, Sarah and Zophar. The latter is the youngest and only survivor of the family of Messhack and Magdalena Case. Leonard, the eldest brother, became a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and there amassed a large amount of property. He died in 1866, leaving it to his heirs, the last of whom was Leonard Case, Jr., who died in 1880. The property then descended to the remaining heirs, of whom Zophar was one. Leonard Case, Jr., in his life, endowed the Case School of

Applied Sciences, of Cleveland, Ohio, with one and a half million dollars; also made other munificent donations to charitable institutions.

Zophar Case was born in the town of Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 5th, 1804. He remained in Ohio until 1830, when he came west, and settled in Vandalia, in Fayette county, Ill. On the 4th of June, 1833, he came to Carlyle, Clinton county, and here he remained until August, 1881, when he removed to Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Case was for many years prominently identified with Clinton county, and held nearly all the offices at one time or another in the county. During the Mexican war, he enlisted for the service, and was transferred to the quartermaster's department, and served in that capacity first in the army under Gen. Taylor, and afterwards with Gen. Scott. In the late war he served over two years in the same capacity. In 1852 he was admitted to the practice of law in the State of Illinois.

In addition to Mr. Case's official life, he was for many years connected with the journalism of the county, and may be regarded as the pioneer journalist of Clinton county. As a writer of political articles, he was far above the average, and the journals that he conducted wielded great influence in this Congressional district. On the 20th of June, 1833, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary

Ellen Halstead, of Lexington, Kentucky. By that union there were thirteen children, nine of whom are yet living. Politically, Mr. Case was originally an old-line Whig until 1856, when he voted for James Buchanan, the Democratic nominee for President, and from that time to the present has been an unswerving Democrat.

Hardin Case, one of Mr. Case's sons, was born in Carlyle, December 13th, 1844. He was educated in the public schools and at the Webster school in St. Louis. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Calumet of Peace*, of which his father was editor and proprietor, and afterwards worked in the office of the *Reveille*. On the 1st of January, 1868, he commenced the publication of a newspaper, and soon after became part owner in the *Constitution and Union*, and afterwards sole proprietor and editor, and continued in the business until July 4th, 1881, when he sold out. As a newspaper manager and editor, Mr. Case was a success. It is partly due to his efforts that the Democratic party in Clinton county increased from a minority to a handsome majority, and now it is regarded as one of the certain Democratic counties in the State. From 1862 to 1863, he was connected with the quartermaster's department at Murfreesboro, Tenn. He returned to Carlyle, where he was appointed agent and telegraph operator for the O. and M. Railroad. In the spring of 1864, he entered the military telegraph service, and was stationed in south-western Missouri and north-western Arkansas, at Fayetteville, and part of the time at the arsenal in St. Louis. He continued in the service until after the war closed, and was the last operator in the United States service mustered out in the West.

JAMES W. PETERSON,

EDITOR and publisher of the "*Union Banner*," was born in Lockport, New York, March 7th, 1839. His father, B. V. Peterson, moved from New York to Dublin Island, between Gallatin and Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1846. He remained there until 1852, when he came to Illinois and settled at Lebanon, in St. Clair county, and in the fall of the same year, came to Carlyle, in this county, where he resided until his death, which took place in 1854. He was by profession a physician, and practiced the greater portion of his life, except the time he was a resident of Tennessee. He was during that time engaged in the distilling business. He also when a resident of New York, was engaged for some time in building locks on the Erie canal. He married Esther Celeste Palmer, a native of Michigan. She died in 1846 in Tennessee. By this marriage there were four daughters and one son, all of whom have survived the parents. James W., the only son, is the youngest of the family. He received a good English education in the common schools, and attended, for a short time, at McKendree College at Lebanon. On the 1st of January, 1855, he commenced learning the printer's trade in the office of the "*Age of Reason*," afterwards the "*Calumet of Peace*," of which Ben. Bond was the editor. In 1858 and '59 he carried a rod in the engineer corps who were surveying the route of the Illinois River Road, now the P. P. & J. Railway. In 1860 he returned to Carlyle, and in connection with Mr. McGinnis, he purchased the office of the "*Calumet of Peace*," and changed the name to the "*Reveille*." On the 7th of July, 1861, he enlisted in company E, of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, and went into the service. He veteranized with his company in February, 1864, and remained in active service until January 4th, 1866, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged. He returned home to Carlyle. Soon after he bought out the half interest, owned by a stock company, in the "*Union Banner*" office, and became sole proprietor and publisher. He has continued the publication of the paper to the present. Under his vigorous

management the paper has proved a paying investment, and continues to be the most potential Republican organ in this congressional district. Politically Mr. Peterson was a Democrat until the breaking out of the war, when he became a strong unionist and Republican, and has remained a member of that organization to the present. In 1880, he was the presidential elector of this congressional district. He is a member and elder in the Presbyterian Church. His wife is also a member of that religious organization. He is an honored member of the A. F. and A. M. order, and belongs to Scott Lodge, No. 79, Carlyle, Illinois.

In October, 1866, he married Miss M. Josephine Lockwood, a native of Collinsville, Madison county, Illinois, by which union there have been seven children, four sons and three daughters, six of whom are living. Their names, in the order of their birth, are: Vincent, Esther Celeste, who died in her fourth year; Melinda, George, James W., Ellen D. and Donald Peterson.

JOSEPH W. MADDUX

Is a native-born citizen of Clinton county. His father, Zachariah Maddux, was a native of Georgia. He came to the State before it was admitted into the Union. He was a member of the first Legislature after the state was admitted into the Union. He first settled at Turkey Hill, in St. Clair county. At the date of his death he was a resident of Pleasant Ridge, five miles south of Carlyle. He died in June, 1825. He was a regularly licensed minister of the M. E. Church. While yet a resident of the South, he married Sarah Smith. There were seven children by this marriage. Joseph W. is the youngest and sole survivor. He was born in Clinton county, Ill., September 16th, 1825. After the death of his parents (the mother died in 1830), Mr. Maddux was reared in the family of his cousin, Oliver Maddux. He received a fair education in the pioneer schools of over fifty years ago. He remained in the county at work upon the farm until 1850, when he made several trips north into Minnesota, and, in company with Captain Bond, Alf Slade, and others, traveled by the overland route to Oregon. He remained on the Pacific coast five years. He spent two years in mining in northern California, and the remaining three in mercantile business. In October, 1855, he returned home, and engaged in the lumber business in Carlyle, establishing the first lumber-yard in the town. He afterwards engaged in merchandising, buying and shipping grain, and dealing in agricultural implements, and has so continued to the present time. He is the oldest merchant by several years now doing business in Carlyle. In that time he has held various local offices, and has been a member of the town board for many years. At present he is post-master, and was appointed to that position April 15th, 1881.

Politically, he was first a Whig; afterwards a Republican. He has been Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee for the past fifteen years.

On the 6th of December, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen D. Peterson, a native of New York, and daughter of Dr. B. B. Peterson, who came to Carlyle in 1852. Dr. Peterson died in 1854, in Michigan, where he had gone on a visit. There have been five children by this marriage, four of whom are living. Their names, in the order of their birth, are: Eliza, Clara, Esther Celeste, who died in her sixth year, Winnifred McCabe, and Joseph W. Maddux.

Mr. Maddux has been one of the leading merchants of Carlyle for many years. Few men in the community are more respected, and none bear a higher character for integrity than Mr. Maddux. His family are members of the Episcopal Church.



G. Van Hoorebeke

Among the prominent men of Clinton county, who, by the force of energy, industrious habits, and the exercise of their natural abilities, have risen above their surroundings and made for themselves an honorable name, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Ghent, Belgium, born Feb. 24, 1838. His father, Emanuel Van Hoorebeke, was in early life engaged in merchandising. In 1850 he emigrated to America, bringing with him his family. He came direct to the west, and settled in Missouri, where he remained until 1855, when he removed to the territory of Kansas, and settled near Ossawatimie, in what is now known as Franklin county. The unsettled condition of the country, and the frequent outrages committed by the "Border Ruffians," at whose hands he was a sufferer, induced him to return to St. Louis, which he did in the winter of 1856-57. In 1858 he came to Clinton county, Ill., bought land and improved it, remaining on it for three years; he then sold it, and rented. In 1868 Gustave bought a farm, and he cultivated it until 1874, when he removed to Nesho county, Kan., where he yet resides. He married Colette Van Loo, who was of French parentage, born in the city of Paris, France. She died in 1856. By this marriage there was but one son, the subject of this sketch. He received his primary education in the schools of his native country, where he also learned the French and Flemish languages. When the family came to America he was in his thirteenth year. They landed in St. Louis on the 15th of November, 1855, and soon after Gustave was placed in the St. Louis University, where he pursued his studies diligently for several years—acquiring a knowledge of the English language and the different branches taught in that school. He afterwards went to his father, who was living near Jefferson City, Mo., and also accompanied him to Kansas, remaining with him until his return to St. Louis. He then engaged with a mercantile house in the latter place, and

remained in the business until February, 1858. His father had in the meantime removed to Clinton county, Ill., where he had purchased a farm. He induced young Gustave to come out and assist him in its cultivation. The latter complied, and remained with him through the summer until the crop was raised, and until the next spring, when he rented land and commenced farming for himself. He toiled along, barely making a living, until 1862. He then determined to abandon farming, and commence the study of law. With this idea in view he sold out and came to Carlyle, and entered the office of Benjamin Bond, a well-known lawyer of this county. The real struggle of his life now commenced. He was poor, had a family to support, and was without money to supply their daily wants. Under the circumstances he did any and all kinds of work that fell to his hands, prosecuting his studies after night and during his leisure hours in the day. He however never lacked energy, industry, and a firm determination to succeed. These are the chief characteristics of the man, and they have brought their reward. He toiled along until the August term of the Circuit Court of 1863, when he applied for admission, was examined, and admitted to the bar, and took his stand and position among the attorneys of Clinton county, Ill.

After his admission he formed a partnership with his preceptor, Benjamin Bond, which continued until 1865. In the practice of his profession Mr. Van Hoorebeke early realized that there was no royal road to success, but that success meant, and was, only another name for hard, patient toil, studious habits and close application to business. His practice from the first has steadily grown, until now it ranks with that of the leading practitioners of Southern Illinois. This brought him to the head of the bar of Clinton county, a position he has maintained ever since. His practice has not been confined to this county, but is coextensive with the Ju-



RESIDENCE OF G. VAN HOOREBEKE, CARLYLE, ILL.

dicial District. Indeed, few cases of grave importance, particularly in the criminal courts, are tried in this district in which he is not retained on one side or the other. His success in the profession is not owing so much to his superior knowledge of the law, over other good lawyers, but his great tact and management of his cases, and his untiring industry in the cause of his clients. When the trial is ended his client is well satisfied and convinced that every point favorable to the case, and every avenue of information which promised to lead to success has been exhausted and fully explored. He is fertile in resources, and always has his case and the law governing it, well in hand. His law library is large and well stocked with the standard text books, and reports of other states. He has also a fine miscellaneous library at his residence, which contains many choice books, and the works of standard and popular authors in both Europe and America. In 1873 he visited his native land, and spent five months in renewing his old acquaintance, and visiting places of note on the continent and also in Great Britain. In 1874 he sold out and removed to Denver, Col., with the intention of making that his future home. He there formed a law-partnership with Gen. B. M. Hughes, who was afterwards the Democratic candidate for governor of the state. Together these gentlemen had a large and lucrative business, and Mr. Van Hoorebeke was well pleased with his future prospects, and the country, but unfortunately the continued and increasing ill-health of his wife compelled him to leave the high latitude, and he returned to Carlyle, where he still resides.

In politics, Mr. Van Hoorebeke has always been a Democrat. He cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860. In 1868 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Secretary of State, but notwithstanding he made a vigorous and brilliant canvass he was defeated with the balance of the ticket. In subsequent campaigns he has taken an active part, and has rendered valuable aid in ably presenting the issues of the two great parties to the people from the hustings. He is an effective campaigner, and his time and services are in great demand in close political campaigns. Yet withal he is not a politician in the strict sense of the word. While he has always been ready to aid and give his time and means in support of Democratic principles, he has always refused to accept office—giving as his reasons, that he could not afford to sacrifice his law practice for any office within the gift of the people of this district.

Mr. Van Hoorebeke has been thrice married—first in 1858 to Miss Ann E. Phillips, by which union there were six children; two sons living, named Charles and William. On the 16th of Dec., 1869, he married Helen A. Holtzelaw *nee* Owens. She died July 18th, 1876. May 3d, 1877 he married his present wife, Miss Cora B., the accomplished daughter of Lucius D. Cook, of Evansville, Ind. By this latter marriage there are two children living, named Eugene and Lytton Van Hoorebeke. His estimable wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Van H. is not a member of any church organization.

After he came to this county he began the study of the English language, which he soon learned to speak as fluently as a native. He also learned the German language by contact with the German element in the localities where he lived, and now speaks with ease French, Flemish, English, and German.

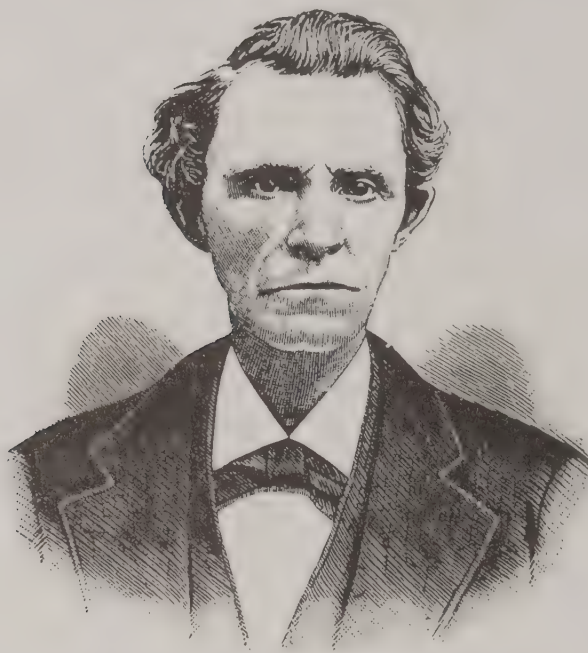
This in short is a biographical sketch of Mr. Van Hoorebeke. His success in life and at the bar is one more evidence of what can be accomplished by the exercise of industry, backed by an indo-

mitable will power. The world's measure of success is success. Measured by that standard Mr. Van H's. life has been truly successful. He is of pleasing gentlemanly address, possessed of a broad liberal mind, and a man of most generous impulses. All who know him bear evidence of his honesty and integrity in all relations of business life.

SCHLAFLY BROS.

AMONG the business men of Clinton county who have by the exercise of industry, energy, and sterling character won for themselves honorable positions, are the Schlafly Brothers, bankers of Carlyle. They are natives of Canton Berne, Switzerland. John Joseph Schlafly, the father, brought his family to America in 1854. He landed in New Orleans, and from thence came up the river to St. Louis, and from the latter place direct to Highland, in Madison county, Illinois. He remained in Highland until his death, which occurred two months later. He married Margaret Marguies in Switzerland. She still survives her husband. By that union there were nine children, five of whom are living. John, the eldest son, died three years ago. Fredoline, the eldest brother of the firm, was born July 4th, 1848, and was in his sixth year when the family came to America. Augustine, the younger brother of the same firm, was born May 4th, 1850. Their education was of a limited character. Their father dying while they were yet young, they were compelled to provide for themselves and help to support the family at a time when more favored youths were receiving an education and fitting themselves for the battle of life. Some few years after the death of the father, the family removed to Carlyle, and here the young Schlaflys attended the public schools and received a fair common school education. In 1862 Augustine accepted a situation as clerk in the grocery store of Mr. Hervey, with whom he remained nine months, then clerked for three and a half years for Col. Bacon, who had become Hervey's successor in the business, after which Bacon sold to L. D. Cook & Co., with whom Mr. Schlafly remained nearly five years, then was with Zophar Case, and soon after the firm of Schlafly Bros. was formed. They dealt in groceries, queensware, hardware, and agricultural implements. The members of the firm were John, Fredoline and Augustine. They continued the same until the death of John, in 1877; the firm name, however, was not changed. On the 6th of January, 1878, they sold out their business, and in March of the same year started in the banking business, in which they still continue. The firm of Schlafly Bros. is well known throughout the county, and no firm in the line of business enjoys more fully the confidence of the public than they do. They are straight, correct business men, conducting their affairs upon business principles. They are also liberal and enterprising; any enterprise having for its object the increase of the material wealth or the good of the town or county, finds in them ready patrons and substantial friends.

Fredoline married Miss Catharine Hubert in May, 1876, by which marriage there are two daughters. Augustine married Miss Jane Allen, Nov. 12, 1874, by which union there are three children, two sons and one daughter. Both families are members of the Catholic Church. They are Democrats in politics, and vote that ticket upon national and state occasions.



J. E. Allen

The present sheriff of Clinton county, Illinois, is a native of Montgomery county, this state, and was born Aug. 28th, 1833. His father, Covington Allen, was a native of East Tennessee. He emigrated to Illinois in 1827, and settled in Sangamon county, and afterwards removed to Montgomery. On the 16th of November, 1844, he came to Clinton county and settled in Town 2, where he remained until his death which took place in April, 1865. He was a farmer by occupation, and followed that business during the greater part of his life. While a resident of Montgomery county, Ill., he married Mrs. Lucinda Loomis, *nee* Early, a native of Tenn. She was the widow of William Loomis. She had three children by her first marriage, Covington Allen having four children by a former marriage, two sons and two daughters. By the marriage of Covington Allen and Mrs. Loomis, there were five children born to them, three of whom are living—all sons. The mother died in November, 1872. Thomas E. in his youth had but limited means for receiving an education. He was raised on the farm, and did a man's work while he was yet a boy. In 1857 he was elected constable of his township, and since that time he has been continuously in office, either as constable, deputy marshal, deputy sheriff or sheriff. In 1874 he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the office of sheriff, caused by the resignation of Charles Hager, and in November of the same year he was elected sheriff. He had

been deputy sheriff under Hager. In 1876, he was regularly nominated for the office of sheriff, and was elected, becoming his own successor. He received a majority of 1,036 votes, which was largely in excess of his party's vote. In 1880, he was again nominated and elected by a majority of 656 votes. He is now discharging the duties of the office in a manner that gives complete satisfaction to his many friends. Few sheriffs in Illinois have had more experience than Mr. Allen. He is a terror to evil-doers, and criminals give him a wide berth. He has the reputation of taking a man when he goes for him, no matter who or what he is. On the 18th of March, 1858, he married Miss Mary Jane Cooper, who was born and raised in Fayette county, Illinois. By this union there have been born to them six children, three of whom are living. One died in infancy. Ellen died in her twenty-first year. Hattie was the wife of John Harbich. She died in February, 1881, from consumption, aged nineteen years. The surviving children are William T., Lucinda and Mary. His wife is a member of the Catholic Church. Politically, Mr. Allen is a sound uncompromising Democrat, and has voted that ticket since 1854.

Mr. Allen is a genial companion, a firm friend, and a good citizen, and has a host of warm personal friends throughout the entire county.



AMONG representative men of German ancestry in Clinton county none stand higher in esteem than the present county clerk, who is a native of this county. He was born in Looking Glass township, Nov. 12th, 1847. His father, Peter Schurmann, was a native of Westphalia, Germany, and was born near the city of Muenster. He emigrated to America in 1846, and settled in Looking Glass township, where he remained until his death, which occurred three years later, or in 1849.

In his native country he was a land owner, and came from a family who were farmers, and possessors of landed estate. While yet a resident of Germany he married Anna A. Blömker, a native of the same place. After the death of Peter Schurmann his widow married C. Schwake. She died in Germantown in 1872.

The subject of this sketch is the only offspring of the first marriage. By the second marriage there was also one child, a son. Henry Schurmann was raised upon the farm, and passed his boyhood days at work and in attending the public schools of his neighborhood, where he received a fair English education. When he was twelve years of age he was placed in the college of St. Morice, Indiana, but remained there only one year, then returned to his mother's home in Germantown, to which place she had removed after the death of her husband. Henry remained beneath the maternal roof until his sixteenth year, when he went to work in the flouring mill at Hanover, nailing up barrels and doing such other light work as he was capable of. He worked one year, then was regularly apprenticed to the milling trade, and served a faithful apprenticeship of three years, after which he went to St. Louis and entered Jones' Commercial College and took a course in book-keeping and business education. He was then solicited to return to the mill and take the position of second miller, which he accepted.

He remained in that capacity until June, 1869, when he was made general manager. He conducted the business of the mill until the 10th of November of the same year, when it was sold, and he bought a third interest in it in connection with Messrs. Usselmänn & Sprehe. That partnership continued until Sept. of 1878, or until the death of Usselmänn, when the surviving partners purchased his interest, January 19th, 1879. The firm was then known as Sprehe & Schurmann, which continued until Dec., 1880, when Mr. Sprehe died. On the 23d of April, 1881, Mr. Schurmann became the sole owner and proprietor of the mills, and has so continued to the present. Under his management and ownership they have been remodeled, enlarged and fitted up with the latest improved machinery, and their capacity has been increased from 200 to 250 barrels per day.

Politically Mr. Schurmann is a Democrat. In 1873 he was nominated, without his solicitation, for the office of county clerk, and was elected by 1,200 majority, which was largely in excess of his party's vote. In 1877 his admirable manner of conducting the affairs of the office, and his fidelity to public trusts received still further evidence of the approbation of the people by being nominated by his party, endorsed by the people and elected without opposition, and is now serving his second term, which will, under the new law, expire in 1882. There is no doubt but that Mr. Schurmann has been one of the best officers the county of Clinton ever had. He brought to the office method and the same correct business principles that characterize his own private affairs. When he retires the people may rest assured that everything will be in complete order and ready to turn over to his successor.

On the 18th of Feb., 1870, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Albers, a native of Germantown, Clinton county, Ills.

Her parents, Franz and Elizabeth Albers, were natives of Hanover, Germany, and came to America at an early date, and were among the first German settlers of Illinois. By this marriage there have been born to them six children, five of whom are living. Their names, in the order of their birth, are: Anna, John Henry, Bernhard Edward, Lizzie M., who died in infancy; Ferdinand August, and Mary Caroline. Mr. Schurmann and his family are members of the Catholic Church. He is also a member of the beneficiary order of Catholic Knights of America.

Mr. Schurmann is one of Clinton county's most public-spirited and enterprising business men. He has lived among these people since his birth. Among those who know him best he has always borne the reputation of an honorable man and good citizen, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all those with whom he comes in contact in business relations or otherwise. In manners he is a pleasant and affable gentleman.

DANIEL LOCEY.

THE ancestry of the Locey family is Scotch on the paternal side. The great-grandfather emigrated from Scotland to America, and settled in New York some time prior to the revolutionary war. His son, Daniel Locey, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in that State, and there grew to manhood and married Ester Taylor, by whom he had twelve children.

In 1826 he came West to Illinois, and settled in Carlyle, Clinton county. He brought all his daughters and youngest son with him. Here he followed his trade of stone and brick mason, and is credited with building some of the first brick chimneys in the town of Carlyle.

He subsequently engaged in farming, and died August 20th, 1835. His wife died November 20th, 1835. Of the twelve children born to them, there were six sons and six daughters, four of whom still survive the parents.

Abraham Taylor Locey, one of the sons, the father of Daniel, was born in Sullivan county, New York, in 1806, and was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, and was serving out his apprenticeship when the family came West. He followed several years later. After his arrival here he engaged in farming and doing general blacksmithing for his neighbors. He entered land in Santa Fe township, opened up a farm, and continued to reside there until 1854, when he removed to Wade township, and there remained until his death in 1867. He married Elizabeth Stephens, who was a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Charles Stephens, one of the pioneers of Illinois.

Mr. Stephens came here as early as 1814, and brought his slaves with him. Mrs. Locey was born in 1816, and was but two years of age when his parents came to the state. She still survives her husband, and at present is a resident of this county. By that union there were seven children born, five sons and two daughters, all of whom reached maturity, and all yet living except Charles, who died in 1878, leaving a wife and one child. He was a soldier during the late war, and was a member of the fifteenth regiment Ill. cavalry, and served nearly three years in the struggle for the suppression of the rebellion.

His brothers, Thomas and George, also served three years in the same company and regiment. George at the date of his enlistment was not yet fifteen years of age. The subject of the present sketch is the eldest of the family. He was born in Santa Fe township, Clinton county, Ill., August 20th, 1836. The winter months were spent in going to school, which was in those days located at a dis-

tance of two or three miles. His advantages for receiving an education in his youth were none of the best.

Mr. Locey's education is therefore more the result of observation, contact with the world and extensive reading in years after his school days ended. He remained at home until his twentieth year, when he came to Carlyle, and engaged to drive a team over the county and gather up the produce of the farmers, which was shipped to market. He remained in the employ of a gentleman of Carlyle for one year, then did general trading until he married, when he engaged in merchandizing and general trading in the village of Little York in this county, and continued in the business until 1863, then sold out and engaged in farming, and has, to a greater or less extent, continued in his agricultural pursuits from that time to the present.

In 1876 he moved to the town of Carlyle, and has made this his home to the present. Politically, he is a democrat; he was nominated and elected to the responsible office of county treasurer and collector on the democratic ticket. His careful and prudent management of the county finances was rewarded by being re-nominated and re-elected in 1880 to the same office without opposition. This fact is the strongest evidence of his fitness for the position, and his popularity as a man and officer.

On the 17th of March, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Kirkham, a native of Clinton county, Illinois, though reared in Bond county, where she resided at the time of her marriage. Her father, William Kirkham, was a native of Kentucky. By this union there are five children living, two sons and three daughters, all of whom are yet at home.

The Locey family may be regarded as one of the old families of this section of the State. Nearly a half-century has gone by since they settled here. Mr. Locey has remained here since his birth, and in all these years he has been regarded by those who know him best as a worthy and respected citizen, honest and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow-men, and striving to live by the golden rule of doing unto others as he would have others do unto him.

He is a respected member of the I. O. O. F., and belongs to Lodge No. 38, of Carlyle, Ill.

JOHN RUF,

THE editor and proprietor of the *Southern Illinois Zeitung*, a German newspaper, was born in Braiunlingen, Baden, Germany, November 26, 1842. He came with his father's family to America in 1853, and settled in St. Louis, where he learned the printer's trade in the office of Frederick Kluender. He afterwards worked on the different German publications in the city; also worked at the case in Milwaukee, and for four years on the *Abend Post*, of San Francisco, California. In January, 1874, he came to Carlyle, and worked on the *Clinton County Pioneer*, a German newspaper, published by John Schuster. In 1876 he started the *Southern Illinois Zeitung*, of which he is yet the editor and proprietor. He is a member of the Knights of Honor; also of the A. O. U. W. In politics he has always been a republican,—from the time of casting his first ballot to the present. On the 11th of October, 1875, he married Miss Josephine Hubert, a native of Clinton county, Illinois. She is a member of the Catholic Church. By that marriage there are four children—three sons and one daughter.

Mr. Ruf belongs to the enterprising German class of citizens. He is a good newspaper-man, and has supplied his German friends and readers with an excellent family paper. It merits the support extended, and wields a wholesome influence.



H. A. Niehoff

THE present popular and efficient circuit clerk of Clinton county was born in the town of Hermann, Gasconade county, Missouri, August 14, 1848. His father was a native of Muenster, in the province of Westphalia, Germany, where he was an extensive lumber dealer, and operated largely in Holland and Northern Germany. In 1824 he emigrated to America and came to St. Louis, where he followed the trade of carpenter. A few years later he removed to Gasconade county, Mo., and was one of the first German settlers in that part of the state. There he followed his trade, and at a later date purchased teams and conveyed parties to different parts of the country. He died in 1861.

While yet a resident of Germany he was united in marriage to an estimable lady, who died soon after her arrival in this country. There was one child by that union named Bernhard Niehoff, who is yet a resident of Hermann, Mo. He afterwards married Miss Margaret Alice Apken, the mother of the subject of this sketch. She was born in Hanover, Germany. She died in 1878.

H. A. Niehoff is the only survivor of that union. He received a good education in the public and graded schools of his native state, and also received private instructions for two years, in which time he studied Latin and the higher branches of mathematics. He remained in Hermann until 1865, then left home, and started out to seek his fortune. He went to St. Louis and endeavored to find a situation in the mercantile business, but was unsuccessful. He went to Belleville in St. Clair county, Ill., and soon after found work on a farm. Some time after he received an offer to teach a school at Carlyle. He accepted the offer, and came here and

taught in both the English and German languages, and continued until 1872, when he received the nomination for the office of circuit clerk at the hands of the democratic party, and was elected. In 1876 he became his own successor by an increased majority, and in 1880 was elected for the third term by a majority of 1,600 votes. His frequent elections to the position he holds is the best evidence of his worth as a man and a citizen, and of his ability and integrity as a public officer.

Politically, he is most soundly indoctrinated in the principles and tenets of the democratic party, and has been an active member of that political organization from 1868, when he cast his first vote for Horatio Seymour, of New York, until the present time.

As a circuit clerk, Mr. Niehoff is recognized as an able and capable officer. He is correct, methodical, and of an obliging disposition. He has sustained the high character given him by his friends and others who honored him with their suffrages.

On the 7th of September, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Hoyer, who is of German parentage, but a native of New York. Her father, Vincent Hoyer, came to Illinois in 1855, and died soon after. Her mother is yet living, and a resident of Carlyle. By this marriage there are five children—three sons and two daughters. Their names, in the order of their birth, are: Henry, Katie, Alice, Joseph Williams, and Mary Niehoff. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. He is also a member of the beneficiary order of Catholic Knights of America. Mr. Niehoff is a genial, whole-souled gentleman of broad and liberal views, possessing social qualities of a high order.

HON. JESSE JONES,

The present County Judge of Clinton County, is a native of Marion county, Tenn., and was born July 31st, 1826. The family is of Welsh origin on the paternal side, and English on the maternal. Hercules Jones, the father of Jesse, was born in Virginia, in 1783, and removed to Tennessee while yet young, and settled in Marion county, where he lived until the fall of 1830. He then came to Illinois, and settled on Looking-glass Prairie, and there entered forty acres of land. He remained at the latter place four years, then removed to Clinton, Mo. Four years later, he returned to Clinton county, Ill. In 1846 he went to Texas; but that state proving uninviting, he returned here, and in 1850 removed to Caldwell county, Mo., where he died in 1860. He married Elizabeth Robinson, of Marion county, Tenn., who was born in North Carolina. She died in 1843. He afterward married Nancy Maddux, by whom he had five children. She is now a resident of Kansas. By Mr. Jones' first marriage there were ten children, three of whom are living. Jesse is the second in the family. He was raised upon the farm, and received a limited education; the whole of his time spent in school did not exceed seven months. When he was seventeen years of age, he rented land and went to work for himself. From that time to the present farming has been his chief occupation. In 1863 he purchased one hundred and eighty-two acres of land, in sec. 17, T. 1, R. 3 W., and to this original purchase he has added until he now has three hundred and twenty acres, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation. In 1877 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for County Judge, and in November following was elected, and is now serving the people in that official capacity. He has held other local offices. In 1849 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held that office ten years. He also served as constable for two years. In all the offices he gave complete satisfaction to the people.

On the 16th of December, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Outhouse, whose family were among the pioneers of Illinois. She died in 1851. By that union there were three children, one of whom is living, named Harvey D. Jones, a farmer of this county. In September, 1852, he married Mary Jane Reeves, of Clinton county, Ill. She died in 1860, leaving three children, all of whom are living. Their names are, William Newton, who is a carpenter by trade, and a resident of Iowa; Eliza Jane; and Jacob R. Jones. In 1863 he married Mrs. Nancy Ammons, *nee* Shelton, by which marriage there are two children, named James Edgar and Luann Jones. He is a member of the ancient and honorable order of Freemasonry, and belongs to Scott Lodge, No. 79, Carlyle, Ill. Politically, Mr. Jones was formerly an old-line Whig, and voted with that party until after its abandonment, when he joined the Republican party, and voted with the latter organization until near the close of the war, when he joined the Democratic party, and has remained with that political organization to the present. In matters of religion, Judge Jones is inclined to liberalism. He believes that real religion consists in doing unto others as you would have others do unto you. Judge Jones is eminently a self-made man. His advantages in youth for receiving an education and improving his mind through the medium of schools and books, were exceedingly limited, and therefore his knowledge is of the practical kind, that comes from close observation and actual contact with the world. He is a man possessing an unusual amount of plain practical common sense, which, after all, is of more real value than knowledge derived from books. In the capacity of judge, he brings to the bench practical knowledge of the wants and rights of the people with whom he has lived for over a half century, and by the exercise of common sense arrives at a decision that is seldom disturbed by the higher courts.

HENRY LAMPEN.

AMONG the old and prominent German citizens of Clinton county is Henry Lampen. He is a native of the Duchy of Oldenberg, Germany, and was born December 11, 1815. His father, Paul Lampen, was a farmer and land-owner. Henry is the second son. He received an excellent education in the schools of his native country. At the age of nineteen years he left Germany and came to America, landing in New York, May 4, 1835. From there he went to Pittsburg, where he found employment in a saw-mill pulling a whip-saw. He remained at that employment for two years, then rented a piece of ground in Allegheny town, and raised garden-truck for the markets. One year later he came west to Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1838. He came here at the solicitation of his friends, looked at the country, was pleased, then returned and brought out his family. He bought fifty-five acres of improved land and twenty acres of timber, near Germantown in this county. He had prior to that, however, purchased improved land, but sold it soon after, and bought the land near town, which was unimproved, and there opened up a farm, and continued on it until 1850, when he sold out and went into Hanover (as the town was then called) and engaged in general merchandizing. He remained there until 1858, when he and Dr. Klienekarte built the Hanover Flouring Mills. Mr. Lampen continued in the business for seven years, when he sold his interest to his partner. He then bought a house and lot, improved the place, and remained there one year; then removed to the village of Breese, where he staid six months; then came to Carlyle and engaged in business. In 1868 he built his present storehouse, and the next year went into business, in which he still continues.

In 1837, while a resident of Allegheny city, he married Helena Winkler, a German lady. She died in 1845. A son, named J. H. Lampen, was the only son by that marriage that grew to manhood, married, and died March 13, 1881, leaving a wife. There is also a daughter by that marriage, named Helena Maria, who married August Long, by whom she had two children, named Eugenie and Margaret. The latter is now a teacher in a Catholic school in St. Clair county, Illinois. In 1846 Mr. Lampen married Margaret Worselman. She died August 13, 1874. By this marriage there were two children—a son and daughter. The latter, Elizabeth, married Hermann Koch, of Hanover. She died in March, 1867, leaving one daughter named Elizabeth. John C., who was born February 8, 1852, is still at home and a partner with his father in business. He was educated in the College of the Franciscan Monks at Teutopolis, in Effingham county, Illinois.

Mr. Lampen was among the first German settlers of Clinton county. When he came here the county was young and unimproved. The prairie grass was as high as a man's head, and the country, particularly when he settled, filled with swamps and miasma, and consequently fever and ague abounded, and quinine and whiskey were in great demand; but notwithstanding these drawbacks the sturdy old settlers were determined to stay and conquer all difficulties.

Politically, Mr. Lampen is a democrat. He cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren for president in 1840, and has been a democrat from that time to the present. In 1848 he was elected justice of the peace, and held the office for sixteen years continuously. In fact he did pretty much all the legal business that was transacted in the town of Hanover while he was a resident there. He was made the administrator of the estates of deceased persons, and often had as many as six or seven estates to settle at each term of court. His time was much occupied with that class of business, going to sales, conducting them, looking after the appraisement of property, etc. That was to some extent the reason for his removal

to the town of Hanover and engaging in the mercantile business, so that he might have more time to attend to this class of business. Between attending to public business and his own, and fighting the ague and fever, a good portion of the time he was kept busy. Mr. Lampen has been very successful as a business man, and has accumulated a comfortable fortune. It has all been the accumulation of his own toil, the practice of economy, and the exercise of good judgment. Few men in the county are more respected for their honesty and sterling integrity than Henry Lampen.

GEORGE A. BEATTIE,

The present County Superintendent of Schools of Clinton County, Illinois, is a native of County Antrim, Ireland. The family comes from the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock, the Scotch predominating. His father, James Beattie, brought his family to America in 1849. They settled in Centre county, Pa., and remained there until 1853, then removed to Chicot county, Ark., and in November, 1856, came to Clinton county, Illinois, and remained here until his death, in 1872. He married Jane Bankhead, who died in 1865. George A. is the eldest son of five children. His education was obtained in the schools of Pennsylvania, where he received an academic training. Since his residence in Illinois he has been for the greater part of the time engaged in teaching and farming. In 1872 he was appointed Deputy Clerk in the Circuit Clerk's office, and held that position until 1877, when he was nominated and elected to the position of School Superintendent, and at present is in the discharge of the duties appertaining to that office. In addition to his official duties, he found time to study law, and was admitted to practice at the August term (1881) of the Appellate Court, held at Mt. Vernon, Illinois.

Politically he has always voted and acted with the Democratic party. His first vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas for President in 1860, and in all subsequent elections he has adhered to the party of his first choice. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and belongs to Erie Lodge, No. 38, Carlyle, Ills.

In his position as School Superintendent, and in the management of the public schools of the county, Mr. Beattie has given thorough satisfaction. He is industrious, a good disciplinarian, and under his administration the schools of the county have been brought to a most excellent standard, and compare favorably with any other county in the State.

DARIUS KINGSBURY

Is a native of Hamilton county, Indiana. He was born, Oct. 27, 1835. His father, Ira Kingsbury, was a native of Vermont. He came west to Ohio in 1805, when he was but three years old. He there grew to manhood and married Hannah Pierce, a native of that state. In 1832 he removed to Indiana, and in 1841, came to Illinois, and settled in Wabash county, where his wife and the mother of Darius died in the month of November, 1843. In 1844 he removed to Bond county, Illinois, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1872. He was a civil engineer by profession, and was county surveyor for several terms. He was also engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch is the fourth in a family of seven children. He was reared upon the farm, and was educated in the common schools and in the academy at Greenville. He also received private instruction in the languages and higher mathematics under Prof. S. W. Marston. In Oct., 1858, he entered the law-office of Judge Dale, of Edwardsville, Ill., and commenced the study of law, and after making suitable progress he applied for

admission to the bar. He was admitted at the November term, 1860, of the Supreme Court held at Mt. Vernon, Illinois. He returned to Greenville, and in 1861 commenced the practice. He remained there until May, 1863, when he came to Carlyle and formed a law-partnership with Hon. W. A. J. Sparks, present member of Congress from this district.

The law firm of Sparks & Kingsbury continued until 1865. From that time to the present, Mr. Kingsbury has continued alone in the practice. On the 3d of July, 1862, he was appointed Master in Chancery by Hon. Silas Bryan, judge of the Circuit Court. He held the office for three years. In 1872, he was appointed to fill the office of States-Attorney for the county, which had been created by the new constitution.

In the summer of the same year, he was regularly nominated by the democratic party for the same office, and elected in November of the same year. In 1876, he became his own successor in the office, and was public prosecutor until December of 1880. In May, 1881, he was elected Mayor of the city of Carlyle. He had been clerk and city-attorney for several terms. Politically he has been a democrat since 1856 when he cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan for President. The same year he was the candidate of the democratic party of Bond county for the office of circuit clerk, but was defeated, notwithstanding he ran two hundred votes ahead of the ticket.

On the first of December, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Hazard, a native of Rhode Island. Two children, both sons, are the fruits of that union. Their names are Ira Dale, and Hazard Hume Kingsbury. Both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the order of A. F. & A. M., and belongs to Scott Lodge No. 79.

J. T. GORDON, M. D.

Is a native of Mississippi, but was reared in Arkansas. He was born September 4th, 1847. His father, James Gordon, is also a physician. He is a native of Alabama. He removed to Mississippi, and about the year 1850 went to Arkansas, where he practiced medicine until 1864, when he came to Clinton county, Ills., and stopped in Jamestown, where he remained until 1870; then removed to Greenville, in Bond county, Ills., where he at present resides. He married Mary Ann Anderson, of Alabama. She died in 1862. There were twelve children by that union, four of whom are living. After the death of his first, he married his present wife, whose name was Mary J. Marshall. By this marriage there were ten children, six living. Dr. J. T. is the youngest of the sons living, the offspring of the first marriage. He was educated in the schools of Arkansas, and at McKendree College, at Lebanon, in St. Clair county, Ills. He read medicine under the direction of his father. In 1866-67 he entered the St. Louis Medical College, took two full courses, and graduated in March, 1868, with the degree of M. D. He commenced the practice at Pocahontas, in Bond county, in connection with his brother, John H. Gordon. He continued there two years, then came to Carlyle in February, 1870, and here he has practiced his profession to the present time. He is a member of the Clinton County Medical Society, and has been its Secretary since its organization. He is also a member of the Masonic Order, and was W. M. of Scott Lodge, No. 79, Carlyle, Ills.

On the 4th of September, 1857, he married Miss Mary A. Ellegood, of Clinton county, Ills. She died in 1875, leaving one child, a son, named Robert Earl Gordon. On the 10th of May, 1876, he married Susan, daughter of Hon. Samuel H. Challis, of Bond county, Ills. There are two children living by this latter marriage

named Lulu E. and Edwin Hoyt Gordon. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. Politically he has always voted the Republican ticket. During the late war the family were Unionists, and were much persecuted on that account. The Gordons are a family of physicians. Madison D. Gordon, the son by the second marriage of James Gordon, is also studying for the profession, and has completed his first course in the St. Louis Medical College. With the admission of Madison to the profession there will be eight of the family, including the father, who are physicians. All are graduates of the St. Louis Medical College, except the father and the second son, James B., who graduated at the Memphis Medical College in Tennessee.

Dr. J. T. Gordon has been very successful in his practice in Carlyle and vicinity, and stands at the head of the profession in Clinton county. He is a liberal-minded man, possessing broad views, and a thorough gentleman. He belongs to the progressive school of medicine, and is well posted in all the discoveries that are daily being made in the science of medicine.

RISDON D. MOORE.

THE subject of the following brief biographical sketch is a native of Clinton county, Illinois. He was born in Clement township Nov. 24, 1847. His father, Smyth Moore, was a native of Georgia. He emigrated from his native state to Illinois; and settled in this county at an early date. He married Nancy L. Charles, who was a native of Guilford county, North Carolina. Both parents are dead. They had a family of three sons and four daughters. Risdon D. is the youngest of the family. He was reared on a farm, and attended the district schools, wherein he received a good English education, which was further improved by two terms at McKendree College, at Lebanon, in St. Clair county, Illinois. He studied law with A. H. White, of Carlyle, and was admitted to the bar. He practised for a short time, then engaged

in farming, which has, to a certain extent, been his principal business for the past few years. In 1873 he published the *Anti-Monopolist* in Salem, Marion county, Ills., in connection with W. J. Collier. On the 4th of July, 1881, he, in connection with T. D. Shoupe, purchased the *Constitution and Union* office of Hardin Case, and at present is engaged in editing and conducting that journal.

On the 13th of March, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Frum, of Preble county, Ohio.

THEODORE D. SHOUPPE

Was born in Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois. His father, Abram Shoupe, is a native of Pennsylvania, and came to St. Clair county in 1831. He married Catherine Tannehill, of Kentucky. Both parents are living, and residents of Belleville, Illinois. By that union there were seven children. Theodore learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Tribune*, which was conducted by his brother, Wm. H. Shoupe, and afterwards by G. A. Harvey, a distinguished journalist of St. Clair county. After he learned the trade he went to Tamaroa, in Perry county, Ills., and there published the *True American*. In 1871 he purchased the office of the *New Athens Era*, in St. Clair county, Ills., and continued its publication for three and a-half years; after which he worked at the case in the *Republican* office in St. Louis. On the 4th of July, 1881, he purchased a half interest in the *Constitution and Union* of Carlyle, in connection with R. D. Moore, and together these gentlemen have conducted that journal to the present. In 1858 he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa J. Moore, a native of St. Clair county, Ills. Her family are among the early settlers and pioneers of Illinois. By this union there are seven children living, two sons and five daughters. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Order of Knights of Honor.



CITY AND TOWNSHIP OF SALEM.

(MARION COUNTY.)



IN a little while the tottering monuments of the names and incidents of the good old times will be gathered to their fathers; their children engrossed in the transactions, or pleasures of the present age, will neglect to treasure up the recollections of the past, and posterity will search in vain for memorials of the days of the pioneers, who braved the perils of the wilderness, underwent the hardships of pioneer life, that their children, and children's children might enjoy the happy firesides that greet the eye upon every hand. To rescue from oblivion the memory of former incidents, and preserve the names of the hardy few, is the object of the historian. So, too, should he keep in view the doings and actors of to-day, that future generations may have the benefit of an unbroken chain of information handed down from the past.

A retrospection of nearly three-quarters of a century would carry us back to the time when the white man had taken the first step toward civilization in Salem township. To-day, it is teeming with life and activity. On every hand, beautifully cultivated farms and fine dwellings dot its territory; the iron rail spans it from side to side, and the steam horse goes thundering by. What a transition from then to the present time!

Salem was the first settled township in the county, and is situated nearly central. It is in the form of a perfect square, and contains 36 sections, or 23,040 acres. Originally it was nearly equally divided between prairie and timber, the timber line cutting the site of the city of Salem into two parts. The eastern and southern portion of the township were mainly timber, while at the north and west the level prairie spread out before the gaze of the passer-by. The surface is gently undulating, except along the water-courses, where it becomes slightly broken. The soil is of a light-gray color, consisting of clay, with a light sprinkling of sand, and in places there are indications of chalk. It is not a deep soil, but well adapted to the raising of wheat, and all kinds of fruit peculiar to the temperate zones. It is watered mainly by Crooked creek, which enters the township on section 24, and flows in a south-westerly direction, and passes out in the south-west corner in section 31. Small tributaries from the north and south empty into Crooked creek.

Salem is bounded on the north by Tonti township, on the east by Stevenson, on the south by Raccoon, and west by Odin. The capital of the county is situated in the north-eastern portion of the precinct, in sections 11 and 12. The Ohio & Mississippi railroad crosses it from east to west, north of the center. The old Vincennes & St. Louis highway takes the same course as the O. & M. R., being a little north of the latter, and extends nearly parallel with it through the township. The Illinois Central railroad cuts

diagonally across the north-west corner, entering on section 5, and passing out on section 7.

The inhabitants are mainly native-born Americans, and are an intelligent and hospitable people. According to the census of 1880, the township contained a population of 2,192.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first to brave the wilds of this uninhabited territory was the pioneer, Capt. Samuel Young, a native of Virginia, who subsequently removed to Tennessee. He migrated to this state, near Shawneetown, Illinois, in 1803. He remained there for a few years when he removed to New Madrid, Missouri. The earthquake of 1811 completely destroyed his home, and he again turned his face toward the great prairie state. After considerable prospecting and wandering he finally squatted on section 16, Salem township, in 1813. At this time he was a widower with six children, four daughters and two sons, named as follows: Jane (then wife of Robert Snodgrass), James, Patsy, Betty, Nancy and Matthew. The latter is the only one of the family now living. When Mr. Young first made his advent here, it was in the month of August. His eldest son, James, and his son-in-law, Robt. Snodgrass, accompanied him. They camped on the ground now occupied by the city of Salem, and built their camp-fire where the court-house now stands. This was then just in the edge of the timber. In order to save their horses from the green-headed flies, then so numerous, they set fire to the timber. The weather being dry, the fire spread over hundreds of acres of prairie and timber. Not a soul lived in this part of the country then; they were monarchs of all they could survey. Mr. Young remained here until his death, which occurred in 1846. Samuel Shanafelt now owns and occupies the land that Mr. Young squatted on in 1813.

Matthew Young, the youngest of the family, and the only surviving member, was born in Tennessee in 1802, the year of his mother's death. He came with his father and the rest of the family to Shawneetown in 1803; was with them at New Madrid, and so on through all their vicissitudes to the settlement in Salem in 1813. He is the oldest settler now living, not only of Salem township, but of Marion county. When he was nineteen years of age he married Miss Sarah Ware, who was then but thirteen. From this union there have been thirteen children born, eleven of whom are still living, and, with the exception of two, residing in Marion county. Mr. Young is active for one of his age, and is yet living with his once thirteen-year-old bride, Sarah, in section 22.

James Piles, a son-in-law of Samuel Young, the pioneer, was a native of Kentucky, and migrated here in 1814, one year after his father-in-law. He lived in Salem until 1840, when he moved with his family to Missouri. While a citizen of this township, he

was an active man of the town and county. None of the Piles family now reside in this part of the country.

Another pioneer was James Roberts, who came from Indiana, and settled on section 11, now city of Salem, in 1819. He had a wife and four children, Jesse, William, and two daughters, both married. Their husbands' names were John Walker and William Frost. Mr. Roberts sold his possessions to Rufus Ricker in 1824, and returned with his family to Indiana in the same year.

Mark Tully was a native of Tennessee, and migrated to Indiana when a young man, where he soon afterwards married. In 1821 he came to Illinois with his family, and settled about three miles west of the now city of Salem. His family consisted of his wife and six children, two of which were step-children, his wife being a widow when he married her. Nine children were born to them after coming to Marion, then Jefferson, county. There are five of the family now living in the county, viz.: Lucy, wife of Judge Hull, and Amanda, wife of A. R. Bryan; both reside in Salem. Atheline, Marada, and Ander live in other portions of the county. Mrs. Tully died in the town of Salem in 1857. Mr. Tully afterwards moved to Tonti township, where he died Oct. 17, 1869. He was one of the representative men of early days, having held many offices of trust by the solicitation and election of the people of his county. He was elected first sheriff of Marion, and served in other offices of importance, as a glance over the civil chapter in this volume will show.

William Boyle and his sister Annis ran away from the home of their parents, who lived in Kentucky, and made a halt within two and a-half miles of Salem, on what is now known as the Roach farm. In 1859 he moved to Romine township, where he still resides at the age of 72 years. His sister Annis died four years ago. Mr. Boyle informs us that he has spent many a day in plowing and hoeing corn on the site where the city of Salem now stands.

Rufus Ricker came from Indiana in 1819, and bought out the possessions of James Roberts on section 11, now Salem. He remained here for several years, when he moved to some point in Iowa. He was a popular and prominent man among his neighbors, having served in several public capacities. To him belonged the honor of being first post-master of Salem, which was in 1825.

Prominent among other early settlers, or those native-born, are the following: Britton Smith, Isaac McClelland, Ned Young, Henry Wayne, Samuel Phelps, B. F. Marshall, G. R. Pace, Uriah Mills, O. H. Pace, Mrs. M. P. Lemen, Barrey Vaughn, James W. Young, Sarah A. C. Copple, and Mrs. M. E. Bryan, *nee* Jennings. The latter is the widow of Judge S. Bryan, who was a native of Culpepper county, Virginia. He died March 30, 1880, lamented by all who knew him.

First land entries—The following are the first lands entered in Salem township: December 9th, 1819, Smith and Lee entered the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 9, 80 acres. On the same date Lee and Lambert entered the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 9, 80 acres. James Roberts entered the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 11, Dec. 27, 1819, containing 160 acres. March 3, 1820, James Piles entered the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 21, 80 acres. James Young, Jan. 29, 1820, entered the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 28, being 80 acres. June 29, 1829, James C. Smirl entered the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 12, 80 acres. Feb. 24, 1830, William Chandler entered the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 11, 80 acres. Joseph Melcom entered the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 23, May 24, 1831, being 80 acres. June 28, 1831, Mark Tully entered the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 11, 80 acres. Rufus Ricker, the same date entered the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 13, 80 acres.

The first house erected in the township, or in the county, was

built by Samuel Young in 1813, and situated on Sec. 16. It was a small, comfortable log cabin, with puncheon floor and other belongings peculiar to pioneer times. Many years ago it was converted into a stable, but no vestige of it remains at this time. Around his cabin Mr. Young and his sons cultivated a few acres of land, which was the first step toward civilization in Marion county.

The first marriage occurred in 1816; the contracting parties were Jacob Albert and Miss Patsy Young. Mr. Albert was a soldier of the war of 1812. The ceremony was performed by Abia Lee, a justice of the peace.

The first child born was a daughter of the above parties. This was in 1817. The first death occurred in 1816. The deceased was William, son of Robert and Jane Snodgrass. He was buried on section 16, the land occupied by Samuel Young, which afterwards became the private burial ground of Mr. Young, and the first place of interment in the county.

The first school-house was erected near Mr. Young's, on section 16, in 1824. It was a rude affair, built of rough, unhewn logs, just as they were cut from the timber, and was used only for summer purposes, as the spaces between the logs were not even filled with the old time mud and chinking process. Its first teacher was William Hadden, who taught reading, writing, spelling, and the fundamental rules in arithmetic. The first church services were conducted in the private houses of the neighborhood. The house of James Young, on section 22, was the headquarters of the ministers of those times—1825. Among the first preachers were, Lorenzo Dow, the cosmopolite; Thomas Cole, Leonard Maddux, and Elder Patterson. We will state, while passing, that the first court held in Marion county was at the residence of James Young above mentioned. The first justice of the peace was John Waldron, son-in-law of Samuel Young. Rufus Ricker and Mark Tully also served in this capacity as among the first. The first practicing physician was John Davenport. This was in 1820. His residence was in Clay county, and his practice extended over several counties. There were also Doctors Glover and Patten. The former was a resident of Salem. The latter is now residing in Jefferson county, near Centralia. James Young was the first blacksmith. He established a shop in 1815, a few miles south-west of the town of Salem, on section 16. He had a liberal quantity of tools for a country shop, and to perfect himself in his trade he employed a man from St. Louis, by the name of Lewis Dow, to aid him in the work and teach him the trade.

The first mill was built by James Roberts in 1820, and was situated on the Vincennes highway, a little east of the square, where the descent of ground occurs leading to the cemetery. It was the old-time horse-mill, used then only for grinding meal. It was afterwards purchased by Mark Tully. He ran it for some time as a horse-mill, and then transformed it into a steam mill. All signs of its existence have long since passed away, and it is said that a patch of corn now covers its site. The oldest person now living in the county, July 2, 1881, who is a native of the same, is John Young, a son of Matthew Young. He lives in section 22, near his father's homestead.

From all accounts given bee trees in early days were so common that it was hardly necessary to hunt for them.

One informant says that—then they could go into the timber and find a half-dozen or more bee-trees within one or two hours. Mr. Mathew Young states that he has aided in taking combs from the body of a jack-oak tree, ten feet in length, and extended from the roots of the tree as many feet upward. That when the bit of the axe cut through the roots, the honey would follow it. Their manner of conveying it home, was to fill sacks

provided for the purpose, with combs, and then sling them across the back of a horse, and their trail homeward could be easily traced by the thick drops of honey on either side of the path, that had escaped from the sacks by oozing through the sides.

Supervisors.—The following is a list of the supervisors who have represented Salem township since the township organization took effect: E. Hull was elected in the spring of 1874, was chosen chairman, and served as such for three years. D. R. Green was elected in 1877, and served one term. E. Hull, re-elected in 1878, and served as chairman of the board while in office, which term extended to the spring of 1881. D. B. Magness, elected in 1881, and is present incumbent.

CITY OF SALEM.

The capital of the county is located nearly central, being situated in the north-eastern portion of Salem township. Tradition says that it was first named Decatur, but before it assumed this name it was re-named Salem, by Mark Tully, in honor of a town in Indiana, near where Mr. Tully lived before coming to Illinois. It was surveyed and platted by Arba Andrews, in July, 1823, just after the organization of the county. Aaron Hicks, and Leonard P. Piles, two of the county commissioners, reorganized, and accepted the survey. The town then embraced the south-east quarter, and north-east quarter of section 11; and was deeded to the county commissioners, for a county seat, by Rufus Ricker and Mark Tully, September 5th, 1826. The commissioners then acting were, John S. Davis, Leonard P. Piles, and Benjamin Vermillion.

The first house built in what is now the city of Salem, was a log dwelling, erected by James Roberts, in 1820, and situated on the south side of the Vincennes and St. Louis road,—now Main street—a few blocks east of the square. It is yet standing, but weather-boarded, and is occupied by Mrs. Martha Prior, for a dwelling. The next building was the stage house, built by Mark Tully, in 1821 or '2. It was a log structure, and situated on the north side of the Vincennes & St. Louis highway, Main street, two blocks from the court-house square. It is also weather-boarded, and with some additions, it now constitutes the dwelling of A. R. Bryan. The first business house was a small frame building, situated on the north side of Main street, not far from the south-west corner of the square. Mr. Martin Hill was the proprietor, and kept a small stock of groceries and notions. This was about 1820. Thomas Higgins was the first merchant who sold dry goods. His store was a small frame building, situated on what is now the corner of Main and Broadway, or where the National Bank stands. The first church-house was built by the Presbyterians in 1846. It was a frame building, and situated two blocks north of the court-house, on the property now owned by Wm. Finley. It is in fair preservation, and is used by the colored Baptists for a place of worship. The first school-house was built about 1840, and situated in the same block as the above church-house. It was a small, unpretentious, frame building, one story, and arranged for one teacher. It is yet standing, and is used by Robert Clark for a stable.

The first attempt toward incorporation, was made on the 1st day of July, 1837, the record of which was unearthed in the archives of the garret of the court-house. It will speak for itself, and is so unique in its character and orthography, that we will give it *verbatim et literatim*. "Agreeable to previous notice"

A meeting was held at the store-house of Col. W. N. Dobbins, on the first day of July, A. D. 1837, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was advisable to incorporate the town of Salem in the county of Marion and State of Illinois.

"Uriah Mills, Esq., was chosen president, and Thomas Ray, clerk, being duly sworn to discharge the duties of said offices.

"On motion of Col. W. N. Dobbins, W. D. Haynie explained the object of the meeting; and on motion of N. B. Nelems, the House proceeded to ascertain, by vote, the sense of the meeting.

"Whereupon, William D. Haynie, Jas. Marshal, N. B. Nelems, William N. Dobbins, Uriah Mills, W. H. H. Barends, John Hamer, George W. Pace, and Thomas Ray voting in favor of incorporating the said town—no opposition votes.

"We certify that there were nine votes in favor of incorporating the town as above, and none against it.

"URIAH MILLS, Pres.

"THOMAS RAY, Clerk."

As there is no further record, at that time, relating to the election of trustees, etc., as provided by an act of the legislature of 1831, for the incorporating of towns or villages, it is safe to state that the question of incorporation lay dormant until 1855. In the spring of the foregoing year a proposition of organizing as a village, under the general law, was submitted to the people. The vote was a small one, the people not taking much interest in the election.

The question of incorporating, however, was adopted by 76 for, to 13 against. An election for five trustees was at once called, with the following named persons as candidates:—F. O. Leffingwell, Lewis Hite, S. W. Cunningham, B. F. Marshall, D. T. Parker, Silas L. Bryan, Samuel Hull, G. E. Lester, H. W. Eagan, J. V. Davenport, D. H. Stubblefield, and Thomas Day. For constable W. W. Jennings. Trustees elected:—Thomas Day, B. F. Marshall, S. W. Cunningham, F. O. Leffingwell, and Samuel Hull. Constable, W. W. Jennings.

Again, in the spring of 1865 a city charter was obtained by an act of the legislature, granting further privileges to the town of Salem. W. E. McMackin was elected first mayor.

The present city officers are:—

Mayor, G. O. Webster; Councilmen, 1st Ward, J. B. McMackin, W. D. Ardery; 2nd Ward, Mike Schaeffer, George S. Rainey; 3rd Ward, Jacob Rinck, Geo. Dursky; Marshal, J. H. Lester; Police Magistrate, H. C. Moore; Clerk, J. W. Larimer.

In order that future generations may the better know of the growth and progress of the town of Salem, we will give three periods of its existence, to wit: 1829, 1851, and the present time, 1881. As will be seen, the step between the first and second periods is twenty-two years; and that of the second and last period just thirty years.

Mr. Britton Smith, in an article of early days, published in the *Salem Weekly Advocate*, of December 4th, 1879, says: "Fifty years ago, 1829, there were but five families living inside of the area now embraced in the corporate limits of Salem. The names of the heads of these families were—Rufus Ricker, Mark Tully, James Chance, James Pyles, and Martin Hill. Mr. Ricker was clerk of both courts, post-master, and probate judge. Mark Tully was sheriff. James Chance, blacksmith. Martin Hill, merchant. James Pyles, farmer."

The following is gleaned from the *Salem Advocate* from the file of 1851, the first year of its publication by John W. Meritt:—"Salem is situated on the eastern border of Grand Prairie, and is located on the Vincennes and St. Louis stage route. It contains two churches, two schools, a court-house, five stores, and three taverns. There are also three mills, two grist mills, and one steam saw-mill. Improved lands in the county can be purchased at from four to eight dollars per acre."

SALEM IN 1881.

The population of the city at this time is about fifteen hundred

mostly native Americans, and a live, wide-awake people. The streets and side-walks are kept in good condition, and most parts of the city are well and tastefully shaded with the forest maple. The following is a directory of the business and leading industries of the town of to-day :—

Salem Flouring Mills were established in 1860, by Andrews & Co., and passed into the hands of the present proprietor, Mr. C. W. Hamilton, January 1st, 1881. The building is situated on Broadway, just south of the track of the O. & M. railway. A trestle is constructed from the mill to the switch for the purpose of conveniently loading cars with merchandise. The building is a substantial brick structure, three stories in height, besides basement and attic, and thirty-six by forty feet on the ground. The engine-room is one story, and thirty by thirty-two feet. It has four run of stone, with a capacity of manufacturing one hundred and twenty-five barrels per day, and gives employment to five men. The annual value of manufactured product is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The machinery is driven by a 50-horse power engine.

Steam Saw Mill, owned and operated by Humphrey & Young.—This industry was established by Hammett & Wilson in 1868, and passed into the hands of the present proprietors in 1876. It is situated at the foot of Broadway, south of the O. & M. railroad. It has a circular saw 56 inches in diameter, and has the capacity of turning out 3,000 feet of lumber daily, four men are employed. The annual value of manufactured lumber is estimated at \$28,000.

Salem Plow and Machine Shops.—These works were established in 1857 by John Merz, and took the firm name of Dursky & Co. in 1871. The shops are situated on Broadway, one block south of the square, and the property is valued at \$3,000. The value of manufactured product is from \$3,000 to \$4,000 annually, and gives employment to from six to eleven men. The manufacture of carriages and wagons is also made a specialty.

Steam Flouring and Saw Mill, owned and operated by E. Hull.—These mills were established in 1849 or '50 by J. T. Dwyer, who conducted the enterprise for some years, when the business collapsed. In 1863 Mr. Hull purchased the property, made some improvements, and placed the mills on a solid and paying basis. The flouring mill is a frame structure, 24 x 36 feet, and three stories in height, including basement, and located one block south and one west of the court-house square. It is supplied with two run of burrs, and has the capacity of manufacturing 35 barrels of flour, and the same of meal daily. It is purely a custom mill, and gives employment to four men. The saw-mill is situated in the rear of the grist-mill. It has a 50-inch circular saw, and can turn out 3,000 feet of lumber per day.

Cigar Manufactory, P. A. Kivits, proprietor.—This factory was established in 1878, and is situated on the west side of Broadway, four doors south of the National Bank. It gives employment to two hands, and manufactures 50,000 cigars annually.

Hay Press.—This establishment is situated a little west and south of the O. & M. railroad depot. It is owned and operated by J. W. Patrick, and has the capacity of pressing 25 bales of hay per day. It employs from six to eight men when in operation, besides working several teams.

National Bank of Salem.—This business is conducted on the corner of Broadway and Main street, and is located in one of the best and most substantial business houses in the city of Salem. It was incorporated in the fall of 1870. The capital stock is \$50,000, with the same amount for surplus. J. J. Bennett, president; B. F. Marshall, cashier,

Salem Library Association was incorporated July 3, 1880, with a

membership of 50 persons. The present membership is 54. It is what is called a hundred-volume library, being accessible only to the stockholders. Since its organization it has added several volumes and public documents to its original number of books.

Fair Ground.—These grounds are situated about one-half mile north-east of the Court-house, and contain 12 acres. The society was first organized in 1854, but no ground was purchased or laid out for the purpose until 1857. C. W. Webster, then president of the association, purchased 6 acres of ground and proceeded to put it in proper order. It was afterwards thought advisable to have a more extensive ground, therefore 6 acres more were added, and all enclosed under one fence, and otherwise fitted up for the convenience of the enterprise. This was in 1858. Until the spring of 1880 it was conducted in the name of the Marion County Agricultural Society, since which time it has gone into the hands of stockholders, organized under charter regulations, etc. The following named persons are the present stockholders: O. W. Baker, Silas Herd, I. Shenefelt, — Johnson, A. Coffin, Aaron Warner, C. Feltman, H. R. Hall, I. D. Lear, Samuel Phelps, and Daniel Myers. The officers are: O. W. Baker, president; A. Coffin, vice-president; H. C. Feltman, secretary; Samuel Phelps, treasurer. Of course under this organization all premiums are paid in full, which gives confidence, strength, and stability to the association. Within the last year the grounds have been refitted and improved in many respects, and will compare well with any of the fair grounds in southern Illinois. The amphitheatre is sufficient to accommodate upwards of a thousand persons, while the stalls and pens for the accommodation of stock is everything that could be desired. It has an excellent half-mile track, graded and arranged for the ease and safety of all that may wish to exhibit blooded horses of fast proclivities. Among the fine stock raisers of the county are Silas Herd, A. Coffin, J. P. Philips, A. Finn, S. R. Carrigan, William Tipton, Aaron Warner, and others.

Cemetery.—The first interments made in the town of Salem were in 1820 or '21. They were three children of James Roberts, one of the pioneers mentioned elsewhere in this chapter. The place of burial was four streets east of the Court-house. It was then a field, and owned by Mr. Roberts. It must be remembered that at that time there was but the Vincennes and St. Louis stage-route passing through this part of the country. On either side of the road there was nothing but little clearings, or wild wastes of timber or prairie. In the street, just east of the "Old Emerson" building, now owned by E. P. Cutler, was where these little ones were laid to rest. From the best information, the first interment made in the present cemetery was a person by the name of Hammers, about 1830. The cemetery is situated about one-fourth of a mile east of the city, and from every evidence of the manner in which it is kept, the people of Salem give thoughtful care to their friends who have gone before. A well-kept walk leads to the gates of the silent city, and many a fine monument speaks louder than words of the love and kind remembrances of those who were once and are still so dear. The cemetery contains about six acres of ground. The upper, or northern portion of it, is already pretty well covered with graves. The southern part is somewhat low, and as yet is not used for burial purposes. It is said that it is the intention of the city to fit up this portion of ground suitable for a park leading to the cemetery proper.

School-house.—Well may the people of Salem be proud of their school building. In a town not exceeding 1,500 inhabitants, they have had the public spirit to erect a building at the expense of upwards of \$30,000, and are entirely out of debt for the same. It was built in 1872, and is situated nearly central in the city. It is com-



PUBLIC SCHOOL, SALEM, MARION COUNTY, ILL.

posed of brick, mansard roof, three stories high, and contains eight rooms, and gives employment to as many teachers. The third story is fitted up for a hall, capable of seating 700 persons. It has a stage, drop-curtain, scenery, and other fixtures suitable for a first-class hall.

Churches.—The city contains eight churches: two Methodist, Northern and Southern; two Presbyterian, Old School and Cumberland; one Baptist; one Christian; one Catholic, and two Societies of Colored Baptist and Methodist. The latter has no house of worship.

For a more complete history of schools and churches, see special chapters relating to the same.

Hotels.—Park Hotel, Salem House, and Empire Hotel.

*Physicians.**—W. W. McMakin, C. A. Dean, J. A. Davenport, J. A. Songer, J. K. Rainey, George Rainey, Wm. M. Finley, C. A. Feltman, D. K. Green.

Printing Offices.—*Advocate and Herald.*

General Merchandise.—P. E. Cutler, Hammond & Hull, Martin & Son, J. S. Lydic, J. Cunningham.

Marble Works.—R. H. Williams.

Harness and Saddles.—Daniel Myers, Sweney & Blois.

Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.—G. R. Pace, C. D. Gresham.

Drugs.—Schwartz Bros., S. J. Herron.

Furniture, Carpets, etc.—W. E. McMakin, Adam Bauchman, J. M. Morrow.

Groceries, Produce, etc.—C. R. Rogers, W. H. Morris, Henry Lankin.

Groceries, Feed Store, Farming Implements, etc.—B. E. Martin.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.—Keip & Webster.

Dye Works.—Henry E. Stoddard.

Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc.—A. R. Allmon.

Hardware, Tinware, etc.—Aker & Allmon, D. P. Myers.

Photographers.—W. H. Mason, A. M. Feltman.

Blacksmiths and Wagon Makers.—A. G. Glick, Merz Bros., Harrison & Albur, W. H. Young, J. R. Kell.

Justices.—D. W. Tracy, H. C. Feltman, H. C. Moore.

Boot and Shoemakers.—H. S. Depenbrock, Andrew Bauchens.

Books and Jewelry.—F. P. Moser.

Jeweler.—S. S. Sackett.

Paints, Wall Paper, Pictures, etc.—Wm. Mourey.

Dentists.—T. B. Holderfield, Wm. Finley.

Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Carriages, etc.—Wilson & Irvin.

Butchers.—E. P. Garner, J. W. Garland.

Millinery and Notions.—Mrs. Hart and Andrews.

Restaurant and Confectionery.—Frank Day.

Barbers.—Williamson & Oliver, John H. Smith.

Pictures and Picture Frames.—D. Underwood.

Blank Books and Stationery.—J. M. Simonson.

Livery Stables.—Wm. Ardery, C. Bollinger.

Post-mistress.—E. A. Shultz.

Millinery and Dress Making.—Wham & Winegardour.

Lumber Merchants.—Robert Martin, R. H. Whitaker.

Brick Yard.—T. B. Craycroft.

Grain Dealers.—B. E. & Robert Martin.

Insurance Agents.—F. P. Moser, C. D. Gresham, Frederick Dewey, J. M. Simonson, J. E. Bryan, A. R. Allmen, Rev. S. L. Rea.

Stock Dealers and Shippers.—J. Bennett, J. W. Garland, A. Garner.

Carpenters.—J. M. Morrow, Thomas A. Brunton, J. H. Lester, Marion Smith, Wm. Moore, Daniel Nicewander, Joseph Wnorowski, Simon Souther, Jacob Rinck, James Watson, — Hedrick.

Masons and Bricklayers.—T. N. Spencer & Sons, A. Bickel.

Florist.—Miss Jennie Spencer.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mt. Olive Lodge, No. 144, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 3d, 1852, with the following chartered members: Hon. John W. Meritt, Howard Baddollet, Wm. Dodds, John Wilbanks, and N. R. Casey. The lodge was in good running order from 1852 to 1866, when it became defunct for about one year, when again on the 19th of November, 1867, the lodge was re-organized by virtue of a dispensation to the following Odd Fellows, former members of said lodge, viz.: R. H. Whitaker, P. G.; Charles Feltman, P. G.; George E. Lester, P. G.; Jacob Rinck, T. N. Housh, and Samuel Malcom. The lodge is now in splendid condition, with a membership of 98. Value of real estate owned by lodge is \$1200; value of personal effects and cash is \$1200.

Oliver Branch Encampment, No. 159, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 27th, 1875, with the following charter members:—R. H. Whitaker, D. W. Patterson, L. O. Vogt, Jacob Rinck, H. C. Feltman, T. A. Brunton, O. J. Rogers, E. P. Tully, J. B. McMakin. The present membership is 33. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, having several hundred dollars cash assets.

Salem Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 107, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 18th, 1879, with 22 charter members.

Marion Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., was first granted a dispensation July 14th, 1842, with the following officers:—J. A. Goudy, W. M.; W. H. H. Barnes, S. W.; A. Barnes, J. W. It then contained a membership of 7. It was chartered October 4th, 1853, with 17 members. The present membership is 42. The lodge is in good condition financially, and meets in Masonic Hall the first and third Wednesday evenings in each month. The Hall is one of the finest in southern Illinois.

Salem Chapter, No. 64, R. A. M., was chartered October 7th, 1864, with 11 charter members. Present membership, 30. Meets the first and third Friday evenings in each month at Masonic Hall.

Eastern Star Chapter, No. 132, was chartered Nov. 25th, 1872. Meets in Masonic Hall.

Salem Lodge, No. 1487, K. of H., was instituted March 21st, 1879, with 28 charter members. Present number of members, 22. The lodge is in good condition financially, and meets the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.

Salem Council, No. 27, R. T. of T., was instituted Nov. 7th, 1879, with 12 charter members. Present membership, 28. Lodge meets in Rinck's Hall every Monday night. It is in a flourishing condition and doing good work.

Salem has the honor of claiming several citizens who have had either state or national reputations; of these, we record the following:—Hon. I. N. Haynie, once adjutant-general of the state; Judge Silas L. Bryan, now deceased; ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth, of Louisiana; W. H. Scott, now Grand Master of the state, and Gen. J. S. Martin, ex-Congressman of the 16th district.

We here drop the pen, leaving it for future historians, when many years shall have rolled away, to take up the history of Salem where we have left off, and record what may follow for the benefit of many generations yet to come.

* Attorneys will be found after on Beach and Bar.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



B. F. Lemen

B. F. LEMEN, (DECEASED.)

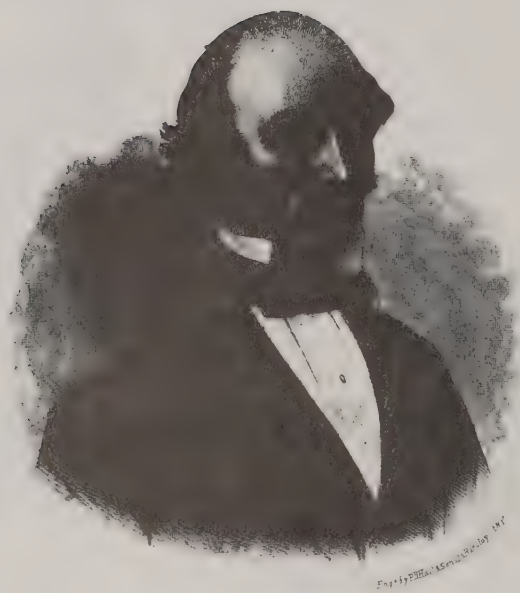
In July, 1786, James Lemen moved from Virginia and stopped at Kaskaskia; his son, Joseph, being one year old. In 1799 moved to New Design, where he became interested in Christianity. He with a few others, (though at the time, no one of them was a professing Christian) resolved to meet Sabbaths, and read the Scriptures, and then read a sermon from some published, in their possession. This interest increased till a number professed faith in Christ, culminating in the organization of the first Protestant Church in the Territory. James Lemen was the first baptized in what is now the State of Illinois, and afterwards became an eminent minister.

B. F. Lemen was born in St. Clair county, Ills., the third child of Joseph and Polly K. Lemen, the grandson of the man who, more than any other, was the means of the territory of Illinois coming into the Union as a free state: the grandson of the man, whose six sons went forth as Baptist preachers, whose influence was felt throughout the entire west. For a hundred years has the family labored in the cause of Christ. April 24, 1842, he mar-



Mary P. Lemen

ried Miss Mary Putnam Rand, who eight years previous had been sent as a teacher to the west, a lady of marked abilities and accomplished education. Mr. Lemen made his home in Salem, Ills., for 33 years. He passed much of his time engaged in literary pursuits. He achieved quite an extensive reputation as a writer especially of biography and history. He traveled extensively in this country, having twice visited California, pursuing different routes each time. He also visited Pike's Peak and many other sections of the United States; noted and published his experiences and observations. He visited the savages, and made the acquaintance of some of the chiefs. While among them such was his conduct, that he gained so great an influence, that on one occasion, when the Indians had a pale-face stripped and tied down, the fires built, ready to torture him to death, he stepped in and prevailed for his release and thus saved his life. At another time, at the imminent peril of his own life, he took from the gallows a poor ignorant Indian, who had been suspected of some petty theft. His brave spirit always took the side of the weak and humble. He would protect with his vigorous strength the defenceless, always fear-



Silas L. Bryan

lessly braving danger whenever duty required, as numberless instances will attest. All his life, from early manhood, he spent in the service of God, laboring for the welfare of mankind. When in the mountains, he kept up weekly prayer meetings among the miners, and while in Pike's Peak, he not only held prayer and social meetings, but organized a Baptist church, and built a stone house for a place of worship for the little church.

Returning to his home at Salem, Ill., immediately after the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," when the whole country was shaken from center to circumference, and but few, comparatively, dared stand upon the broad Declaration of Independence, "All men are created free and equal," etc., faithfully with his pen and with all his energy he worked for the overthrow of slavery. He worked for the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence, when it was a stigma to be called an abolitionist; when a senator was felled to the floor in the senate chamber; when the assassin's knife was hid in the hand of unseen foes—then he stood up and declared that there was not liberty in the land that boasted so much liberty. In these fearless principles he stood almost alone in the county in which he lived, where a colored man dared not enter, but to be ushered into the adjoining state, and sold into bondage.

Our county was so eclipsed in Egyptian darkness that even Senator Logan, twenty-five years ago, at a public meeting, said, "Is there one in this crowded assembly that dares to call himself a Republican?" when B. F. Lemen's tall form immediately stood erect, and he said, "I am proud to stand up and proclaim my faith in equal rights. I am a Republican," and he lived to see that senator proud to be a Republican. Mr. Lemen was prominent during a period of twenty years, speaking and writing, and using his influence in every way, for the cause of freedom. He was one of the champions in our state and country, an active worker in the Fremont campaign, and years after, when Fremont's troops were entering St. Louis, he stood upon the cars and waved his hand, when the murmur of indignation was running high from hundreds of rebel hearts, and curses were heaped upon the man that dared cheer that brave man who offered his life and fortune to his country in her direst need. At one time during the war a poor, panting negro, chased from St. Louis by scores of brave white men, took refuge in Mr. Lemen's mail-car, and with only an iron rod he protected the life of that trembling creature.

His faith was so strong in God that he stood in the midst of these lions that were thirsting for his blood without fear, and God spared him. In the winter of 1863, he stepped from his mail-car into a passenger car to warm himself, when he witnessed a most outrageous scene—men who had come upon the road from the south were abusing and talking insultingly to some colored women, in keeping with the chivalry of slavery, no one daring to interfere to protect these helpless women, even the conductor absenting himself from the car; he immediately stepped up and commanded them to desist, when without a word, except a muttered "Abolitionist," they struck him with a slug-shot and stabbed him in the back. He was carried from the car insensible, covered with blood. He never entirely recovered from this attack.

Rev. J. M. Billingsley, former pastor of the Baptist church of Salem, Ill., says of him: "Brother Lemen was a good man, one of the most spiritually-minded I ever had the pleasure to meet, and have as an associate. As was said at his funeral, 'He wore his religion outside!' always glad to acknowledge his profession, as a Christian. He was sympathetic, kind, and obliging, ever ready to distribute to the necessity of the saints, as he was able. He possessed much of the spirit of meekness and kindness of heart. So-

cially, he was affable, kind, good company, reliable and punctual. A kind husband, devoted father, obliging neighbor, and a good citizen, ever ready for every good work. He possessed more than ordinary poetical talent, having written on various topics. He possessed a heart of deeper sympathy and more of human kindness than most men, especially for the poor, down-trodden and afflicted. Notwithstanding all these, death marked him for a victim, and struck the fatal blow May 10th, 1875, about fifteen minutes before 1 o'clock, and finished the stroke about 2 o'clock, p. m. Thus in one hour taking one, in good health, into the portals of death." "Though dead he yet speaketh;" his works shall live after him. His wife because of her devotion to her life-work deserves especial mention.

In 1669, two brothers by the name of Rand came from England, and settled in Massachusetts. Jonathan Rand, descendant of one of these brothers, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1759, was the first minister ordained in Lyndborough, N. H. He married Sarah Goff, a daughter of General Goff, who fought in the French and Indian war; was paid by the King of England in land, which still bears his name in Hillsborough county, N. H. She was a lady of marked ability and energy of character. They were parents of four sons and two daughters, all of whom became distinguished in literary pursuits. Three of the sons became Baptist ministers. The youngest son, Nehemiah, married Miss Putnam, a descendant of General Putnam. They were the parents of nine children, one of whom, Mary P. Rand, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1811, in New Boston, N. H. In 1830 she experienced religion and joined the church of her ancestors; graduated from the New Hampshire Female Seminary in 1834, and in the fall of the same year, was sent by the Baptist Educational Society to Illinois, as a teacher. She came to Salem November 9th, 1834; commenced teaching in the house of Rufus Ricker, Esq. Was married to B. F. Lemen, of St. Clair county, in 1842. They were the parents of four children. The eldest daughter, Mrs. Col. W. N. Denny, of Vincennes, Ind., is an active worker in the cause of Temperance, and is Secretary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. Rev. Goff Lemen is now pastor of the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Baptist Church; a man of eloquence and great earnestness. The youngest daughter is the wife of the Hon. John Sahieski, of Lincoln, Nebraska. The fourth child died in infancy.

HON. SILAS L. BRYAN,

Was born in Culpepper county, Va., November 4th, 1822. His parents were John and Nancy Lillard Bryan. His father was of Irish and his mother of English extraction. Both the Bryan and Lillard families were numerous in the eastern part of Virginia. They were Baptists in religious sentiment and Democratic in politics. Both families were distinguished for their love of our democratic institutions; for their devotion to the industries of life; for their desire to educate their children, and for their zeal as Christians. The mother of Judge Bryan was a remarkable woman, abundant in resources. The judge was a representative of her in personal appearance, and inherited from her a large share of his talent and most prominent traits of character. His mother died when he was nine years old, and his father three years later. He remained in Virginia until 1840, when he came west, and for a year and a half lived with a brother, near Troy, Lincoln county, Mo., where he attended an academy. In 1841 he came to Marion county, Ill., and made his home with a married sister, Mrs. Nancy A. Baltzel, whose culture and influence greatly assisted him. He

attended school, alternating it with farming, until he thought himself competent to teach.

In 1845 he entered McKendree College, graduating in 1849. He continued teaching, and coupled with it the study of law, until 1851, when he was admitted to practice. In 1850 he was elected School Superintendent of Marion county, a position he filled acceptably for two years. In 1852 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1856 re-elected to the same office. In 1861 he was elected Judge for the Circuit Court of the second judicial district, and in 1867 was re-elected. No man, perhaps, in the state enjoyed a higher reputation as a judicial officer than he.

In 1869 he was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and took an active part in the formation of the present constitution of the State. About the time of his election to the judgeship, he commenced improving a home on a farm near Salem, and succeeded in making it one of the most tasteful homesteads in southern Illinois. He displayed excellent judgment in improving breeds of domestic animals. A deer-park added to the charms of his country-seat.

In the various relations of life, private and public, he had well-defined convictions of duty and a strong sense of natural justice between man and man. He was long a professor of religion, and willingly bore testimony for the cause. He was for more than a quarter of a century a leader in the great work of universal education. Some of his published speeches have been regarded with admiration by the friends of true culture, and have evinced an earnestness and devotion to the cause which placed him in the front rank as an educator.

As a lawyer, his power in the courts and before juries was equalled by few. This power was owing to his being true to principle, true to manhood and to the interests of society. As a Christian, he did much to place before men the great truths of moral law.

He was married to Maria E. Jennings, a native of Illinois, November 4th, 1852. Nine children were born to them, of whom three died in infancy. He died after a painful illness of several months, on the 30th of March, 1880. In his death, the country lost an ardent lover of democratic institutions, the State a distinguished educator, the county an honored citizen, his neighbors a faithful friend, his wife an affectionate husband, and his children a devoted father.

GEN. J. S. MARTIN

Was born in Estilville, Scott county, Virginia, on the 19th of August, 1826. His father, John S. Martiu, was a man of some prominence, having held the offices of county and circuit clerk of Scott county for years. In 1846 he sought a western home, and found it in Marion county, Ill., where he engaged in farming. He brought with him a family of eight children, of whom seven are now living. James S. Martin, the subject of this sketch, was the oldest. In Virginia he obtained a fair education in the schools of the time, which was supplemented by attendance at Emery and Henry college, where he acquired a knowledge of the classics, higher mathematics, etc.

In the month of May, 1847, he enlisted in company C, of Col. Newby's regiment, Illinois Volunteers, for the Mexican war. Shortly after enlisting he was chosen by his comrades third sergeant, a distinction he proudly cherishes, and the certificate for which he treasures carefully. Of his experience, he says, it was an extended holiday, they marched to Santa Fe, lingered in the wilds

of New Mexico awhile, saw no fighting, nor any armed men who wanted to fight.

Whilst on the plains, *en route* home, his comrades determined on his nomination for the county clerkship of Marion county, which determination they carried out, and in 1849 he was elected to the office. As clerk, he gave entire satisfaction, as his repeated re-election testifies. In this capacity he served for twelve years. During this time he acquired a taste for the law and a knowledge of forms that proved of great service to him subsequently.

In July, 1861, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, having passed an examination made by Judges Caton, Breese and Walker, of the supreme court of Illinois. At the time, our nation was in the midst of a terrible fratricidal war; red battle had stamped his foot, and the shock had awakened patriotic effort on every hand, so in 1862 Mr. Martin organized the 111th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned Colonel, Oct. 11th same year. The regiment was mustered into service September 18, 1862. For history of its services see appropriate chapter in this work. The Colonel was in the battles at Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Fort McAllister, Savannah and Raleigh,—in short, was with Sherman in his great march to the sea, and bravely did his part. On the eighth of May, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier General, and assigned to command of the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division of the 15th Army Corps. In June following, the war having ended, his command was discharged and disbanded at Springfield, Ill.

Upon the General's return to Marion county the republicans who had never elected an official in Marion county, were inspired with new hope. They nominated him for the county judgeship, and in the fall of 1865 elected him. In this capacity he served for four years, when he was appointed Pension Agent, with headquarters at Centralia. Appointment bears date April 25th, 1869. In 1872 he was made the standard bearer of the republicans of the —District, and was elected to Congress by a majority of 240 votes. His opponent was the lamented Judge Bryan. Two years subsequently he was defeated by W. A. J. Sparks, who has ever since held the office. In Sept., 1879, he was appointed as one of the Commissioners of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary, a position unsought and unthought of, until tendered by Governor Cullom. In his devotion to the principles of republicanism General Martin yields the palm to none; he believes patriotism and republicanism to be synonymous terms. A democrat before the war, he has made amends since by his great energy in behalf of republican triumph. Every campaign finds him enlisted with all dignity, earnestness, and enthusiasm, and much has he accomplished. A man of strict integrity of character, his friends are many. He is an honored member of the Masonic order. He was married to Miss Jar-elston, a lady of English descent, in Sept. 1850.

T. CHARLES FULKS

Was born in Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois, April 28th, 1837. His father, John B. Fulks, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1797. His mother, Sarah A. Fulks, was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1818. His father, Col. Fulks, as he was called, published the *True Patriot* in Louisiana territory in 1815. In 1847, the subject of this sketch was taken by his father into his office—that of the *Beardstown Gazette*—to learn the trade. At the time he didn't know one letter from another, but the office became to him a good school-room, and in reading, writing and spelling he advanced rapidly. After remaining in the office eight years, his



TRUESDAIL'S HOTEL BY R.J. TRUESDAIL, CARLYLE, ILL.



RESIDENCE OF F.M. FERREN, SALEM, ILL.

father secured for him a situation in a dry goods establishment, where he remained till the breaking out of the civil war, when he returned to his trade and became foreman of the *Morgan County Journal* at Jacksonville, Ill. Here he remained three years—then went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he continued in his trade a year, returning again to his old home. In 1865 he met with a Mr. Hartley, who proposed the publication of a Baptist paper at Salem, Ill., and with whom he made arrangements as foreman. In July of that year, the first number of the *North-western Baptist* was issued. His life was ephemeral. In three months it was a thing of the past. He next engaged in the establishment of the *Republican*. In 1869 he opened the "98" grocery store, in which he continued until 1873. In 1881, in connection with W. R. Burton, he bought the *Republican*, which paper they jointly manage. He was married to Emma K. Turner, June, 1866.

HENRY B. HALL,

THE efficient circuit clerk of Marion county, was born in Monroe county, Ga., May 1, 1842. His father, Charles Hall, was a Vermonter by birth, and a shoemaker by occupation. His mother, Mary Hall, nee Swift, was a native of Connecticut. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, and thereafter he lived with an uncle who came to Marion county in 1857. Here he followed the trade of his father for about seven years, then opened a grocery in Kinmundy, which business he followed for five years. During this time his circle of acquaintances and friends was constantly enlarging, and in 1872, he was brought out as a candidate for the sheriffalty of the county, to which position he was elected by a majority of eleven votes. So well did he discharge the duties of the office, that he was retained a second term. His constituents found in him a faithful public servant, a thorough-going business man, and one adapted by nature for the discharge of official duties, and in 1876, on the expiration of his term as sheriff, elected him circuit clerk, to which position he was re-elected in 1880, for a second term. His education was acquired in the common schools of Georgia and of this state, and was confined to the ordinary branches. His business relations with his fellow men have given him a practical knowledge of far greater worth to him. He was married to Eliza J. Wolfe, a most estimable lady, and citizen of Kinmundy, Oct. 2, 1865. By this union there have been born five children, four girls and one boy. Politically, Mr. Hall is, and always has been, an ardent democrat. His first vote was cast for Gen. George B. McClellan for President. Active and aggressive, he is a recognized power in local politics. As an organizer for the purposes of a political campaign he has but few equals. His energy and perseverance are supplemented by a recognized honesty of purpose which compels success. Urbane and courteous in manner, and liberal in disposition, he is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Orders, and also of Knights of Honor. As an Odd Fellow he has passed all the chairs.

HON. JOHN W. MERRITT

Was born in the city of New York, July 4th, 1806. He was educated and graduated at a law institution, and for fourteen years practiced law in his native city. He was married in Rochester, New York, to Miss Julia D. Forrest, in August, 1827.

In 1841 he settled in the vicinity of Lebanon, Ill., on a farm, and soon after moved to Belleville, where he took charge of the *Advocate*, which he conducted about three years.

In 1851 he moved to Salem, Ill., and founded the *Salem Advocate*, with which he remained connected about fifteen years. He next became editor-in-chief of the *State Register* at Springfield, of which his sons, Edward L. and Joseph D. Merritt were proprietors. From here he returned to Salem, where he died on the 16th of November, 1878.

As an editor, he justly attained celebrity throughout the country. In his long, useful and eventful life he was called upon by his fellow-citizens to fill many different stations of honor and trust.

In 1863 he was a member of the legislature, in which place he bore a conspicuous part. He raised a large and influential family of sons and daughters, of whom J. H. Merritt is now one of the editors of the *Herald-Advocate*, T. E. Merritt, senator from the 43d district, Gen. Wesley Merritt, colonel of the 5th U. S. cavalry, E. L. Merritt, now of Nebraska, and W. M. Merritt, railroad conductor.

CAPT. JOSEPH SHULTZ

Was born in York county, Penn., on the 10th day of January, 1833. During the same year his father removed to Baltimore county, Md., where he resided until the year 1852, when he emigrated to the West, making his home some seven miles north of Salem, in Marion county, Illinois. Here, for a time, he worked on the farm, and took part in building the great thoroughfare from Cairo to Chicago, the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central railroad, by working as a common laborer, and clearly exemplifying the truth that honest labor has its reward.

His first position in public life was that of deputy post-master under Samuel Hull, post-master at Salem, Ill., in the year 1854. Soon after this he was appointed to the responsible position of deputy-sheriff of Marion county, under James Chance, sheriff. He served in this capacity for a number of years with such satisfaction to the people, that in the year 1859 he was promoted to the office of sheriff which he held for two years, making a continuous service in the sheriff's office of seven years.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, he espoused the cause of the Union, and in the fall of 1862, volunteered as a private soldier, and entered the ranks of the 111th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, then being raised for the service.

Upon the organization of the regiment, he was elected to the office of Captain of Company "K," in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He was detailed, and served on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Hazen, as provost-marshal.

To say that he was a brave soldier, a good officer, and a true comrade, falls short of expressing his true worth to our country in its hour of peril. He earned and had the approbation of all his superior officers.

Upon his return home, after the close of the war, he was appointed to the office of assistant assessor for this district, which he held until the office was abolished. In 1873, he was appointed post-master for Salem, served four years and was reappointed in April, 1877.

To his faithfulness as a servant of the people in this capacity, we leave them to pass judgment.

The people of Salem are largely indebted to Captain Shultz for his untiring energy and efficiency while acting as school director.

We point with pride to the noble structure dedicated to education, erected during his administration.

Capt. Shultz has gone from among us never to return. His honest upright walk is worthy of emulation.

He was an honest man, a true friend, a loving husband and a kind father. He died Sept. 5, 1877. Peace to his ashes.

He was married to Elizabeth A. Rudd, of Rome, New York, Sept. 6, 1860. His widow is at present post-mistress at Salem, a position she has held to the satisfaction of all since Oct. 4, 1877.

SAMUEL S. CHANCE.

Few men stand higher in public esteem in their own county than the subject of this sketch, who was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, June 16th, 1829. His father, Reuben Chance, a farmer by occupation, was born in Monroe county, in 1805. His grandfather, Benjamin Chance, was one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois, having located in the New Design settlement, Monroe county, as early as 1797. He was one of a large party of Virginians who have left their impress on the history of Illinois for all time. The mother of S. S. Chance, whose maiden name was Catharine Ogle, was also a representative of the old family of that name, numbered among the early settlers, and best families of the State. When Samuel was a small child, his parents came to this county, remained but a short time, and left for Iowa, where they remained nine years, returning here in 1840. His father died about seven miles south-east of Salem, at a good old age, esteemed by all, September 6th, 1880. His wife had preceded him several years, having died April 13th, 1875. Samuel S. Chance pursued farming, varying its tedium by teaching school during the winter seasons, until his twenty-fifth year. Since then he has held various positions of profit and trust, having been clerk in the post-office in Salem, Deputy Circuit Clerk, clerk in the Revenue Department, and for a short time, Assistant Secretary of the North Missouri Insurance Co., at Macon City, Missouri. His appointment as Deputy County Clerk, was made in 1869, and for eight years he acted in this capacity. This drill eminently fitted him for the position of county clerk, to which he was elected in 1877. He was married to Ruth A. Metcalf, a native of Ohio, December 1st, 1854. By this union there are three children, all boys, living. Mr. Chance is an active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which organization he has been a faithful member for thirty years. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. By appointment, is Grand Representative for the State of Ohio in A. F. and A. M., for the cultivation of fraternity between the States. Politically he is a democrat of unswerving devotion to the principles of his party. His first vote was cast for Franklin Pierce in 1852. A true friend himself, he lacks not for friends; a man of strict integrity of character, he exercises a most benign influence in society.

ISAIAH D. LEAR.

THE present sheriff of Marion county was born in Virginia, May 12th, 1843. His father, Henry H. Lear, an engineer, moved to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, when he was but a year old, and after seven years' residence, to Hamilton county, Ohio. At the age of six years Isaiah had to walk a distance of five miles daily, whilst attending a winter school; that, too, often through deep and pathless snows. In Ohio, and afterwards in Illinois, he worked upon a farm and attended the district school by turns until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he enlisted in company G. 22d Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the month of May. On the seventh of November of the same year he was wounded at Belmont, Missouri, suffering the loss of his right arm. He received his discharge at Nashville, Tennessee, Sept. 20th, 1862. During the time of his service he was with his command at Corinth, Iuka

and Tusculumbia. Upon obtaining his discharge he left Nashville on horseback for his home, and on his way fell in with General Morgan's command, with whom he passed two days unmolested. At Hawesville, Kentucky, he had a singular experience. A confederate ordered him from his horse, saying he wanted the animal. He dismounted; at this juncture one who had witnessed the demand called up all hands to drink with him, offering to hold the newly acquired horse for the confederate whilst he indulged. Turning to Lear he said, "take to flight, and don't be overtaken." Lear acted upon the advice, and for fifteen miles did not halt. A few years after the war he met the man who had by this stratagem, perhaps, saved his horse to him and his life in Salem. His name was Joel Jackson, a brother of Capt. Jackson of this county, and more remarkable yet, an uncle of Lear's wife. Isaiah D. Lear was married to Anna E. Jackson, Sept. 22d, 1867. She died Sept. 16, 1880. Since the war he has been engaged in various pursuits, such as farming, merchandising, and as sheriff of Union county, to which position he was first chosen in 1866, then again in 1880. He is a member of the order of I. O. O. F., and of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In politics he is an uncompromising democrat. His democracy was strengthened through the efforts of certain radicals to have his name stricken from the pension rolls, in which for a time they succeeded.

T. B. PYLES

WAS born in Marion county, August 20th, 1845. His parents were Henry H. and Rachel Pyles. He received a fair common-school education, and for a time had the advantage of private instruction by Dr. Joseph Warren, at Flora, Ill. From the farm he entered the office of the *Salem Advocate*, in 1864, and for three years was engaged learning the printer's art. In 1867, upon the termination of his apprenticeship, he studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Irwin, of Iuka. In 1868 he became editor of the *Kinnundy Telegram*, and during the same year left for Louisville, this State, where he started the *Ledger*, in which management he remained until 1873. Thence he went to Anderson, Indiana, where he purchased a half-interest in the *Democrat*, which office was soon after destroyed by fire.

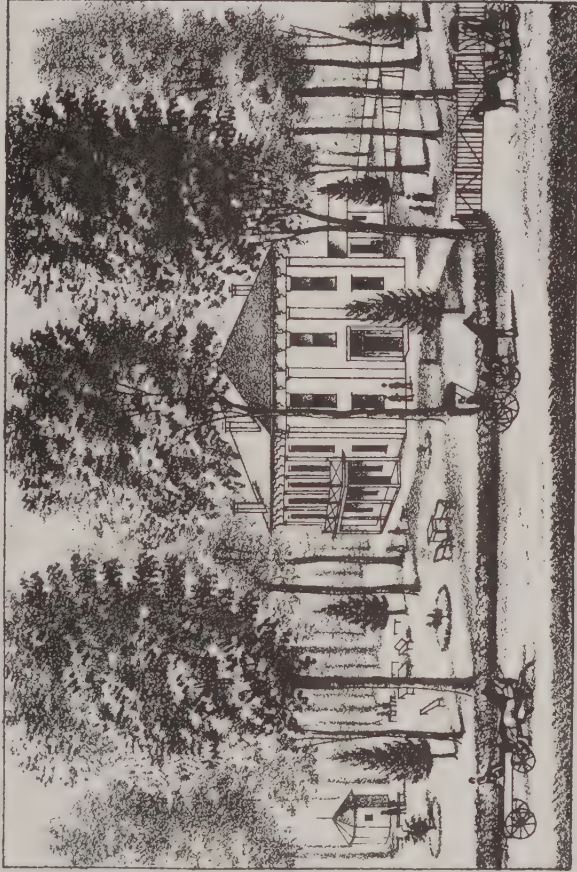
Returning to Illinois, he started the *Kinnundy Bulletin*, and after three months moved the office to Salem, and edited the *Herald*. Since then he has remained here, and is now with Mr. J. H. Merritt, editor and proprietor *Herald-Advocate*. Politically, he is an uncompromising democrat. Religiously, he is an active, faithful member of the Christian Church.

He was married to Rose M. Cravens, of Louisville, November, 1872, by whom he has one child, Nellie Rose. His wife died December 22d, 1879.

Mr. Pyles is an excellent writer, and besides editing his own paper, is a copious contributor to magazines and other leading publications.

BENJAMIN F. MARSHALL,

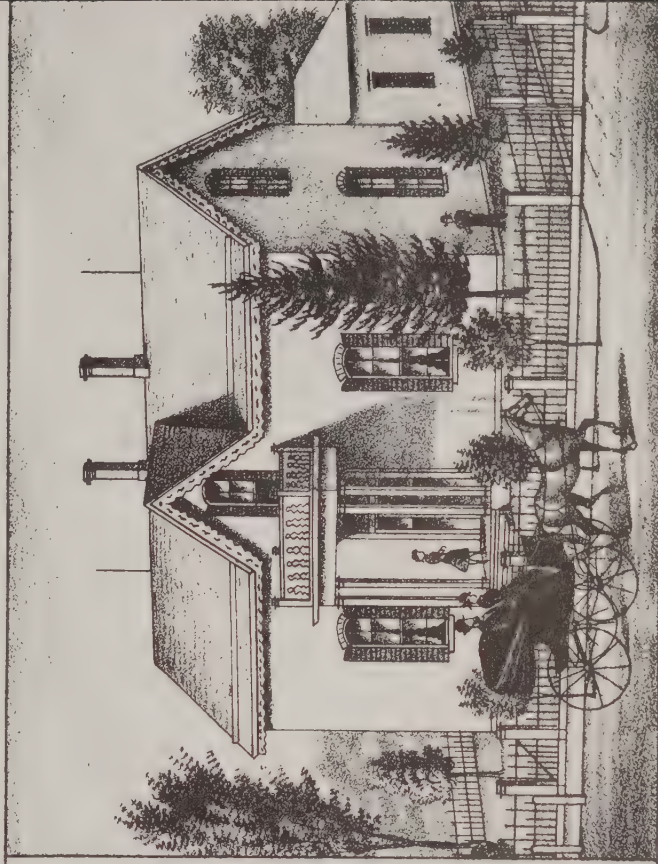
CASHIER of the Salem National Bank, was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, July 19th, 1828. His father, a native of South Carolina, was for many years engaged in merchandizing, and subsequently practiced medicine, a profession to which he has since devoted himself. His mother is a native of Tennessee. His education was obtained in the common schools of Salem, Illinois. On leaving school he was employed as clerk by his father, and continued to act in that capacity during the ensuing two years. He



FLORA GARDEN OF CENTRALIA, THE PROPERTY OF JOSEPH DROLL, 1/4 MILE WEST OF CENTRALIA ILL.



CONRAD BOLLINGER'S, LIVERY STABLE SALEM, ILL.



RES. OF CONRAD BOLLINGER, SALEM ILL.

then entered the service of the United States as second lieutenant, and remained in the army, serving in the Mexican war, for a period of eighteen months.

In 1848 he abandoned the field and returned to his home. For three years thereafter he conducted a general merchandizing store. He was then elected circuit clerk, and served four years. For a year he next engaged in operating in real estate, and was then elected judge of the county court.

In 1858 he was admitted to the practice of law, and upon his retirement as judge, commenced its prosecution, associated with J. S. Martin.

In August, 1862, he entered the one hundred and eleventh regt.

of Illinois infantry as regimental quartermaster, and served until 1864, at which date he was discharged on account of ill health. Upon his return home he resumed the practice of law, establishing himself at Cairo, where he became associated with Gen. Haynie. In 1867 he returned to Salem, and was instrumental in the organization of the Salem National Bank, an institution of which he was made cashier, and is a prominent stockholder. He is still the leading spirit of this, one of the most favorably known establishments in this section of the state, and is widely recognized as a man of sound financial abilities and sterling integrity. He was married in 1850 to Harriet R. Jennings, of Walnut Hill, Marion county Illinois.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

(CLINTON COUNTY.)



U the present population of this township, the German element largely predominates, and here, as in all German communities, thrift and enterprise, progress and prosperity, prevail. No better class of citizens can anywhere be found than that composed wholly, or largely, of those from the "Fatherland." Industry, honesty, and integrity, are indelibly stamped upon the German character, and in this township, these noble characteristics of that nationality are especially conspicuous.

The fertility of the soil here is inexhaustible, and produces the finest crops in the state. The farms are models of agricultural art; business of all kinds is flourishing, and wealth, rapidly accumulating. Trenton, the principal business point in the township, is a thriving little city of some twelve hundred inhabitants. Its schools, churches, and various other institutions are well sustained, and are indicative of high intellectual development and refinement. The business men of the place, like those of the township generally, are noted for their activity and enterprise.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP,

is in the western part of the county, and comprises the congressional township 2 north, range 5 west. It is well drained by Sugar Creek and its tributaries. This creek enters the township at section 1, and flows in a southerly direction, passing out at section 35. There are belts of timber along the banks of the above creek, and its tributaries varying from half a mile to three miles in width. The Looking Glass prairie extends over about half of the township, on the west side. A strip of Shoal creek prairie, about a mile and a half wide, is on the east side. The O. & M. Railroad crosses the township from east to west near the center. In the timber along Sugar Creek, settlements were made as early as 1810. In 1811, the Indians became quite troublesome here. In the early part of 1812, Nathaniel Journey built a log fort a short distance north-west of Aviston. Reynolds says in his pioneer history, "That Nathaniel Journey was a captain of a company of rangers during the war; was a great and talented man, and mostly protected the settlements near to the fort bearing his name."

The only person that we have any account of being killed by the Indians in this township, was the wife of Jesse Bayels, who was shot in the fall of 1814, under the following circumstances. Bayels had located in this settlement before the Indians became troublesome, and afterwards went to fort Chambers, located a few miles south-east of the present town of Lebanon. When he left his cabin, he left a few hogs on the range, and in the fall of 1814, he concluded he would return and look after them. His wife accompanied him, and when they were in the Sugar Creek timber, a short distance north of the state road, east of the creek, they were fired upon by Indians. They wheeled their horses and ran. After going a short distance, Mrs. Bayels complained of pain, when it was discovered she was badly wounded, and could proceed no farther. She immediately dismounted and sat down by the side of a tree. Bayels lay his rifle across her lap and started to the fort for assistance. When he returned, she was sitting up as he left her, with the rifle in her lap, but she was dead. Bayels lived in this settlement many years afterwards, but never married again or settled down, leading a wandering life. James McCracken, a Kentuckian, was one of the first to settle in the Sugar Creek timber. He set out the first orchard in the county, and entered the first land in the township September 14th, 1814, south-west quarter, section 23. He was a great hunter and trapper, and rode as constable here for a number of years. He died on the farm he improved. His family lived in this settlement a number of years afterwards, but subsequently moved to Bond county, Illinois.

John Journey entered the north-east quarter of section 11, September 15th, 1814. His cabin stood in the edge of the timber, about half a mile east of Sugar Creek. He lived only a short time after settling here. His widow afterwards married, and the family lived here many years.

November 5, 1816, Daniel Simons entered the south-east quarter of section 28. He improved a small farm here where he reared his family. He and his wife both died on the old homestead. Simons was a Methodist, and often preached to the pioneers in this settlement. He was also a great hunter, and spent most of his time with his trusty rifle.

Beverly Watkins, from Kentucky, came to this settlement

among the first. He was then a single man, and traded with the Indians. He afterwards married here, and settled on the west side of Sugar Creek, section 2. In 1816, he entered a tract of land in this section; was a successful trader and farmer, and accumulated property fast. At one time he was one of the wealthiest men in the county. He reared a large family, and lived to see them settled in comfortable circumstances.

John H. Morgan, of Kentucky, settled in Madison county in 1816. In the following spring he entered the north-west quarter of section three, and began an improvement here the same year. He lived at the county line on the Alton and Carlyle stage route, eighteen miles from Carlyle. He kept a stage-stand here for a number of years. About 1827 he got a post-office established here, called "Clifton." This was the first post-office in the western part of the county. He and his wife both died at this place. They reared two children, viz.: E. M. Morgan, a prominent farmer of Madison county, who died in May, 1881, and was buried by the Masonic fraternity, the State Grand Master being master of ceremonies; and Mrs. George Richardson, widow of the late Judge Richardson, who lives with a son in the northern part of this township.

John Ramsay, a native of North Carolina, came to this township in the fall of 1818. He rented a piece of land from Joseph Oliver, the north-east quarter of section nine. Oliver entered this quarter Dec. 14, 1814, which he sold to John Ramsay in 1819, and the patent was issued in Ramsay's name.

Thomas Higgins, the pioneer and Indian fighter, settled the above place, and Joseph Robbins also "squatted" on the same quarter, at the same time Higgins settled here. Ramsay moved into the Robbins' cabin, and after about four months Higgins left and went to Fayette county, and John H. Ramsay, a son of John Ramsay, moved into the Higgins' cabin in the spring of 1819. John Ramsay reared a family of eight children, who lived to be men and women of families. Thomas S. Ramsay, who was next to the youngest child, is now the only survivor of the family, and lives in Carlyle, in his seventy-sixth year, a hale and hearty old gentleman, well and favorably known by all the old citizens of Clinton county.

Charles Cox, from Kentucky, settled on the east side of Sugar creek in 1815. His cabin stood a short distance from the Journey fort, where he improved a farm. He was quite an odd character, a strong member of the feet-washing Baptists. He would often swear if anything went wrong with him, but would always ask forgiveness by saying: "Oh, Lord, forgive me this time and I will never swear again." He died on the place he improved here.

A man by the name of Savage settled near Beverly Watkins' place about the same time Watkins settled here. He was a hunter and trapper.

John Row, from Tennessee, settled in the south part of the township, on section thirty-five, as early as 1815. June 26th, 1817, he entered eighty acres in this section, where he improved a farm. He was a carpenter by trade, and put in the doors and did other carpenter work of many of the early cabins along the Sugar creek settlement. For a number of years he filled the office of justice of the peace. He was also a preacher of the Baptist denomination, and often expounded the Scriptures to the early settlers here. He died on the place he improved, at a good old age.

Barnet Bone built a cabin on the west side of Sugar creek, near where the state road now is, a short distance from the creek, about 1814, where he lived until 1817. He then moved farther west, and was one of the first settlers in Shelby county, this state. The first commissioners' court in that county was held at his cabin. He too was a strict member of the Baptist church.

Levi Morris settled on the west side of Sugar creek, section twen-

ty-two, in the fall of 1817. January, the following year, he entered the west half of the north-east quarter of that section, where he built a nice hewed log-house, for that day. It was considered the finest house in the settlement. In 1820 or '21, while he and his wife were attending preaching in the settlement, his house took fire and burned down with all his household effects. He was a young married man, and had no children. When the calamity befel him, he became discouraged and left the settlement.

Twiss Hill was first settled by a man named Crabtree, before 1817. Joel Medley, the first sheriff of Clinton county, lived here when he was elected sheriff. John Scott, James Halstead and others owned the place. It finally fell into the hands of Moses N. Twiss, and from him took its name as Twiss Hill. There was a stage-stand and tavern here for many years. The stages met here, and it was a good location for a tavern, and for a long time it was the only one between Carlyle and Lebanon. John Johnson, a native of Kentucky, came into this township in 1817. May 23d of that year he entered the south-east quarter of section twenty-one. The following year he moved his family to this tract from New Madrid county, Missouri. He went to that county a young man with his father, where he afterwards married. He lived in the place he improved in section twenty-one until his death in 1833. He left a widow and ten children, only two of whom are now living, viz.: Captain A. H. Johnson, who lives one and a half miles north-east of Trenton, and one of the prominent citizens of Clinton county; and Mrs. Eliza McDonald, now living in Trenton.

John Johnson filled the office of Justice of the Peace here for a number of years. From 1820 to 1835 there was a great deal of cotton raised in this country. In 1823 Johnson built a cotton-gin and run it for several years. The settlers for twenty miles around would come to this gin. Johnson took cotton for toll—every eighth pound. This he would bale and send to St. Louis, where it found ready market.

William Johnson, a brother of John Johnson, settled in section twenty-eight, west of Sugar Creek, in the spring of 1817, where he lived over fifty years. He was one of the County Commissioners in early times, a Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and a very prominent citizen. He moved into the south-east part of the county, near Crooked Creek, where he died about five years ago. He reared a family of three sons and one daughter. Hugh Johnson, who lives in the neighborhood where his father died, is the only survivor of the family.

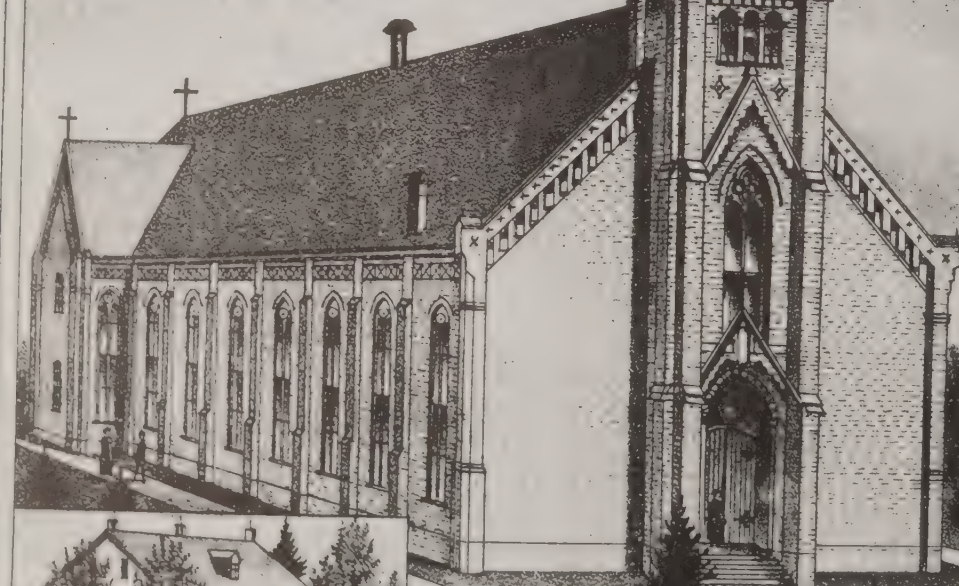
June 17th, 1817, William Johnson, Sr., entered the north-east quarter of section twenty-seven. He afterwards entered land and improved a farm one mile south-east. He made a large farm here and built the first brick house in the township. In 1845 he sold out and moved to Hancock county, Illinois, where he resided until his death. He was a cousin of John and William Johnson.

July 2d, 1818, William Lewis, from Trenton, N. J., entered the north-east quarter of section twenty, where he improved a farm. The town of Trenton has since been built on part of this land.

Lewis first settled about half a mile east of where Trenton now is about the year 1816. During his life he handled considerable stock, and was a prominent farmer. He died in Trenton.

Samuel Hull, a Virginian, came here in 1830, and located on the Lewis place, east of Trenton, where he lived several years; he afterwards moved to Aviston. When he came to this county, he brought with him considerable money. He was a good trader and a thorough business man, and accumulated quite an estate. His death took place at Aviston, November 22d, 1865.

Samuel Stites, Reuben and Daniel Rutherford, and George Remick were early settlers in Sugar Creek.



ST. FRANCIS CATHOLIC CHURCH PROPERTY, AVISTON, ILL.



SCHOOL.



PRIESTS RESIDENCE.



ST. DAMIANS CATHOLIC CHURCH, DAMIANSVILLE, CLINTON, Co., ILL.

Among the early Germans to settle here were Joseph Gubser, who was the first German farmer, and resided on section thirty-two; Henry Holkamp, who was an early settler near Germantown, but removed to this township, section thirty-five, in 1860; Henry Trippel, who located in St. Clair county in 1837, and came to Clinton county in 1851. He lived on section thirty-two. He had four sons, one of whom, Dr. Fritz Trippel, is a veterinary surgeon and farmer; two are farmers, and one is a hotel proprietor.

Thomas Graesser, who first lived in St. Clair county, and afterwards settled on section twenty-nine, where he now resides.

Herman Kolker, who lives on section thirty-five, and who came in 1836.

Joseph Hanke, a prominent German and active business man, has lived here since 1850. On the adoption of township organization, in 1874, he was elected supervisor, and by re-election has held the office to the present.

First School was taught by Eli Harris, of Madison county, in an abandoned cabin that stood near where B. Bone settled, in 1816. In 1819 James Ramsay taught in the Bone cabin, and for many years schools were taught in cabins that had been left by "squatters."

Among the first preachers of the Methodist denomination were William Johnson, John Dew, Samuel Thompson, Thornton Peebles Thompson and Joshua Barnes. In later years, Peter Cartwright preached here often.

Of the Baptist denomination, the Lemen brothers were among the first.

The first church in the township was a log building, put up in the Johnson settlement, in 1824 or '25, by the Methodists, and called Sharon.

Old Aviston was the first town in the township. It is situated in section thirteen, on the old State road, and was laid out by Alexander Shields, April 29th, 1836, containing thirty-two lots and a public square. Shields put up a store building, and opened up a stock of goods, and got a post-office established. Mail was received by the stage three times per week. Aviston at one time had three stores, hotel and stage stand, blacksmith shop, and about half-a-dozen houses, and gave promise of becoming a town of some importance; but the railroad missed it, and in consequence killed it.

Old Trenton.—About the time Aviston was laid out, in 1836, A. W. Casad laid out a town and called it Trenton. It was situated north of the State road. A part of north-west Trenton has since been built on the old town site. The lots were sold, but the purchasers never built upon them, or even paid for them, and the town was abandoned. A. W. Casad was a brother-in-law to William Lewis.

Trenton was laid out May 14th, 1855, by Alva Lewis. William Lewis laid out an addition March 12th, 1856. Joseph Hanke's addition was laid out May 22d of the same year. Sanger, Camp & Co. laid out an addition June 12th of the same year. William Lewis' second addition was laid out June 11th, 1860. Joseph Hanke's second addition was laid out July 2d, 1866. Mathias Leonhard and others laid out an addition May 26th, 1868.

About two years before the town was laid out, a man by the name of Buckman built a small shanty on the north side of the railroad, opposite the present depot building. The trains stopped here. Buckman bought and shipped grain. He got a post-office established here, called Trenton. He took in a partner named Walker, who went to St. Louis one day, after he had gained the confidence of Buckman, and drew the money of the firm and left the country. The rascality of Walker broke Buckman up, and he

left the county, going to Iowa. Walker is the same party who organized what is known as the "Walker filibustering expedition." The oldest house in Trenton was built by William Lewis, for farm residence, in 1836. It is a brick building, and is now the property of Mrs. Wells, and is situated on Main street, block 3. Captain A. H. Johnson built the first house here after the town was laid out, a frame residence, in the early part of 1855. It is now the property of Frank Leonhard. Joseph Hanke opened the first store. Mathias Leonhard started the first hotel and kept the first saloon, ——— Shepherd was the first blacksmith who started a shop here. a short time before the town was laid out.

Trenton Star Mills were built by Capt. A. H. Johnson and M. Lewis in 1855. In 1866 the mill fell into the hands of Andrew Eisenmeyer, who has since greatly improved the mill and machinery. It is four stories high, with four run of burrs and seven rollers. The Hungarian system was put in 1880. The mill has a capacity of 200 barrels per day.

The Centennial Mills were built in 1876 by Peter Emig, Sr. It then had four run of burrs and a corn burr. In 1879 another burr was added. Mr. Emig died August 15, 1878. The mill was run by his widow until her death, April, 1880. The mill is now owned and run by Adam Emig, Jr., and J. W. Dugger. In 1881 they enlarged it and put in the Hungarian system. It now has four run of burrs and seven double pairs of rollers, with a capacity of 275 barrels per day.

BUSINESS OF TRENTON.

Physicians—E. P. Toney, A. S. Clinton, Samuel Parker, T. Gaffner, Jacob Affolter.

General Stores—Joseph Hanke, M. Ginzel, C. J. Steinmetz, F. Leonhard, Henry A. Blanck, Samuel Fricker, Theo. Kasper, Jr.; Jobe & Tanner, and Ferdinand Hanke.

Drugs—S. B. Wyle, John Meguire, Joseph Oswald.

Agricultural Implements—Thomas H. Dawson, Loudon & Hammel [Mr. Loudon is postmaster]; H. J. Emig & Bro.

Furniture and Undertakers—Joseph Glanzrier, Gerhard Reuppel.

Stoves and Tinware—Fritz Bauchens, Henry Hiller.

Saddles and Harness—M. Menzie, George Lepper, Jr.

Boots and Shoes—Jacob Aug, Jacob Schuster.

Millinery—Mrs. C. Bringham, Mrs. Mary Moffatt, Mrs. C. Shepherd, Misses Amelia and Anna Fricker.

Marble Yard—Fritz Witrock.

Lumber Merchants—John Riemann & Bro., Charles Riemann.

Cheese Factory and Creamery—Fritz Rasch.

Barbers—John Schuster, Charles Emig, Theo. Kasper & Bro.

Carriages and Buggies—Ferdinand Kurz, Van Winkle & Bros.

Grain Dealers—J. W. Dugger & Bro. Park McDonald.

Hotels—American House, by William Jamison; Trenton House, by Henry Lampe; Union House, by Mrs. Ida Leonhard; Illinois House, by C. Ambros; Clinton House, by Jacob Peter; Deusches Gast Hause, by George Trippel.

Livery and Feed Stable—Louden & Hammel.

Butchers—O. S. Ramsay, J. W. Moffatt, I. Bender.

Blacksmith Shops—N. Muelhauser, Joseph Stanler, Francis H. Dawson, John Seiter, Jacob Oldendorph.

Cigar Manufacturer—J. C. Moehlherlich.

Several years before the town of Trenton was laid out Joseph Chaffin built a carding mill. It stood on the west side of the branch, between the branch and the present residence of Andrew Eisenmeyer. It was run by David Greer for many years, and was a tread wheel, ox power. It was moved away before the town was laid out.

Trenton Coal Mines.—Work was commenced on this mine in 1865, and completed in 1868. The proprietors were Joseph Hanke, William Schaeffer, and John Buehter. Its depth is 320 feet; thickness of vein, five feet. Joseph Hanke bought out his partners, and in 1876 sunk a second shaft. The cost of the two shafts was near \$45,000. Average number of men employed throughout the year, seventy-five; amount of coal raised in 1879, 1,030,000 tons; in 1880, 1,000,500 tons.

Trenton has four good substantial church buildings, viz.: Methodist, Presbyterian, German Evangelical, and Catholic, and a large two-story brick school building, containing six rooms, in which five teachers are employed nine months in the year. Prof. J. H. Adams has been the principal here for ten years in succession.

Population of Trenton, 1,188.

SECRET SOCIETIES.*—F. and A. M.

Sharon Lodge, No. 109, F. and A. M., was chartered by Grand Master Thomas J. Pickett, Oct. 7th, 1851.

The charter members were:—A. H. Johnson, W. M., Thomas Casad, S. W., Joseph P. Johnson, J. W., Samuel Wright, secretary. Isaac Stites, treasurer, George W. Remick, S. D., and Isaac D. Casad, J. D.

The lodge meetings were held in an up-stairs room of Captain A. H. Johnson's house, two miles south of Trenton, till 1856, when the lodge was moved to Trenton, and the name changed to Trenton Lodge.

The present officers are:—A. H. Johnson, W. M., Jno. Seiter, S. W., Adam Emig, Jr., J. W., William A. Hill, S. D., William F. Cordell, J. D., L. Riemann, Treasurer, J. Wahrenberger, Secretary, Thomas H. Dawson, Tyler, James Wilson, Chaplain, E. H. Dugger, S. S., and S. A. Johnson, J. S.

A. H. Johnson has served in all nineteen years as W. M., and Jac. Wahrenberger thirteen years as Secretary.

ODD FELLOWS.

Clinton Lodge, No. 555, I.O.O.F., was organized Oct. 10th, 1874.

The charter members were:—John Schuster, N. G., Jos. Glanzrier, V. G., Phil. Bottler, Secretary, L. Becherer, Financial Secretary, Fritz Bauchens, Treasurer, Paul Bassler, N. Muelhauser, Jacob Peter, George Trippel.

The following are the present officers:—Fred. Kurz, N. G., Jos. Glanzrier, V. G., Louis Riemann, Treasurer, M. Schulhoff, Secretary, and Jacob Opplinger, Financial Secretary.

GOOD FELLOWS.

Schiller Lodge, No. 1, A. O. G. F., was instituted April 7th, 1859, with the following persons as charter members:—Melchoir Zimmermann (died January 1st, 1863), William Schaeffer, Moritz Ginzler, N. Muelhauser, John Riemann, Jacob Simon, G. Reuppel, H. Hiller, G. Raulenstrauch, C. Ambros, Jacob Storz, M. Storz, Charles Keupferle, John Schautler, John Becker.

The officers at the present time are:—L. Wehrle, W. G., M. Menzi, V. G., N. Kehr, Treasurer, Jno. Schuster, Secretary, and G. Reuppel, Financial Secretary.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

Trenton Lodge, No. 153, A. O. U. W., was organized Sept. 29th, 1879, by Deputy Grand Master, Rev. John W. Philipps, with the following charter members:—Dr. D. C. Heeley, P. M. W., John Schuster, M. W., Seth Rutherford, Foreman, A. Neubart, Overseer, N. Muelhauser, Guide, Jacob Schuster, I. W., William Reidelberger, O. W., J. C. Eisenmayer, Financier, James W. Moffatt, Receiver, Park McDonald, L. Becherer, M. Menzi, Samuel Fricker, Ferd. David, Jacob Sauter, William Schaeffer, B. Eadelmann,

* For the information pertaining to the Secret Societies of Trenton we are under obligations to Prof. John H. Adams.

Daniel Fenn, Jno. Lohmann, Paul Bassler, Jacob Peter, H. Hiller, Benj. Bradley, M. Zimmerer, Wm. Stahl, Charles Riemann, John J. Zimmermann, and Benjamin Louden.

The present officers are:—Charles Riemann, M. W., J. C. Eisenmayer, P. M. W., Wm. A. Hill, Foreman, Jacob Bohn, Overseer, Jacob Affolter, Recorder, Joseph Hanker, Jr., Financial Recorder, John Karri, Receiver, J. C. Power, Guide, H. Hiller, I. W., and Samuel Fricker, O. W.

This Lodge has sustained one death loss, Mr. F. Mayforth.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Etna Lodge No 1530 K. of H. has the largest membership of any lodge in Trenton. It was instituted April 7th, 1879, by R. P. Shackelford, Dep., Grand Dictator, with John H. Adams, P. D.; John W. Merrill, D.; John Schuster, V. D.; John Ismert, A. D.; Frank Leonhard, R.; Moritz Ginzler, F. R.; Adam Emig, Jr., Treas.; Fred. B. Scott, Guide; C. O. Drayton, Chaplain; John Krauchi, Guardian; John Zachary, Sentinel; P. M. McDonald, Jonathan Jobe, Jas. R. Drayton, Trustees; Henry Voegler, Theo. Chattillon, Nic. Kehr, Wm. Steffen, Louis Riemann, Geo. Trippel, Jos. Glanzner and Dr. D. C. Heeley, since which time the Lodge has increased in membership till it now numbers sixty-seven members.

The present officers are: C. O. Drayton, P. D.; J. P. Maxey, D.; Seth Rutherford, V. D.; Jno. Wolfe, A. D.; Jno. H. Adams, R.; Jos. Glanzner, F. R.; Louis Riemann, Treas.; Emil Schaeffer, Guide; Jno. H. Richardson, Chaplain; Hy. Steiner, Guardian; Jno. W. Stewart, Sentinel; Dr. A. Buhrmann, Med. Ex.; Adam Emig, Jr., Jacob Wahrenberger, M. Ginzler, Trustees.

Aviston, originally Hull, was laid out in 1860 by J. W. Dugger and Co. It is situated on section 24, on the O. and M. railroad. The land here belonged to Samuel Hull. He sold a tract west of the present town to Cunningham and Powers. They laid out a town and called it "Hecker." Dugger & Co. bought eighty acres of Hull, laid out the town as above stated, and immediately built a good substantial brick business house, and opened a general stock of goods the same year. The building is now occupied by H. H. Heimann. J. W. Dugger also built the depot building. The money used in its erection was subscribed by the citizens in the vicinity who wished to advance the growth of the place. The Aviston post-office was changed or brought down to Hull, and since, the name of Hull has been changed to correspond with the name of the post-office. Hecker is an open field or common, west of the present village. On the west side of the village stands the residence of George W. Hull. This building was erected before the town was laid out by H. C. Neal, Samuel Hull giving him the land or lot on which it stands. Henry Meadley and Handley kept a small grocery in this building for a time.

The Catholic Church was erected in 1865 and '66. A fine brick school building, under the control of the church, was built in 1880.

The mill was built in 1867 by John B. Heimann, B. H. Heimann, and Albert Haar, and has since been considerably improved. It is now run by B. A. Mauntel, Borgess & Co., of St. Louis. It has six run of burrs and a capacity of 250 barrels per day. The company are at present building a large elevator, to be run in connection with the mill, and to hold 60,000 bushels of grain.

Physician.—A. Buhrmann.

General Merchandise.—H. H. Heimann, H. Lipsmiar and H. Marke, J. H. Dulle & Co., Miss Feldmann, Henrich Damker.

Drug Store and Post-office.—Herm. Friderich.

Lumber Merchants.—H. Dellmann, T. G. Peek & Co.

Blacksmith Shops.—G. Brefeld, H. Ficker, Leo Back, M. Thorne.

Hotel.—T. G. Peek & Co.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



A. Eisenmayer

Is a native of Bavaria, and was born in the village of Hassloch, about 15 miles from Mannheim, on the 22d of Feb., 1824. The district of country in which he was born was formerly a part of France, and at the time of his birth was still governed by the Code Napoleon, and had greater freedom of laws and trade than the other parts of Germany. His father was John Conrad Eisenmayer, and his mother, Anna Elizabeth Fuesser. His father, who owned considerable quantities of land, is still living at Hassloch, at the age of eighty-five. He paid one visit to America, and was pleased with this country and its institutions, but returned to Germany to end his days in his native country. He was a boy at the time of the campaigns of Napoleon, and has a vivid remembrance of the stirring scenes which happened in the neighborhood of his home, which was close on the borders of France and Germany. The armies in their marches through the country, stripped it of everything that could be carried away. To the family of Mr. Eisenmayer's grandfather on his mother's side, one cow was all that remained. This was kept hidden in a straw pile, and it was the duty of Mr. Eisenmayer's mother, then a child, to keep it supplied with food so that it would remain quiet and escape observation.

The subject of this biography was the fourth of a family of eight children, composed of six sons and two daughters. The first eighteen years of his life was spent in Germany. He there secured the elements of a good education. After coming to America he acquired, principally by his own efforts, an excellent knowledge of the English language. One of his brothers and a cousin had previously emigrated to this country, and after two years' residence here returned to Germany, giving such favorable reports of the United States that Mr. Eisenmayer determined to come to America. He was then eighteen years of age. There were in those days no railroads, and journeying across the northern part of France by stage to Havre, he left that port in a sailing vessel, and reached New Orleans on the 17th of June, 1840. From New Orleans he came to St. Louis, and from that city to St. Clair county. His brother and cousin purchased a saw-mill at Mascoutah, and Mr. Eisenmayer remained at that place about a year. His first experience in this country was not pleasant. Soon after his arrival at Mascoutah he was taken sick with the fever and ague, and it was about twelve months before he recovered. He went to Belleville, thinking he would be there less subject to malarial influences, and

during his residence in that place of two years, learned the carpenter's trade. In 1844 he went to Galena, where a lead-mining fever prevailed, even physicians and lawyers abandoning their professions and going to work in the mines. He remained there during the summer, working at his trade. In the fall he went back to Mascoutah, where he resided till 1846, when he revisited Germany.

On his return to his native country after an absence of six years, he found he was looked on as a stranger and a foreigner. His old associates seemed to view him with distrust and suspicion. America, at that time, was regarded as a far-off country, and the peasantry especially considered it the home of outlaws, a land where human beings were held in slavery, and where the peaceful reign of law was unknown. Mr. Eisenmayer then felt, as to some extent he still feels, that he had taken a bold and hazardous step in leaving his native country. He had cut himself off from the fatherland, and at the same time acquired no equivalent place in his adopted country. In Germany he was regarded as an American, while in America he was classed among citizens of foreign birth, who had not quite the same right to the privileges of American institutions as native-born residents.

In March, 1847, during this visit to Germany, he married Christina Sauter, who was born at Loehen, a village near Hassloch. In the summer of 1847 he returned to America. He purchased an interest in the saw and grist-mill at Mascoutah. This was then the only grist-mill for a great distance east of Belleville. People came from as far east as Mt. Vernon, sixty miles, to get their grain ground. In 1850 Mr. Eisenmayer, in partnership with Philip H. Postel, built a new mill at Mascoutah, and he and his partner were then owners of both the old and new mills. After a year or two this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Eisenmayer took the old mill, though afterward he purchased the new one. He was in business in Mascoutah till 1869. When he first went to that place an old saw-mill was the only building, but with the development of the milling interests he saw the place grow into a populous and thriving town.

At that time there was no railroad at Mascoutah, and growing tired of the competition of mills on lines of railway, he determined to secure an interest in some mill in a better location. With the idea that Trenton offered the best opportunity for business investments, in 1866 he and John Sauter purchased the mill owned by Peter Enig. In 1869 Mr. Eisenmayer bought out his partner's interest. This mill is the largest in Clinton county. He has operated it in a successful manner, and it is one of the sources from which the town of Trenton has derived its prosperity. Mr. Eisenmayer has eight children:—Lizzie; Conrad, who has an interest in the mill; Louisa, now the wife of Wm. Bromelsick, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Lawrence, Kansas; Andrew, now a student in the University of Champaign; Catharine, who married Taylor Remick; Julius; Anna, who is now going to school in Germany; and Amelia.

In his political views he was at first a free-soil democrat. In 1844 he cast his first vote for James K. Polk. He acted with the democratic party till the agitation of the slavery question occasioned the formation of the republican party, when he became an earnest republican. Even previous to the organization of the republican party he was strongly opposed to slavery, and was open in the expression of his sentiments on this subject at a time when the term "abolitionist" was a mark of the greatest disdain and reproach. His time has been closely devoted to his business, and he has never been a candidate for any public office except in 1876, when he was the republican nominee for state senator for the district comprising Bond, Washington and Clinton counties.

He is a man who has made his way through life by his own efforts. He began his business operations with only small capital, and has become one of the wealthiest citizens of Clinton county. His life is a record of fair and honest business dealings. He has indulged in no outside speculation, but has accumulated his wealth in the course of legitimate business transactions. He possesses an independent mind, a strong will, and those elements of self-reliance which have enabled him to push his way successfully through the world.

MORITZ GINZEL.

ONE of the leading representatives of the mercantile business in Clinton county is Moritz Ginzell of Trenton. Like many of the leading citizens of Clinton county, he is of foreign birth, and was born at Reichenberg in Bohemia, November 1st, 1836. His father was named Franz Ginzell, and his mother's name before marriage was Elizabeth Altmann. Moritz was the fourth of a family of nine children. His early life was spent in his native town. He attended school in Reichenberg till fourteen years of age, and secured the elements of a good education.

He then became an apprentice to the mercantile business. He served a regular apprenticeship of four years, and was afterwards clerk in a store in Reichenberg till the close of the year 1856, when he came to America. He was then twenty years of age. Leaving home in November, he reached New Orleans on the eighteenth of February, 1857. His voyage he made unaccompanied by any friends or relatives.

From New Orleans he came up the Mississippi to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and after remaining there a short time came to St. Louis. He staid in that city only a month, and then came to Lebanon, St. Clair county, and there obtained a situation in the store of A. Roeder.

From Lebanon he came to Trenton in February, 1859, and became a clerk in the store of Joseph Hanke, and for five years was employed in that capacity. He then returned to Lebanon, and after residing there three years, came back to Trenton to again become associated with Mr. Hanke, this time as partner. The partnership between him and Mr. Hanke lasted from April, 1867, to April, 1870. At the latter date he went into business on his own account. He has since been carrying on a large and profitable mercantile business, and has received a liberal patronage from the citizens of the western part of Clinton county. He carries a full stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, and other articles usually found in a large and well-regulated mercantile establishment.

He was married on the 15th of November, 1854, to Mary Blanck, who was born at Malchow in Mecklenburg. Her father, Henry Blanck, on coming to America in 1846 (at which time Mrs. Ginzell was five years old), settled at Lebanon, where he lived till his death in April, 1876.

Mr. and Mrs. Ginzell have seven children, whose names are Alfred, Oscar, Julia, Ida, Roland, Elmer and Charles. Mr. Ginzell is known as an enterprising and successful business man. He came to this country without any means, and by industry and good business management has reached a prominent position in the business community.

His political sympathies have inclined him to support the republican party. His time has been devoted to his business affairs. He has taken a warm interest in the welfare of Trenton, and has served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the town. He is now the president of the Board of Directors of the public schools. Among our illustrations appears a view of his store in Trenton.



RESIDENCE OF J. G. EISEN MAYER



TRENTON MILLS.

VIEWS OF FLOURING MILLS AND OTHER PROPERTY BELONGING TO

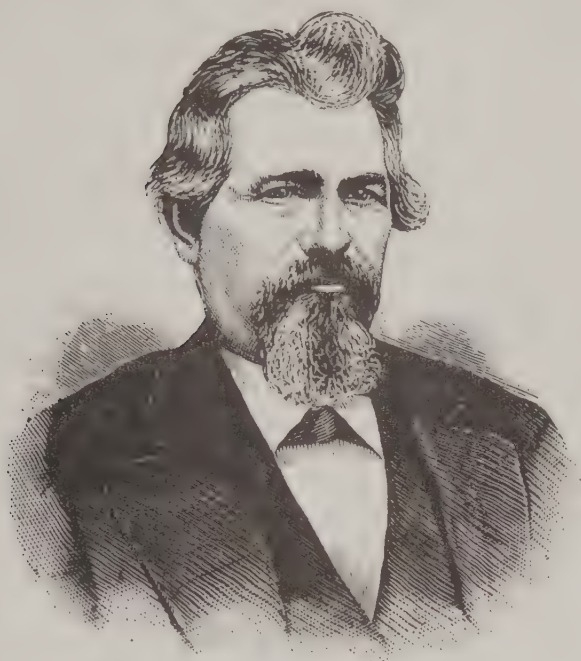


RESIDENCE OF A. EISENMAYER



WAREHOUSE

ING TO A. EISENMAYER TRENTON CLINTON CO, ILL.



J W Dugger



MRS. M. J. DUGGER.

CLINTON county can show no business record more successful than that of John W. Dugger, of Trenton. Without any better opportunities than those which come to men in general, he has accumulated a competence and reached a prominent position in the business community. His ancestors were residents of North Carolina, and there his grandfather lived and died. His father, Wesley Dugger, was born in North Carolina on the 30th of April, 1793. After he had grown up he went to Tennessee, and there married Charlotte Young, who was a native of Virginia, and was born on the 16th of December, 1795. He lived in Sumner county, Tenn., sixteen miles east of Nashville, till the fall of the year 1817, when he emigrated to Illinois and settled on Silver creek, in Madison county, three miles and a half east of the present town of Highland. This was previous to the admission of Illinois into the Union as a state. He carried on farming, and for some years kept a store, which was once broken into and robbed, and once destroyed by fire. He was successful as a business man, and for that day acquired considerable property. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812-14, enlisting with the Tennessee troops, and serving under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He died on the 14th of February, 1850. His wife, Mr. Dugger's mother, died on the 23d of April, 1846.

John W. Dugger was the fourth of a family of nine children, of whom five were boys and four girls. His birth occurred on Silver creek, in Madison county, on the farm on which his father settled on coming to Illinois. He was born on the 6th of December, 1823. His early life was spent in the same locality. In that day meagre opportunities were afforded for obtaining an education. The settlements in that part of Madison county were few in number, and confined altogether to the timber along the streams. The schools were

held at irregular intervals in the winter season, and the children were sometimes obliged to walk many miles to school. The school-houses were built of logs, with slab floors and puncheon benches. Greased paper pasted over an aperture between the logs furnished a substitute for a window. The school which Mr. Dugger attended was in the edge of the Marine prairie, three or four miles from his home. This distance he was obliged to walk morning and night, crossing Silver creek by means of a log. His first instructor was a man named John Shinn. He only went to school altogether about nine months or a year. His education has mostly been obtained after he was grown, by actual experience with business affairs. He lived at home with his father till he was twenty-one years old, and then went to farming for himself on rented land. He was not inclined to be steady in his youth, and some of the wise heads of the neighborhood predicted for him anything but a successful career. It is said that his father, although he deeded land or gave property to each of the other children on their coming of age, withheld the deed for the land which he intended for his son John for four or five years, fearing that he would waste or encumber the property. In the light of his subsequent steady progress in the accumulation of property there seems to have been little foundation for these fears and predictions.

When he was twenty-three he quit farming and began the business of selling goods from a wagon with which he travelled over the country. He was then in the employment of his father and brother. In 1846 he went into business for himself at Highland, buying out his father and forming a partnership with his brother. Highland was then a small place, and contained two stores beside the one kept by Mr. Dugger. He remained in partnership with his brother several years, and afterward carried on business on his

own account. He had a large and profitable trade at Highland, and there laid the foundation of his wealth. On the completion of the Ohio and Mississippi railway he saw that some point on the line of the railroad would offer better advantages for business, and accordingly determined to open a store at Trenton. This store was started in 1855 in an old warehouse which stood where the depot platform is now situated. In 1856 he built the brick building near the depot, and is the oldest house now standing, which was built on the railroad in Trenton. His venture at Trenton proving successful, and the opening of the railroad having withdrawn considerable trade from Highland, in 1857 he closed out his business at that place and transferred his operations to Clinton county. He entered into partnership with James J. McAlilly and Alfred Guyot, who had been selling goods for him at Highland, and opened stores both at Trenton and Aviston. The firm name was John W. Dugger & Co. Mr. Dugger became a resident of Trenton in 1858. The rise in value consequent on the war of the rebellion offered favorable opportunities for business speculation and investment. Beside carrying on his mercantile business he was engaged in buying grain and trading in stock or anything else out of which he could make money. The business of buying grain he began the next year after coming to Trenton. He was in partnership with Woodrow Douglas, now a resident of Colorado, one year, and then formed a partnership with his brother under the firm name of Dugger & Bro., which has been continued from that time to the present. In 1869 his partnership with Mr. McAlilly and Mr. Guyot was dissolved, and he gave up the mercantile business. Since then he has been principally engaged in dealing in grain and looking after his large investments in real estate. In February, 1881, he entered into the milling business, forming a partnership with Adam Emig, and becoming part proprietor of the Centennial Mills. These mills are among the best in the southern part of the state, and have recently been fitted up with machinery of the most approved description. Their product holds a high place in the market.

His wife, to whom he was married on the 13th of March, 1851, was formerly Martha Jane Smiley. Her father was Matthew Smiley. She was born in Alabama on the 24th of July, 1831. Her father moved from Alabama to Illinois when she was about twelve years of age. There have been eleven children by this marriage, of whom five are now living. One daughter, Rhoda Dugger, died at the age of thirteen, and five in infancy. Emma is the wife of Robert Arington. The names of the others are Nellie, Eva, Annie, and Carrie.

Mr. Dugger is a man who has achieved success in life by means of his own energy, industry, and business enterprise. With shrewd natural business qualifications and keen foresight, he possesses sufficient nerve to enter into speculations and make investments, which in his judgment are likely to prove profitable. Although bearing the reputation of being a close trader and a man able to take care of his own side in a business transaction, yet no charge of dishonesty ever rested against his character. His wealth has been accumulated in the course of legitimate and honorable business transactions. He has been active, liberal, and enterprising, and has done much to promote the interests of the town of Trenton. He is largely interested in real estate, owning about two thousand acres of valuable land in Clinton and Madison counties and in Colorado.

In his political sympathies he was originally connected with the whig party. His first vote for president was cast for Gen. Zachary Taylor in 1848. He continued to be a whig till that party went into a state of dissolution. During the war he united with the republicans, and has since been a warm supporter of the doctrines

of the republican party. He voted for Lincoln for president in 1864, afterward voted twice for Grant, then for Hayes, and last for Garfield.

His portrait, with that of Mrs. Dugger, appears at the head of this sketch.

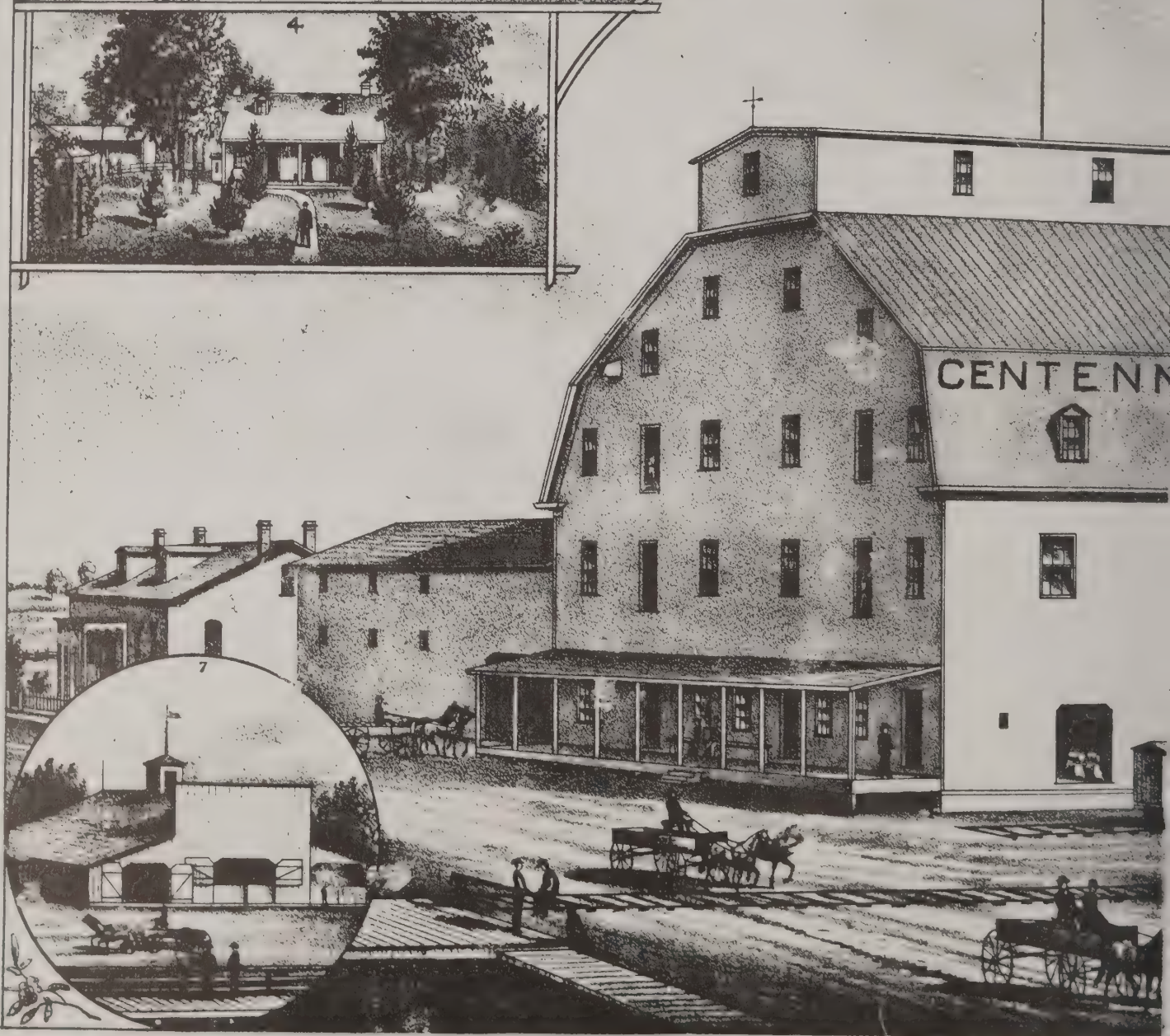
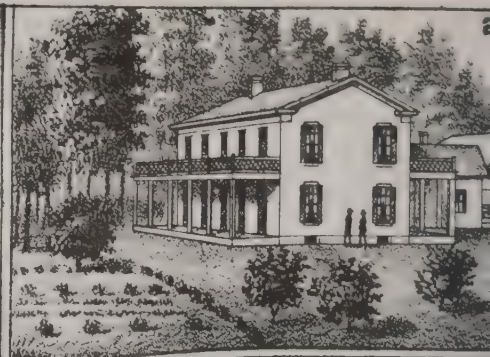
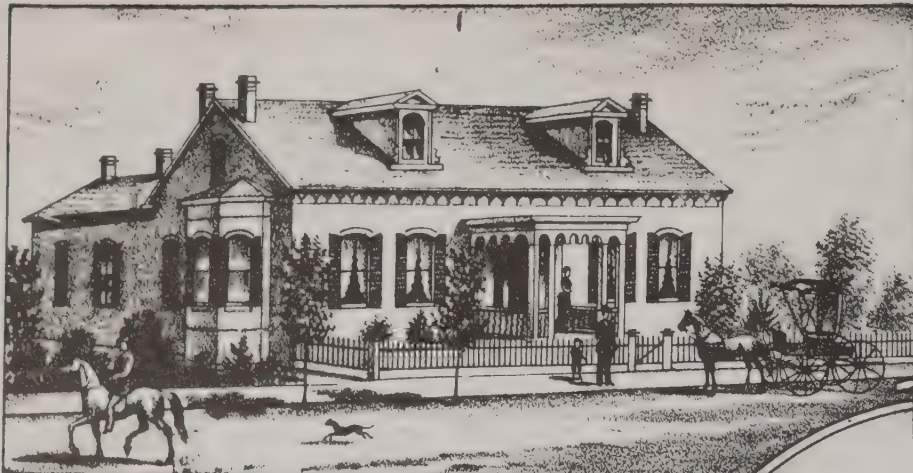
FRANK LEONHARD.

AMONG the successful merchants, and enterprising business men of Trenton, is Frank Leonhard, proprietor of the Broadway store. He was born at Highland, Madison county, on the 3d of January, 1843. His father, Mathias Leonhard, was born at Roth, in Baden, in the year 1811. He grew up to manhood in his native town, and learned the trade of a cabinet maker, at which he worked as long as he lived in Germany, and for some years after coming to this country. He emigrated to America in 1838. He first settled in Pennsylvania, where he remained three years, and then went back to Germany. After a short stay there, he returned to America, and coming to this state, settled at Highland, in Madison county. He engaged in farming for a couple of years near Highland, and subsequently carried on the cabinet making business at Highland. At that place he married Josepha Knoebel, who was born at Mingolsheim, in Baden. He resided at Highland till 1854, and then came to Trenton. He was one of the first citizens of German birth to become a resident of this town, which had been started only a short time previous to his arrival. He opened a hotel, and lived at Trenton till his death, which took place on the 27th of November, 1872.

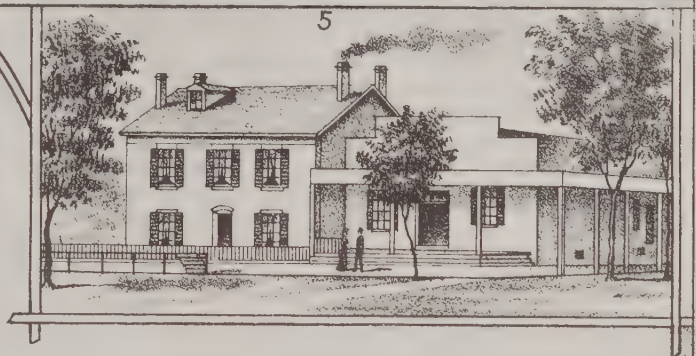
Frank Leonhard, the subject of this sketch, was the oldest of five children. He was eleven years of age at the time his father became a resident of Trenton. He secured his education in the public schools of Highland and of Trenton. On the 25th of June, 1868, he married Lizzie Emig, daughter of Peter Emig, Sr., a sketch of whose history appears elsewhere. In June, 1878, he purchased of Mr. Emig the Broadway store, of which he has since been the owner. His stock of goods is among the most complete in Trenton, and comprises a general assortment of dry goods, groceries, hardware, and other articles usually found in a general store. He has managed the business in a successful manner. He has six children, whose names are Amelia, Adolph, Louis Napoleon, Edward, Elmer, and Kate. He has been actively engaged in business, and has paid but little attention to politics, and has never been desirous of filling a public office. Though still a young man, he is one of the oldest residents of Trenton, his life from boyhood having been spent in the town. On another page appears a view of his store in Trenton.

EMIL RUDOLPH LEDERMAN.

THE musical profession in Clinton county is well represented by Mr. E. R. Lederman, who has been a resident of the county since 1876. He is a native of Berne, the capital of Switzerland. His father was named Frederick Lederman. His mother's maiden name was Marie Frei. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of three children, all of whom were boys. His birth occurred on the 6th of April, 1859. His education was obtained in his native city. He attended the elementary schools, and afterward the Kantonal, the highest school in Berne. He studied music with great thoroughness in the Conservatory of Berne, under the instruction of Professors Methfessel, R. Weber and C. Munzinger. In company with his father, he left Berne in August, 1875, for America. His mother had died in 1874, in Switzerland. From New York he and his father came at once to Booneville, Missouri, and after



1. RESIDENCE OF ADAM EMIG JR. TRENTON, ILL. 2. J.W. DUGGERS, FA
 4. WESLEY DUGGERS, OLD RESIDENCE MADISON GQ. ILL. 5. FORMER RES. & BUSINESS HOUSE OF J.W. DU
 7. J.W. DUGGERS LIVERY STABLE TRENTON, ILL. 8. BIRTHPLACE



FARM NEAR TRENTON, ILL. 3. RESIDENCE OF J. W. DUGGER, TRENTON, ILL.
 DUGGER HIGHLAND MADISON CO, ILL. 6. CENTENNIAL MILLS TRENTON, ILL. PROP. OF A. EMIG, JR. & J. W. DUGGER.
 OF J. W. DUGGER IN MADISON CO, ILL. CABIN BUILT ABOUT 1815.

remaining a few weeks there, proceeded to St. Louis, and thence to Highland, in Madison county of this state. In September, 1876, Mr. Lederman came to Trenton, of which place he has since been a resident, though a considerable part of his time has recently been spent in Carlyle. He has also been engaged in teaching music at Lebanon and Breese. He has had wide experience as a teacher of music since his residence in Clinton county. On coming to Trenton, he took charge, as instructor, of the Trenton Cornet Band; he has also been the teacher of the Trenton Brass Band, of the Lebanon Arion Band, the Brass Band of Breese, the Carlyle German Music Corps, and the Carlyle String Orchestra. His time has been closely occupied by his numerous professional engagements, and he has devoted such attention to music that he has been able to teach it with more than ordinary success.

He is a democrat in politics, but has many warm friends among all parties and classes in Clinton county. Of his two brothers, one resides in Oregon, and the other in Alexandria, Egypt.

WILLIAM A. HILL.

THE ancestors of Mr. Hill came from North Carolina, and were among the early settlers of Missouri. His grandfather, Thomas Hill, was born in North Carolina, of Irish parentage. When he was seventeen years old, he became a soldier in the colonial army, in the Revolutionary war, took part in several battles, and served till the independence of the thirteen colonies was acknowledged by Great Britain. For some years he carried on a store in Lincoln county, North Carolina. He married Elizabeth Walker, who was born in Lincoln county, North Carolina. She was the daughter of John Walker, who was also an old Revolutionary soldier. He was a patriotic man, and fought bravely against the British. The story is told of him that he one time secured permission to go home and see his family. On reaching his house, before he could dismount, the firing of guns was heard at Benty's Ford, on the Catawba river, and, merely speaking a word to his family without getting down from his horse, he hurried back to take part in the battle. Thomas Hill lived in North Carolina till an old man, and then removed to Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, where he died.

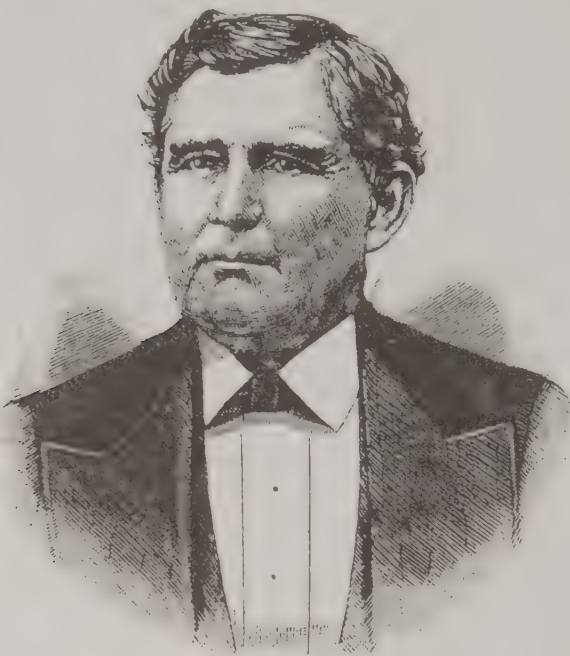
Henry Hill, son of Thomas Hill, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Lincoln county, North Carolina, on the 26th of October, 1809. In the year 1820, when eleven years old, he accompanied his grandfather, John Walker, from North Carolina to Missouri. His grandfather settled in Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, and there Mr. Hill was raised. He had gone to school three months in North Carolina. After coming to Missouri he had poor advantages for obtaining an education. The schools were held at irregular intervals in log school-houses, with puncheon floors and slat benches. He went to school in Cape Girardeau county, two terms of three months each. After growing up, he spent four years in the lead mines, in Washington county, Missouri. On the 9th of January, 1829, he married Fanny Welty, who was born in Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, in 1821. Her father, Daniel Welty, was born in North Carolina, and when a young man went to Kentucky, and there married Mary Hendricks. He afterward came to Missouri, and was one of the early settlers of Cape Girardeau county, making his home there while the Indians were still numerous. Henry Hill lived in Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, till 1874, and then moved to Illinois, and has since resided four miles north-east of Trenton.

William Alexander Hill, the oldest child now living of Henry

and Fanny Hill, was born in Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, on the 28th of December, 1842. He was raised on a farm in that part of Missouri, and obtained his education in a district school in the immediate vicinity of his father's home. In the summer of 1862, the war of the rebellion then being in progress, he enlisted in the 8th Missouri Cavalry regiment, Confederate States army. He served under Gen. Sterling Price till the close of the war, taking part in campaigns in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. He was in several engagements around Little Rock, at Biameta Bridge, and Helena, Arkansas; and Iron Mountain, Arrow Rock, and Independence, Missouri. From Independence he took part in a continued series of engagements through Missouri to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he was by the side of Gen. John S. Marmaduke at the time of his capture by the Federal troops. After the close of war, he returned to the farm in Cape Girardeau county, where he remained till the fall of 1865, when he came to Clinton county, where he engaged in farming. He was married on the 18th of May, 1871, to Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Drayton, whose maiden name was Ramsay, daughter of John H. Ramsay. In the spring of 1881, Mr. Hill became a resident of the town of Trenton, where he bought and improved property. He owns 240 acres of land, of which 160 is in Madison county. He is a democrat in politics and is warmly attached to the doctrines of that old and time-honored organization.

NORBERT SCHNEIDER.

PROF. NORBERT SCHNEIDER, who is now connected with the public schools of Trenton, was born at Maehrisch Trueban, Austria, on the 23d of March, 1837. After studying in the low gymnasia of his native city he finished his education in the higher gymnasia, at Brünn, the capital city of Moravia. He left school at about the age of twenty. He was married at Brünn on the 6th of July, 1859, to Marie Zelnicek. He secured a situation at Vienna as railroad agent, and remained there two years, and then emigrated to America, landing at New York city on the 6th of June, 1862. He went from thence to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, where for six months he was farming with an uncle. In December, 1862, he went to St. Louis, and obtained a situation as teacher in the Deutsches Institute. In the fall of 1863 he became principal of a private German and English school at Frenchtown, in the southern part of the city of St. Louis. He had charge of this institution four years. During the last year, the owner of the school having died, Prof. Schneider assumed the business management. After teaching at Columbia, Illinois, in 1868, the following year he went to Tell City, Indiana, where he taught very successfully for three years as principal of the public schools. At this place occurred the death of his only child, Leo Schneider, at the age of ten years. In 1872 he became principal of the German department of the public schools of Lebanon, St. Clair county, where he taught the German language to one hundred and twenty pupils daily. He occupied this position five years, and would have retained it longer except for the abolition of the study of German in the schools of that place. In 1879 he came to Trenton, where he has since taught German and English in the public schools. In his politics he is a progressive and liberal republican. He has a well-earned reputation as an efficient and successful teacher. He is one of the representative German teachers of the state, and one of the founders of the German-American Teachers' Association of America, which held its first meeting at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 1st of Aug., 1870.



James J. McAlilly

JAMES J. McALILLY is a native of the state, and was born near Highland, in Madison county, on the 13th of March, 1828. His ancestors came to this country from Scotland, and were early residents of Virginia. His grandfather, Samuel McAlilly, was born near Richmond, Virginia; moved from there to Kentucky, and after residing in the latter state some time, came to Illinois, and settled near Highland, in Madison county, in the year 1818. This was the same year in which Illinois was admitted into the Union as a state. Samuel McAlilly died there of the cholera in 1834, as did also his wife, whose maiden name was Jennie Johnson. William McAlilly, father of the subject of this biography, was born in Virginia, in 1795. He came to Illinois with his father's family in 1818, then twenty-three years of age. He married, as his first wife, Potamia Matthews, whose parents came from Tennessee, and were among the early settlers of Madison county, making their home in that part of Illinois about the year 1812. James J. McAlilly was the only child by this marriage. His mother died when he was three years old. His father married, as his second wife, Elizabeth Kile, and lived in Madison county till he died, in February, 1852. By his second marriage he has five children, of whom three grew to maturity. Elizabeth was married in Aviston to William Booker, and is now deceased. Sarah is the wife of William Twiss, a resident of Aviston. Mary married L. T. Watkins, and resides at Assumption, Christian county.

The subject of this biography was raised in Madison county. In his boyhood the schools in the vicinity where he lived were poor, and offered poor advantages for obtaining an education in contrast with those of the present time. The school which he attended was three miles from his home, and he was obliged to walk that distance each morning and night. He lived at home till he was about seventeen, and then began life for himself. He was married on the

9th of September, 1852, to Mrs. Mary L. Kirkham, who was born in Madison county. Her maiden name was Dugger. She was the daughter of Alfred Dugger. After his marriage Mr. McAlilly purchased a farm in Bond county, on which he moved and began farming. Here, in 1854, the death of his wife occurred, one year and nine months from the time of their marriage.

Selling his farm in 1854, he entered the employment of John W. Dugger, who was then carrying on the mercantile business at Highland, and sold goods for him through the country. In March, 1857, the firm of John W. Dugger & Co. was established, the members of which were John W. Dugger, Alfred Guyot and Mr. McAlilly. The firm began operations in Clinton county by opening stores at Trenton and Aviston. These towns had recently sprung up along the line of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, which, two or three years before, had been completed through the county. Of the store at Aviston Mr. McAlilly had charge, and from 1857 to 1869 he carried on the business with profit and success. During this period of twelve years, he acted as post-master at Aviston. His partnership with Mr. Dugger and Mr. Guyot, which had been mutually agreeable and profitable to all the members of the firm, was dissolved in 1869. Since then he has been a resident of Aviston, and has been principally employed in looking after his investments in real estate. He is the owner of seven hundred acres of land. Previous to the war of the rebellion, he was a democrat, but has since been a member of the republican party. He was connected with the business interests of Aviston at the commencement of the growth of that town, and during the twelve years that he carried on the store, secured the reputation of a liberal and enterprising business man, who, in the course of his transactions, made many friends by his upright and honorable mode of doing business. His portrait is given a place at the head of this sketch.



John Schuster

JOHN SCHUSTER, one of the well-known citizens of Clinton county, is a native of Germany, and was born at Ottersheim near the city of Landau in Rhein-Pfalz, on the second of September, 1842. His father was Jacob Schuster, and his mother, Anna Maria Barbara Weiss, died when the subject of this sketch was five years of age. He attended school in his native town from the time he was six till he was thirteen years old, and at fourteen began learning the trade of a wood and ivory turner at Bellheim. He had only served six months of his apprenticeship when the family came to America.

Sailing from Havre, France, on Good Friday of 1857, after a voyage of fifty-two days, they landed at New Orleans, and from that city came at once to St. Louis. There Mr. Schuster learned the barber's trade at which he afterward worked as a journeyman.

He was married in St. Louis in January, 1860, to Elizabeth Dick, who was born at Bedesbach in Rhein-Pfalz, and came to America with her father, Philip Dick, in 1855.

In looking around for a place in which to establish himself in business on his own account, Mr. Schuster came to Trenton in August, 1860. His capital at that time was limited. A five-dollar bill was all that he had with which to purchase an outfit and open a shop. He has since been a permanent resident of Trenton. In 1862 he opened a billiard saloon in connection with his barbering establishment. On first coming to the county he took an active interest in politics, his sympathies then being in favor of the republican party. He afterwards became a democrat. His sociability made him popular throughout the county, and in 1869 he was made the democratic nominee for the office of county treasurer and

assessor. He received a strong republican support in the western part of the county, especially in Trenton precinct, his home, and was elected, though his opponent, Fred. Lipps, of Breese, was a man of wide popularity.

In 1871 the republicans, being well satisfied with his management of the office, made no nomination against him, and he was re-elected by a large majority over L. G. Meyer, an independent candidate.

After the expiration of his term as county treasurer, he formed a partnership with Messrs. Doying & Case, publishers of the *Constitution and Union*, and in March, 1874, the firm issued the first number of the Clinton county *Pioneer*, the first German paper ever published in Clinton county. In September, 1877, he sold his interest in the newspaper business, and returned to his old business at Trenton.

He has had ten children: Lena, who died at the age of a year and a-half; John J.; Matilda E.; Philip Richard, who died when eighteen months old; Caroline E.; Philip Clinton; George Washington, who died at the age of eight months; Charles; Richard Henry Lee; and Josephine E.

Mr. Schuster has served eight years as member of the Board of Trustees of the town of Trenton, and in 1880 was president of the board. He was clerk of the school board from 1872 to 1875, during which period the board was brought out of debt for the first time in fifteen years.

He is an active member of the Masonic Order, and of the Good Fellows, Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Of the lodges at Trenton, he was a charter

member of the last three of these Orders. He is also actively connected with the society of Turners. He served in 1873 as Grand Master of the State of the Order of Good Fellows, and is now the Deputy National Grand Master. He has represented the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Trenton in the Grand Lodge of the State ever since the institution of the lodge, and is the present representative in the Grand Lodge of the State of the Knights of Honor.

In 1871 Mr. Schuster took the agency for the American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis, and in 1875 he went in partnership with John H. Adams, in the insurance business, under the firm of Shuster & Adams. They are the only insurance agents in the place. They represent the Aetna, Hartford, Continental, Underwriters, Phoenix, and the American Central Insurance companies.

HENRY DILLMANN,

ONE of the leading business men of Aviston, is a native of Germany, and was born at Lusche, in Oldenburg, on the 25th of March, 1833. His father was George Dillmann, and the maiden name of his mother was Wilhelmina Hilmes. Henry was the oldest of four children by his father's first marriage. He was raised in his native town; attended school till he reached the age of fourteen; and afterward worked on the farm with his father. In the spring of 1851 he came to America. He was the only one of the family who emigrated to this country, the rest remaining in Germany. At that time he was eighteen years old. He landed at New York, and from there came West. His first experience in this country was not very pleasant. At Sandusky, Ohio, he was left by the train, while the rest of the party went on ahead with his ticket. He was unacquainted with the country; could not speak a word of English, and made his way to Cincinnati, where he rejoined his friends, only after much difficulty. He went to Lee county, Iowa, and there learned the trade of a carpenter with a cousin, who was a resident of that place.

In 1854 he came to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade until 1857, when he became a resident of Breese. He assisted to build the first Catholic church at Breese, and put up other buildings in that town. In 1858 he formed a partnership with Theodore Klutho and Fritz Schulte, and the firm carried on the carpentering and building business for several years, and erected most of the buildings in Breese. Mr. Dillmann resided in Breese till 1864, and then moved to Aviston, where he engaged in the carpentering business and also opened a lumber yard. For a time his partner was George Rolfmeyer, who was killed by falling from the Catholic church of Aviston while it was in process of construction. In 1879 he moved to a farm two miles north of Aviston, though he still continues to carry on the lumber business in town. Among the buildings he has erected in Aviston is the Catholic church. He was married on the 5th of April, 1839, to Elizabeth Schulte. He has seven children, named Henry, Mary, George, Lizzie, Mina, Agnes, and Frederick. In his political sympathies he has always been a democrat. He has been industrious, energetic, and enterprising, and has been correspondingly successful in business.

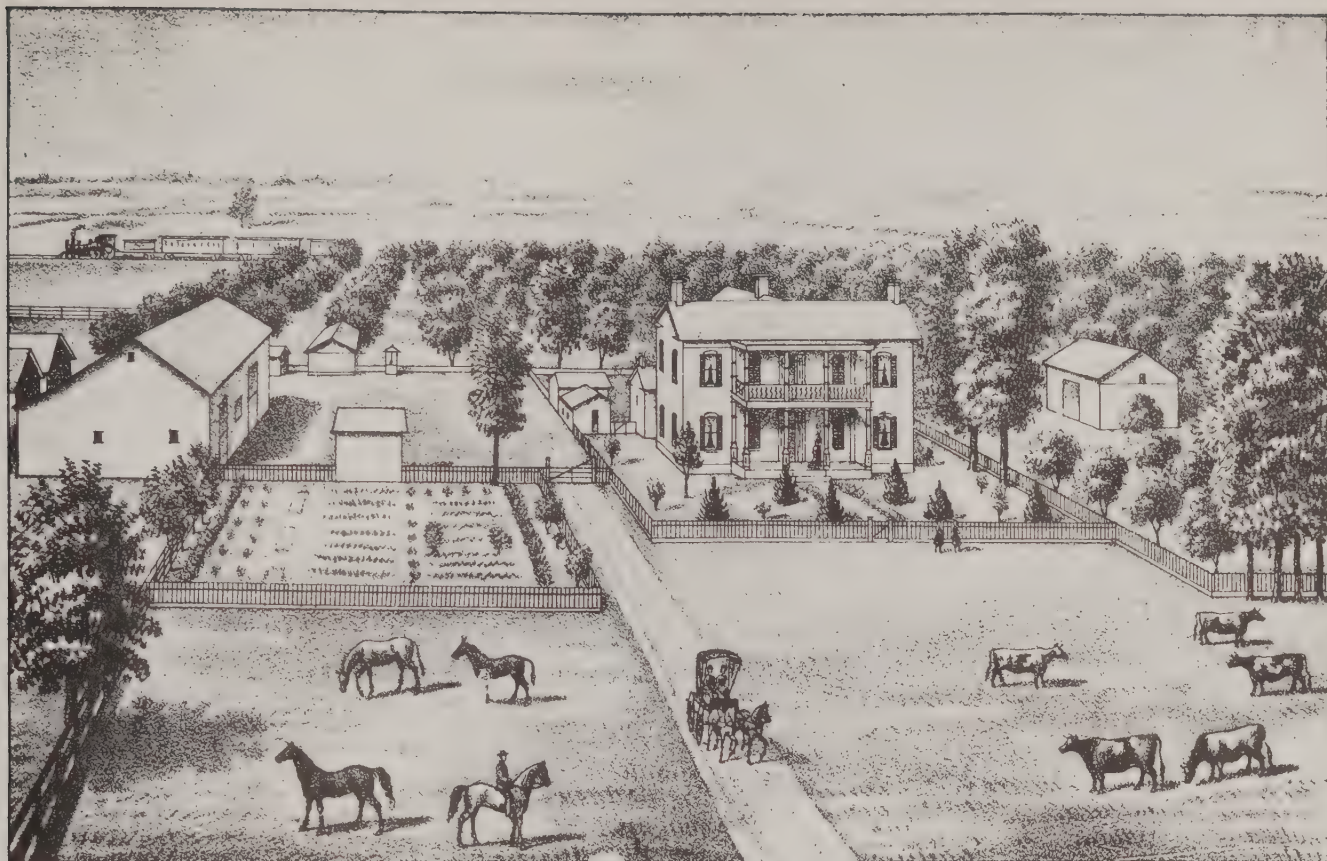
BARNEY HUSMANN.

THIS gentleman, the present principal of the schools of Aviston, is a native of the state, and was born in Washington county on the 2nd of August, 1855. His father, Leubert Husmann, was born in Hanover, Germany, came to America in 1843, and settled in Washington county, of this state. He married, as his second wife, Mary Wentz, who was born in Oldenburg, Germany. On coming to America, she resided for a time in St. Louis, and then came to Washington county, where she married Leubert Husmann. Barney

Husmann was the second of four children by this marriage, and is the only one now living. He lived in Washington county till ten years of age, and then his father moved with the family to Sigel, Shelby county, and there Mr. Husmann's boyhood was principally spent. After attending public and private schools in Shelby county, at the age of sixteen he entered St. Joseph's college at Teutopolis, Illinois, in which institution he was a student two years. After leaving school he came to Blue Mound, or St. Rose, in this county, and took charge of the school at that place. He was then only eighteen years of age. He remained at St. Rose three years. After teaching for a time at Effingham, he took charge of a school at Green Creek, four miles north of Effingham, in Effingham county, where he also resided three years. While living there he was married to Elizabeth Jansen, who was born at Green Creek, and was the daughter of A. B. Jansen, the present member of the Board of Supervisors of Effingham county, from Douglas township. The date of this marriage was the 10th of October, 1876. The latter part of the year 1878 he kept a store at St. Rose, and in January, 1879, came to Aviston and took charge of the public school as principal. There are two assistant teachers, and the school numbers nearly two hundred scholars. Under his management the school has been conducted in a prosperous and efficient manner, and Mr. Husmann occupies a high position among the teachers of Clinton county. He has three children, whose names are—Mary, Maggie, and William. In his political belief he is a strong supporter of the democratic party, with which he has always acted, since old enough to exercise the right of suffrage. Since the spring of 1881 he has filled the office of justice of the peace. He is a young man of energy and of sociable and agreeable manners, and is favorably known throughout the county.

DR. T. GAFFNER.

DR. GAFFNER, a view of whose residence at Trenton is shown on another page, was born at Highland, Madison county, Oct. 23, 1851. His father, whose name was G. Gaffner, was a native of Berne, Switzerland. He came to America at the age of fifteen, and was engaged in farming within four miles of Highland till his death in 1857. Dr. Gaffner's mother, whose name before marriage was Emma Branger, died in 1866. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of a family of four children, composed of three sons and one daughter. He was brought up in the neighborhood of Highland. After obtaining an elementary education in the schools of that part of Madison county, at the age of eighteen he entered the State Normal University, at Normal, which he attended two years. In the fall of 1874 he became a student in the Illinois State University at Champaign, in which he pursued the regular course of study for four years, graduating in the spring of 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the year 1875, while a student at Champaign, he took up branches of the study of medicine under one of the regular professors of the University. In the fall of 1878, he entered the Missouri Medical College, in St. Louis, and after pursuing two courses of lectures, was graduated in the spring of 1880. He first began practice in East St. Louis, and made an excellent start in his profession, but not liking that city as a place of residence, he came to Trenton in August, 1880. He was married on the 29th of March, 1881, to Emilie Emig, daughter of Peter Emig, who during his lifetime was prominently connected with the business interests of Trenton, carried on a large mercantile business, and was the builder of the Centennial Mills. He died in 1878. Mrs. Gaffner was born in Louisville, Kentucky. In his politics, Dr. Gaffner is a republican. During his practice at Trenton, he has secured the reputation of a successful physician.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN BURTON. ½ MILL WEST OF TRENTON, ILL.



RESIDENCE & OFFICE OF DR. T. GAFFNER TRENTON ILL.



THE early pioneers of Clinton county have a worthy representative in the person of Capt. A. H. Johnson, who became a resident of the county in 1818. His grandfather, Hugh Johnson, was born of Scotch ancestry, in North Carolina, and served as a soldier in the revolutionary war. He afterward became one of the early settlers of Kentucky, making his home within two miles of Hopkinsville, in Christian county, of that state. About the year 1812, he moved from Kentucky, to New Madrid county, Mo., where he lived at the time of the celebrated earthquake with which that locality was visited. He subsequently came to Illinois, and died in the vicinity of Trenton, at the age of eighty-five. His wife, Winnie Flaherty, was of Irish descent. John Johnson, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, in the year 1788. He was married in Missouri to Margaret Powers, a native of Wayne county of that state. In 1818, he became a resident of Clinton county, Illinois, settled east of Trenton, and died in 1833, at the age of forty-five.

Alexander Hugh Johnson, the second of ten children of John and Margaret Johnson, was born in New Madrid county, Missouri, August 29, 1816. He was named after his grandfather, Hugh, and the captain who commanded the company in which his grandfather served during the war of the revolution. He was about eighteen months old when his father removed from Missouri to Illinois in March, 1818. At that time few improvements had been made in the vicinity where they settled. Across the Looking Glass prairie to Lebanon there was no house nor even a road. Schools were a rare institution, and six months' instruction was all that he received in a school-room. His education was mostly obtained at home in the night by the light of a log fire. His father appreciated the advantages of an education, and made the boys study whenever there

was opportunity. They were obliged to recite two lessons to him every Sunday.

Having grown to manhood, he was married on the 14th of April, 1837, to Rebecca Phelps who was born in Tennessee on the 7th of August, 1817. He then went to farming for himself, and improved some land a mile and a half south of Trenton, which is the farm now owned by Thomas Graesser. In 1846 his wife died. His second marriage took place on the 11th of March, 1847, to Cynthia Ann Tozer, daughter of Samuel Tozer. She was born near Shiloh, St. Clair county, Sept. 20, 1825. Her father, Samuel Tozer, was a Pennsylvanian, and an early settler of St. Clair county.

In 1846, he enlisted in company A, of the 1st Illinois regiment, for service in the war with Mexico. The regiment was not called into actual service till March, 1847, when it rendezvoused at Alton, from there went to Fort Leavenworth, and thence marched on foot across the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico. From Leavenworth to Santa Fe not a single human habitation was to be seen. The expedition was commanded by Gen. Sterling Price. From Santa Fe they descended the Rio Grande to Albuquerque, and from there marched to California. At Santa Cruz, New Mexico, occurred an engagement with the Mexicans, and at several places along the route there were skirmishes with the Indians. After remaining in California several months the regiment returned by the same route. At Albuquerque, news reached them of the treaty of peace which had been concluded several months previous. On the organization of the company he had been elected second lieutenant, and held that rank during the remainder of his service, though at Santa Fe, in the fall of 1847, he was appointed quarter-master of the brigade and served as such till his return. He arrived back in Illinois, in October, 1848.

In 1855, Capt. Johnson moved to Trenton, and built the mill now owned by Andrew Eisenmayer. The dwelling-house which he built was the first in the town, with the exception of an old farmhouse which stood there previous to the building of the railroad. In 1860, he moved to Henry county, Mo., but in consequence of a severe drouth in that section returned to Illinois the same summer, and purchased the land which comprises his present farm.

In August, 1861, the first year of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted as a private in Company K, 30th Illinois regiment, and was mustered in as captain of the company. From Jacksonville the regiment went to Cairo, where it remained till November. The first engagement with the Confederates was at Belmont, November 7, 1861. After an expedition to Kentucky, the regiment returned to Cairo, and from there proceeded up the Tennessee river, and took part in the capture of Fort Henry in February, 1862, and from there marched across, and participated in the battle of Fort Donelson. In this engagement he acted as major of his regiment. Soon afterward on account of his brother's death, he resigned his commission and returned to Clinton county, and has since been living on his farm, a mile and a half east of Trenton.

He has eight children living: Caroline, wife of Samuel Crane; Lucinda, a twin sister, now Mrs. James Riggs, residing in Texas; Leonora, who married William Cornell; Samuel L., who lives in Wayne county, Mo.; Salena H., wife of John H. Adams, principal of the public school of Trenton; Maria; Stephen A.; and George.

Capt. Johnson was originally a Whig. His vote helped to elect Gen. Harrison to the presidency in 1840. On the dissolution of the Whig party, he became a democrat. From 1852 to 1856 he served as associate judge of the county court. In 1856, he was elected justice of the peace, and filled that office for three successive terms, or twelve years. He was again elected to the same position in 1881. He has served fourteen years as county surveyor of Clinton county, and for several years before that acted as deputy, so that for forty years he has been more or less engaged in surveying lands in Clinton county. He has long been connected with the Masonic organization, and for several terms has served as Master of the Masonic lodge at Trenton.

CHARLES O. DRAYTON.

THE Drayton family in America sprang from two brothers of that name, who emigrated from England in the early history of the colonies, one settling in Delaware and the other in South Carolina. From the Delaware branch of the family the subject of this sketch is descended. Edmund Drayton, the grandfather of Charles O. Drayton, was born near Wilmington, Delaware, about the year 1768. He was a boy during the war of the Revolution, and was accustomed to relate that he plainly heard the firing of the cannon at the battle of Brandywine. When a young man, he settled in Cumberland county, New Jersey, and there married Sarah Ingraham, who was a native of New Jersey, and was connected with an old family of that state.

Robert Ingraham Drayton, father of Charles O. Drayton, was the youngest of a family of seven children. He was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, on the 9th of November, 1819. In 1840, then in his twenty-first year, he came west, and settled in Madison county, in Shoal Creek prairie, east of Highland. He was married in February, 1841, to Margaret Ann Gracey, who was born in Madison county, Illinois. Her father, John Gracey, emigrated from North Carolina, and settled in Madison county, in

1819. In 1858 Mr. Drayton settled on his present farm in Clinton county, four miles from Trenton, where he has since lived. He has three children living, James, Charles O., and Harriet Bertha, now the wife of Charles Burnham, who resides near Red Oak, Iowa.

Charles O. Drayton was born in Madison county, December 16th, 1851. He secured an elementary education in the district schools in the neighborhood of his home, and was a student seven terms at the Illinois State Normal School, at Normal, Illinois. He began teaching in 1870, at the Independence school-house, and has altogether taught ten years in Clinton and Madison counties, and is known as a successful teacher. On the 25th of September, 1877, he married Lucy Rutherford, a native of Clinton county, and daughter of Reuben Rutherford. He is now engaged in farming. In his politics he is a democrat. He is a member of the Sugar Creek Presbyterian Church.

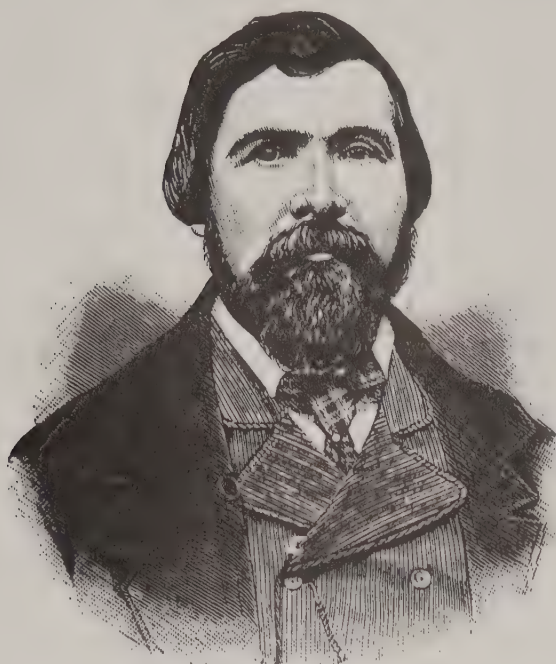
REV. FREDERICK J. LOHMANN,

PASTOR of the church of St. Francis, at Aviston, was born at Drensteinfurt, Westphalia, on the 24th of April, 1842. His parents were Conrad Lohmann and Elizabeth Naersmann. At the age of fifteen he left home and attended school successively at Werne, Coesfeld, Anhalt and Recklinghausen. At each of these places he spent two years, except at Anhalt where he remained one year. He then went to Munster, and for five years pursued the branches of a liberal education at an academy of that city. He was ordained as sub-deacon in 1867. Bishop Yunker, of the diocese of Alton, invited him to come to America, and after having been ordained to the priesthood he came to this country in October, 1869. He was stationed at the cathedral at Alton one year. October 8, 1870, he was made pastor of the church of St. Agnes, at Hillsboro, which had just been established. With a fund of \$700 with which to begin, he built a church and pastoral residence at a cost of \$11,000. He had under his care a large territory. At Morrisonville he purchased ground and built the church of St. Maurice at a cost of \$4,000. The same year he built a church at New Douglas, at a cost of \$3,000. The church at Staunton he cleared from debt. He was afterward sent to Nokomis and Taylorville, at the former place finishing a church which had previously been begun, and at Taylorville buying grounds for a new church, pastoral residence and school-house. He purchased ground for a church at Raymond, and at Pana cleared the church from debt and bought a pastoral residence.

These active labors in that part of the state having impaired his health, the bishop divided the territory previously under his care among five priests, and in 1876 he was made pastor of the church of St. Francis, at Aviston. On coming to Aviston he discharged a debt of \$5,000, and then remodeled the interior of the church. In 1879 he purchased a chime of four bells, the metal of which weighs respectively 5,000, 3,300, 1,140, and 560 pounds. These bells are the heaviest ever cast in St. Louis, and the chime is considered the finest in this part of Illinois. In 1880 he built a school-house, and in 1881 a building for a hospital. In a short time a new church will be in process of construction, an illustration of which appears on another page. Father Lohmann possesses characteristic energy. He is genial in manners, liberal in sentiment, and wherever he has been has always been successful in securing the welfare of the church under his charge.



CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE PURIFICATION OF THE B. V. M. TRENTON, ILL.



Peter Emig

PETER EMIG, (DECEASED),

Who died in August, 1878, was one of the active business men of Trenton. He was born at Imschbach, Rhein-Pfalz, Bavaria, on the 6th of August, 1827. His parents were Christian Emig and Eva Ruf. He was next to the youngest of eight children, of whom six were boys, and two girls. He was raised at Imschbach. He went to school till he was fourteen. He secured the elements of a good education in Germany, and after coming to America, attended night school, and acquired a good knowledge of English. He began to learn the carpenter trade in Germany. In the year 1845 he came to America. He was then eighteen years old. Landing at New Orleans, he came from there to St. Louis, and thence to Mascoutah, where he worked at his trade of a carpenter. He was also employed for a time at Belleville. From St. Clair county he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and in the year 1847, shortly after moving to that place, he married Catharina Nicklies, who was born at Imschbach, Bavaria, the same place as her husband, on the 10th of March, 1825. At Louisville, Mr. Emig was employed as a ship carpenter, till, by an accident, he lost all the fingers of his right hand. This disabled him so much that he gave up his trade, though he afterwards could use a pen with facility. He carried on a hotel five or six years, and then went into the business of manufacturing jeans, which he carried on about a year, and then returned to Illinois, settling at Trenton in 1860.

He had come to America without any means, and at the time of his marriage his whole capital consisted of not much more than five dollars. In May, 1860, he purchased a one-third interest in the flouring-mill at Trenton, which had been erected five years previously. A year or two afterward he and his brother, Adam Emig became the sole proprietors of this mill. On going into this enter-



Catharina Nicklies

prise he had no experience with the milling business, but he subsequently became a good, practical miller, and managed the business with success. He carried on the mill till its sale, in 1866, to Andrew Eisenmayer and John Sauter. Immediately after selling the mill he engaged in the mercantile business. He built a substantial brick building, in which he opened the Broadway store. In 1876 he again embarked in the milling business, and that year erected the Centennial Mills, so named because built in the year of the centennial anniversary of national independence. These mills, when built, had a capacity of one hundred and eighty-five barrels of flour per day, which has since been nearly doubled. While in the midst of active business operations he died of a congestive chill on the 15th of August, 1878. At the time of his death he was still engaged in carrying on the mill, and only a few days previous, had disposed of his store. His wife lived till the 22d of April, 1880.

He was a man of great business enterprise. He possessed much energy and industry, and was unusually successful as a business man. He began life without any means. At the time of his marriage his whole capital is said to have consisted of not more than five dollars. He knew from experience the value of money, and was economical in its use, though he was public-spirited and was always ready to lend a helping hand to anything which promised to forward the interests of Trenton. He was slow and cautious in making up his mind, but after he had once formed an opinion he never changed it unless he was clearly shown to be in the wrong. He was sociable in his manners, and had many warm friends, and few enemies. He was a man of independent mind, and on politics and other subjects held views of his own. He was anxious that there should be an honest and efficient administration of the gov-

ernment in national, state, and county affairs, and voted for the man whom he considered best fitted for an office without regard to the party to which he belonged. For several years he filled the office of justice of the peace. His wife was a woman of unusual energy and superior judgment, and to her his success in life was largely due. She was his counselor in all his business plans. His remains now repose in the Trenton cemetery, where a costly and handsome monument marks his grave.

Mr. and Mrs. Emig were the parents of six children. The oldest, Peter Emig, was born on the 26th of April, 1848, and died on the 15th of July, 1876. Lizzie, the next child, was born on the 8th of June, 1850, and is now the wife of Frank Leonhard, of Trenton. Eva Emig was born on the 26th of May, 1852, and died on the 26th of March, 1870. Emilio, now the wife of Dr. T. Gaffner, was born on the 17th of August, 1854. Adam Emig was born on the 8th of June, 1856. Kate was born December 23d, 1858, and is now the wife of Louis Gerne, and resides at Moberly, Missouri.

JOSEPH HANKE,

ONE of the prominent business men of Trenton, was born near Aussig, Bohemia, January 30th, 1820. His parents were Francis and Maria Ann (Walter) Hanke. He went to school from the age of six to twelve, and when fourteen was apprenticed to the mercantile business at Aussig. He was employed for several years as clerk, and having accumulated a few hundred dollars, went into business for himself at Warnsdorf, a village in Bohemia, close to the borders of Saxony. In 1850 he came to America, reaching New York on the 30th of June. He went to work on a farm on Long Island, with the object of learning the English language, but after a few weeks came West, stopping three weeks at Rochester, New York. From Chicago he came by canal to La Salle, and from there by boat to St. Louis, where he lay in the hospital for several weeks sick. After recovering, he worked at fifty cents a day for a farmer in the American Bottom, but after a few weeks determined to go into business on his own account. He bought a horse and wagon, purchased a stock of goods, which he sold through St. Clair and Clinton counties. During the winter of 1850-51, he made his home in the prairie on the old Vincennes and St. Louis road, about a mile west of the present town of Trenton, and kept there for sale a small stock of goods. At first he lost money, but during the construction of the Ohio and Mississippi road the condition of the country improved, money became more plentiful, and he carried on business with profit. In 1854 he moved to Trenton, that place then consisting of only a post-office and a few houses. The town had not yet been laid out. He opened a store at Trenton, which, with the exception of intervals, he has carried on ever since. From 1856 to 1858 he was engaged in farming, two miles south-east of Trenton. Previous to this he had entered and sold several tracts of land, and in 1855 laid out an addition to the town of Trenton. In 1859 and 1860 he built his present store-house. In 1865 he sold his stock of goods, but in 1868 resumed the mercantile business, which he has carried on uninterruptedly from that time to the present.

He has been an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and has been active in advancing the interests of the town of Trenton. In 1859 he contributed money to bore for coal, but after getting down two hundred feet the experiment was abandoned. In 1863 a company, in which Mr. Hanke had a one-fourth interest, was formed to open a coal mine. After sinking a shaft one hundred and twenty feet their capital of two hundred dollars was exhausted, when the shaft was sold, and Mr. Hanke and two others became the purchasers. Hoisting machinery and steam power were secured, but the

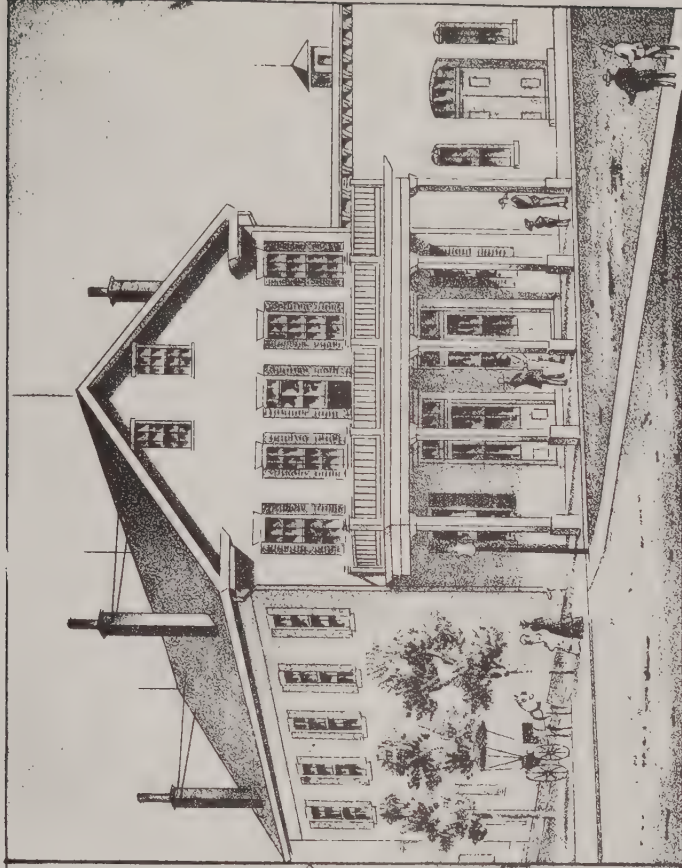
undertaking proved much more difficult and expensive than they anticipated. The last sixty feet were sunk at a cost of one hundred dollars a foot. By 1867, at which time the mine was ready to work, the capital expended amounted to forty thousand dollars. In June, 1869, Mr. Hanke became the sole proprietor of the mine, which is now the only one in operation in Clinton county, though a shaft is now being sunk at Breese. He also owns land in the vicinity of Trenton, and has a vineyard of seven acres, which one year produced four thousand gallons of wine. He was married in 1860 to Catharine Weber, who died in 1875. His present wife, Elizabeth Kupferle, daughter of Charles L. Kupferle, he married in September, 1877. He has two children by his last marriage, Erwin Julius and Emma.

In his politics he is a republican. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the town of Trenton. From 1861 to 1865 he was post-master at Trenton. In 1871 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, and has been supervisor for Sugar Creek township from that time to the present. He was made chairman of the finance committee, and has thus been intimately connected with the financial affairs of Clinton county. At the time township organization was adopted the county finances were in a bad condition, but under the management of the board of supervisors the county has been brought to a first-class standing in this respect. He was elected justice of the peace in 1860, and filled that office one term. Since 1865 he has occupied the position of police magistrate of Trenton. These positions, to which he has been chosen, show the estimation in which he is held as a man of business ability and personal integrity. He came to Clinton county with small means, but by business enterprise has succeeded in reaching an honorable position in the business community.

JOHN RIEMANN.

AMONG the oldest residents of Trenton is John Riemann, who came to the place in 1855. He was born at Oberkaufungen, Hesse-Cassel, January 23, 1829. He was the next to the oldest of seven children of Louis Riemann and his wife, Charlotte, whose maiden name was Eisenberg. He was raised in Oberkaufungen. He went to school till he was fourteen years old, and then became an apprentice to the carpenter's trade. On reaching manhood he made up his mind to emigrate to America, and leaving home on the 11th of August, 1854, about six weeks afterward he reached New York. He brought with him no money to America, and was obliged to borrow fifteen dollars with which to get to Pittsburg. Work was difficult to obtain, and he only secured employment for a short time at Pittsburg, at making boxes in a glass factory. In 1855 he came to St. Louis, and from that city to St. Clair county, Ill.

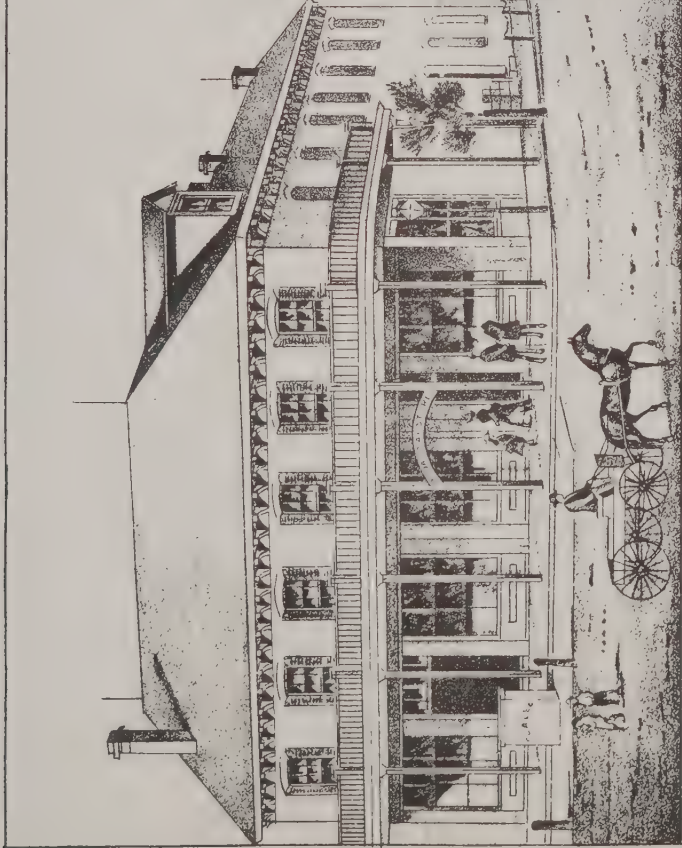
He obtained work at Mascoutah, and remained there through the summer. Late in the fall of 1855 he came to Trenton, where he has lived ever since. When he came to Trenton there were only three German families living in the place, and Mr. Riemann is now one of the oldest citizens of the town. Most of the houses erected in the early history of Trenton were built by Mr. Riemann. In September, 1858, he married Mary Bassler, who was born at Musbach, in Rhein-Pfalz, and came to America in the spring of 1854. In 1866 he engaged in the lumber business, though he still carries on carpentering and building. His brother, Louis Riemann, is his partner. He has six children: Mary, now the wife of George Fisher; Bertha, Louis, Carl, John and Alvina. He is a republican in politics. He has served several times as member of the Board of Trustees of Trenton, and for twelve years as a member of the Board of Education. His parents came to this country in 1870, and are now living at Trenton, having spent together fifty-seven years of married life.



STORE AND RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH HANKE, TRENTON, ILL.



HENRY LAMPE'S HOTEL & SALOON.
TRENTON, ILL.



BROADWAY STORE, F. LEONHARD PROP'R, TRENTON ILL.



M GINZEL'S "STAR STORE," DEALER IN GEN. MERCHANDISE,
TRENTON, ILL.



Adam Emig Jr.

THIS gentleman, the only son now living of Peter and Catharina Emig, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 8th of June, 1856. He was in his fourth year at the time his father removed with the family to Trenton. After securing an elementary education in the public schools of Trenton, in 1870 he entered the College of the Christian Brothers in St. Louis, where he was a student eighteen months. He was then a clerk in his father's store at Trenton one year, and afterward was employed in stores in St. Louis, Belleville, and at different places in Missouri. In July, 1878, just a month before his father's death, he returned to Trenton. After his father died he had the management of the Centennial Mills, which had been built by his father. In February, 1881, he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the mill property, formed a partnership with John W. Dugger, and now carries on the milling bu-

siness with him under the firm name of Emig & Dugger. Improved machinery was placed in the mills in the summer of 1881, and flour is now manufactured by the Hungarian roller process. The mills have a capacity of three hundred barrels per day. He was married on the 25th of March, 1880, to Louise Hammel, daughter of Jacob Hammel, of Lebanon, Illinois. He has one child, who is named Winfield Scott Hancock Emig, in honor of the standard-bearer of the democracy in the campaign of 1880.

Mr. Emig has served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the town of Trenton, and is now President of the Board. He is active and energetic, with genial and social manners, and his name is given here as one of the representative business men of Clinton county



John W. Adams

Who has been connected with the schools of Clinton county since 1870, is a native of Iowa, and was born in Davis county, of that state, on the 23d of July, 1848. His father, Benjamin Adams, was born in Maryland, and in the year 1840, at the age of eighteen, came west to Indiana, in which state he afterwards married Sarah Cardwell, who was born in Mercer county, Kentucky. In 1856 Mr. Adams's parents moved to Iowa, and settled in Davis county. His father is now a resident of Bloomfield, the county seat of that county. The subject of this sketch is the third of eight children, of whom five are now living. He grew to manhood in Davis county. His early education was acquired in the log school-houses in the neighborhood of his home. He attended school at Bloomfield one year. Then, at the age of eighteen, he began his career as a teacher, taking charge of a school in his native county. In the fall of 1868 he entered the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, in which institution he was a student two years. After leaving the Normal School he came to Clinton county, and during the winters of 1870-1 and of 1871-2 taught a school a mile and a

half east of Trenton. On the 29th of August, 1872, he married Harriet S. Johnson, daughter of Capt. A. H. Johnson, one of the oldest residents of Clinton county. In the fall of 1872 Mr. Adams became first assistant teacher in the public schools of Trenton, and, with the exception of the year 1875 (during which he taught a school four miles north of Trenton), he has since been connected with the Trenton schools. He was chosen principal of the schools in 1874, and in 1876 resumed that position, which he has since held. He has shown great proficiency in his profession, and under his management the schools of Trenton have acquired an excellent reputation for thoroughness and excellence. Mr. Adams holds one of the only two teachers' state certificates held in Clinton county. He has four children, named Stephen Adolph, Mabel Maud, Mary Maria, and Moritz Ginzell. He is an ardent democrat in politics, and one of the active supporters of the democratic party in Clinton county. He was clerk of the Board of Trustees of the town of Trenton from 1873 to 1879, and the first clerk of Sugar Creek township, after the adoption of township organization.

HENRY LAMPE,

WHO has been the proprietor of the Trenton House since January, 1881, is a native of Clinton county, and was born at Germantown, on the 2d day of April, 1858. His father, whose name is Diedrich Lampe, was born in Germany, and came to America when sixteen years old. He settled at Germantown, and married Mary Heamann, who was born at Germantown, and whose father was one of the earliest German settlers of that part of Clinton county. He was in active business at Germantown for a number of years. As contractor, he built a part of the state road running from Vincennes to St. Louis. He assisted to build the first Catholic church at Germantown, which was constructed of logs. He was a man of some prominence in the community, and was the first person of German birth to fill the office of justice of the peace in Clinton county.

Henry Lampe, the subject of this biography, is the oldest of a family of seven children. When he was four years old his father moved with the family to a farm in Madison county, seven miles north-east of Trenton, and Mr. Lampe was raised in that locality. He first attended the common schools in the neighborhood of his father's farm, and then, at the age of fourteen, went to St. Louis, and for three years was a student at St. Patrick's Academy, in that city. He then returned home and lived with his father till his marriage, which took place on the 22d of April, 1879, to Elizabeth Koebbe, daughter of Henry Koebbe. She was born at Germantown. Her grandfather was among the pioneer German settlers of Clinton county. After his marriage Mr. Lampe was farming seven miles north-east of Trenton nearly two years. In January, 1881, he purchased the hotel property at Trenton, and moved to that town. A view of the hotel appears among our illustrations. Mr. and Mrs. Lampe have one child, named Lena. In his politics he is a democrat.

ROBERT LOUDEN, (DECEASED).

ROBERT LOUDEN, one of the early settlers of the western part of Clinton county, was a native of the county Derry, Ireland. He was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, John Loudon, died when the subject of this sketch was a small child. Though he had only ordinary advantages, he secured a good business education. He was raised on a farm but learned the trade of a weaver. On reaching manhood he married Rebecca Jane Scott, who was born in the same part of Ireland. Soon after his marriage he emigrated to America, and for some years worked at his trade of a weaver in the city of Philadelphia. From Philadelphia he moved with his family to Illinois, first settling in St. Clair county, and from there coming to Clinton county in the year 1839. On making his home in Clinton county, he entered land in the Looking Glass prairie, five miles south of Trenton, where he lived till the year 1875. He then became a resident of the town of Trenton, and resided there till his death in 1880. He came to the west without any means, and by energy, industry, and good business judgment, succeeded in accumulating a competence. He made wise investments in land, and at one time owned a large amount of real estate, a great part of which he divided among his children previous to his death. For a number of years he was a member of the Methodist Church. In his political opinions he was at first a whig, but when the republican party was formed he connected himself with it, and was afterwards an active member of that organization. He was a warm friend of education, and took a great interest in the public

schools. He had no ambition to fill public office, but was content to lead the quiet life of a private citizen. As far as personal honesty and integrity were concerned, no man stood higher in the county. He was about eighty years of age at the time of his death. Six of his thirteen children are now living. The oldest, John Loudon, resides at Lebanon, St. Clair county. George Loudon lives at Trenton. Benjamin Loudon is post-master at Trenton, and a dealer in agricultural implements. The daughters are Mary, Margaret and Annie.

JOHN D. EDWARDS,

WAS born at Llansaintffraid, near Conway, in Denbighshire, Wales, August, 1839. His ancestors had lived in the same part of Wales for many generations. His parents were David Edwards and Elizabeth Evans. John D. was the sixth of nine children. He was brought up in the valley of River Conway, which was fertile and productive, though the surrounding country was rough and broken. When a boy of fourteen, he went on board a vessel, and followed the sea for a year and a half along the British coast. He was very fond of this occupation, but in obedience to the wishes of his parents, (one of their sons having already been lost at sea) he returned home and went to school. He then became an apprentice to the gardener's trade, and afterward worked a year in Liverpool. In the spring of 1858, he came to America, reaching New York on the 29th of May. He spent a short time in New York state, and then went to Wisconsin. The winter of 1858-9 he was in Mississippi. In the spring of 1859, he came to St. Louis, and after working for a time on a steamboat on the Mississippi river, in the summer of that year, came to St. Clair county, of this state, and was employed in the vicinity of O'Fallon till the breaking out of the war of the rebellion.

On the 2d of July, 1861, he enlisted at Summerfield in company E, 2d Illinois cavalry. His regiment took part under Grant in the campaign against Fort Henry and Fort Donaldson, and afterward in the siege of Vicksburg. Among the other engagements at which he was present during his service, were Middleburgh, Jackson, Port Gibson, Atchafalaya River, New Iberia, Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Grandcourt, Natchitoches, Hudson's Hill, and Marksville. He was wounded at Yellow Bayou, Louisiana. He was discharged at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, after the expiration of his term of service, and reached St. Clair county in September, 1864. On the 12th of January, 1865, he married Virginia, daughter of Madison Ely. She was born and raised near Lebanon, in St. Clair county. He then went to farming near Trenton. He owns 115 acres of land in section 28, of township 2, range 5. He has seven children; Ann, William David, John Ellis, Edward, Robert, Mary, and Madison. He is a republican in politics, and he and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ANTONY HARPSTRITE

WAS born at Ettenheim, in Baden, November 10, 1820, and was the oldest of six children of John B. Harpstrite and Mary Ramer. In 1833, the family came to America. They lived some time near Reading, Pennsylvania; two years at Dayton, Ohio; and in 1837, moved to Delphi, Indiana, and after living from 1838 to 1844 at Terre Haute, Indiana, the latter year came to Clinton county. His father bought for \$400 two hundred and forty acres of land on Wolf Ridge in the present Looking Glass township. This land was afterward sold in 1866 for \$13,000. The only opportunity Judge Harpstrite had for going to school was in Germany, before leaving

that country. He was twenty-four years of age when he came to Clinton county. In 1850, he married Catharine Upmeyer, a native of Prussia. From 1853 to 1864, he was farming on section 8, of township 2, range 5; he then moved to section 3 of township 1, range 5, and in 1874, to his present farm in sections 32 and 33 of township 2, range 5. He has succeeded in life by means of untiring energy and industry. He owns eleven hundred acres of land in Sugar Creek and Looking Glass townships. His home farm consists of two hundred acres. He has eight children, Catharine, wife of William Poos of Looking Glass township; Mary, who married

Philip George of St. Louis; Julia, Sophie, Anton, Charles, Edward, and Martha. His oldest son, John Harpstrite, died in 1873, at the age of nearly twenty-one. Mr. Harpstrite began life as a democrat and voted for James K. Polk in 1844. On the agitation of the slavery question, and on the formation of the Republican party, he became a Republican. He was one of the early members of the Republican party in Clinton county, voted for Fremont in 1856, and has been a Republican ever since. He was elected county commissioner in 1873, and filled that office until it was abolished by the adoption of township organization.

CITY AND TOWNSHIP OF CENTRALIA.

(MARION COUNTY.)



THE township of Centralia lies in the extreme south-western part of Marion county; to the north Odin, to the east Raccoon, to the south Jefferson county, and to the west Washington and Clinton counties. The general surface is slightly undulating; in many parts the prairie is perfectly level, while, on approaching the streams, it becomes more broken. This area was originally about equally divided between prairie and timber land; much of the latter, however, has been cleared and made into farms. Yet there remains enough timber for all local demands. Crooked creek, which enters on section two and passes in a western direction across the northern part of the township, is the principal stream. Coon creek, its tributary, runs north-westwardly through the north-eastern portion. The soil is rich and productive, and the improvements are not surpassed by any township in the county. The Illinois Central Railroad passes from north to south near the western border. Centralia is the junction of the main line and the Chicago branch. This road furnishes splendid facilities for the shipment of produce and manufactured articles. Taking it all in all, this township has superior advantages, and is the most important in the county.

The first settlements were made in the south-eastern portion of this territory. As early as 1818 there was quite a settlement in the vicinity of Walnut Hill, along and near the old State road. Joseph Hensley is supposed to have been the first settler. It is related by the oldest inhabitants that, in 1820, Hensley had made quite an improvement; a large orchard had been set out, and the place then appeared to be at least five years old. This orchard was undoubtedly the first in the county. The place is now owned by Capt. Creed. Hensley was a man possessing a fair education, a good conversationalist, and an ardent whig in politics. This good pioneer frequently made eloquent appeals to the early settlers in behalf of his party, from the stump, during the political campaigns. Many of the oldest citizens remember him as a fine stump speaker. He filled the office of justice of the peace for many years. At a very early date, probably 1818 or '19, he constructed a horse-mill on his place, which he operated for several years. He raised a

large family, and died of cholera at his home in 1854. Soon after the arrival of Hensley, there came Vermilion, McKinney, the Jennings, Ricker, Taylor, and Huft.

Benjamin Vermilion entered the first land in this township, Jan. 14, 1820—it was the west half of the south-east quarter of sec 28, now a part of the Copel place. He was in the ranging service of 1812, where he received the nickname "Black Bear," by which he was known through the country. He was foreman of the first grand jury in Marion county. His latter residence in this county was a short distance west of Salem. He accumulated considerable property here, and subsequently moved to Missouri, where he died.

Daniel McKinney entered the second piece of land, the west half of the north-east quarter section 34, where the Widow Jennings now resides, Feb. 21, 1820. He made some improvements, which he afterward sold to Charles Jennings, and moved to Fayette county January 15, 1820.

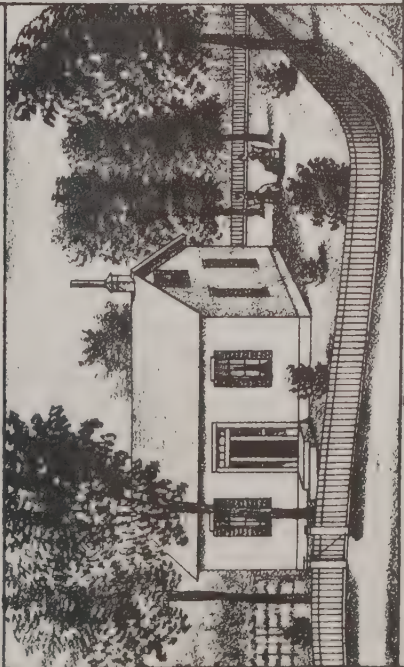
Israel Jennings, Sr., entered the west half of north-west quarter of section 34.

Israel Jennings, Sr., was a Kentuckian. At his death he owned one thousand acres of land, which was distributed among his children. Was twice married and raised a large family. He represented the county in the legislature, and lived to quite an old age.

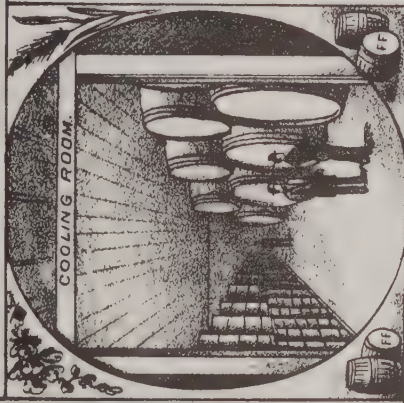
Charles Jennings, son of Israel Jennings, Sr., entered eighty acres in section 27, August 24, 1821, where he made some improvements. As above stated, he purchased the McKinney place, and after his marriage settled on it, and continued to reside there until his death. He left a good estate to a family of six children and his widow, who is still living on the old homestead and nearly eighty years of age.

Rufus Ricker entered eighty acres in section 33, July 9, 1821, where he lived until 1823. He then moved to Salem, and for many years served as a county officer; was also post-master; kept hotel and stage-stand. About 1838 he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he resided until his death.

William Taylor came to this settlement from Clinton county. He located in that county before 1817. He was a coarse-looking, pugilistic man, and it was said that he would fight on the slightest provocation. He had a complete set of double teeth, and nothing



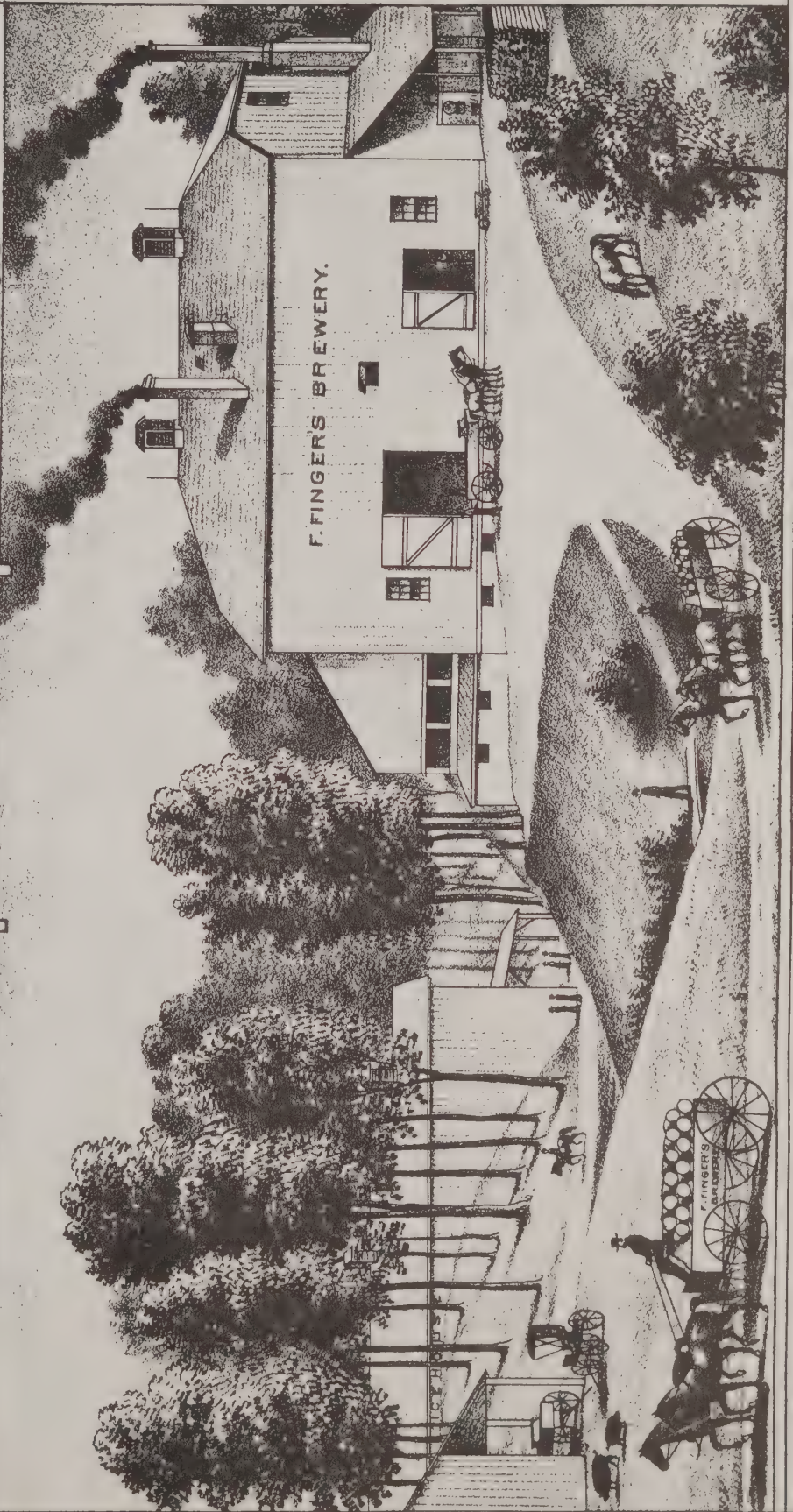
RESIDENCE



COOLING ROOM



GROVE



F. FINGERS BREWERY.

CENTRAUA BREWERY THE PROPERTY OF FREDERICK FINGER, ONE MILE NORTH OF CENTRALIA & ONE MILE EAST OF CENTRAL CITY MARION CO., ILL.

delighted him more than an opportunity to use them on some bully. His face and various parts of his body were covered with scars from the wounds received in numerous engagements; and he was minus one ear.

On the 16th of January, 1823, Mr. Taylor entered eighty acres in section 30. Daniel White, who had settled in the western part of Clinton county, attempted to "enter-out" Mr. Taylor,—in fact, did enter the west half of the south-west quarter section 29, August 24, 1822, upon which tract Taylor had built a cabin and fenced in a small field. This was a very desirable and beautifully elevated tract, situated in the edge of the timber, now the Copel place. Mr. White had never made the acquaintance of Mr. Taylor; but, upon learning what had been done, the latter gentleman went and introduced himself. Taylor, it is said, could work his mouth like a trip-hammer; and upon meeting him and hearing his teeth rattle, having been informed that he (Taylor) had the money to pay for the land, and would have it or eat the man blood-raw that entered him out, Mr. White "concluded that he didn't want the land." They went over to Justice of the Peace Roe on Sugar creek, and settled the matter without any bloodshed. Taylor got his land.

Samuel Gaston, a native of South Carolina, located in the Walnut Hill settlement in 1818. His improvement, however, was just across the line in Jefferson county. Gaston was a Justice of the Peace for several years. He reared a family of six children, and died on this place about the year 1827. Thomas Welch, a Tennessean, settled near Walnut Hill in the same year, where he made a farm and reared a family of eight children. In 1835 he became a citizen of Fulton county, Ills.

Samuel Shook settled here about 1820. Three years later he entered eighty acres in section twenty-three, where he improved a small farm, where Samuel Shook, who is a son of Amos Shook, now resides. Samuel Shook was a Baptist minister, a good, upright citizen, who lived here until his death, and left no descendants.

About the year 1818 or 1819 there was a class of citizens about Walnut Hill that became obnoxious to many of the old settlers here. They accused them of stealing, and many other crimes, and from their representations a band of Regulators, who lived in St. Clair and Clinton counties, assembled at the cabin of a well-known pioneer in Clinton county, and it was resolved to rid themselves of these individuals, without bloodshed, if possible, but if necessary, at the point of the rifle. Under Captains Thomas and Bankson, forty-five of the Regulators rode into the settlement, and there formed themselves into three detachments numbering fifteen men each, and surrounded the cabins of the outlaws and captured them. In this way all the desired parties were taken without serious objection, and informed by the Regulators that they must leave the country within a stated time. To make these orders more forcible, the Regulators tied several of them to trees, and unmercifully whipped them. Among these were William Goings, John Goings, Pleasant Goings, Theophilus William Herring, Tarleton Kane, and John Brimberry. At the given time every one of them had left the country, some leaving behind them good improvements, and none have ever returned.

William Whitchurch settled on section fourteen about or a little earlier than 1830. He remained here until his death. Daniel, John and James, his sons, now reside on the place where their father located. Louis T. and two daughters, Mrs. Susan Long and Mrs. Sarah J. Crawford, also reside in this vicinity. The James Snyder place was first settled by Isaac McClelland prior to the year 1830.

James Jolliff improved a farm east of the site of Central City

about 1828. He built a water-mill on Crooked Creek, near where the Brewery now stands. This afterwards became the property of Thomas Kell, who was a native of South Carolina, and had settled in the vicinity of Walnut Hill (in Jefferson county) in 1820, where he made some improvements and kept a country store. He had a large family, and four of his sons are now residing in this locality. He died in 1844. The location of Central City was originally the farm of Enoch Holtsclaw, who settled there about 1830, where he remained until his death. James, one of his sons, was a Baptist minister, and his preaching in early times is remembered by several of the older settlers.

The first school-house was constructed of logs, and stood in the edge of the timber a short distance east of the old Jennings place. It was erected in 1821, and school was opened in it by William Carrigan before the building was completed or any chinking done. It had no floor other than dirt for several years. Bird M. Simpson taught the second school, and John S. Davis the third session. Of the pupils attending the school in 1821, James M. Carrigan, of Carrigan township, and Mrs. Willis Black, a widow residing in Salem, are the only ones now living.

The earliest preaching was also held in this house by ministers of the Baptist faith.

In 1840 Simpson Frazier moved here from Indiana, and soon after built a carding mill on section 17, on the ridge where he now resides. It was operated by oxen or horses by means of a tread power. His father, Absolem Frazier, came in 1849, entered the land and contracted for the erection of the mill; it was not completed, however, until Simpson came. The machinery was shipped from Indiana by river to Shawneetown, Illinois, and from thence transported across the country by ox teams. Simpson Frazier carried on the mill for about fifteen years. He also improved a farm here, and was for years a justice of the peace, also county surveyor for two terms. The widow, Lottie Duncan, came to the Walnut Hill settlement in the spring of 1824, with her family of several children. Gilham Duncan, now of Odin, is the only survivor of the family. He settled the place where the Widow Buge now lives, in Raccoon township. He has been a citizen of Marion county since 1824. Other early settlers about Walnut Hill were William King, Green De Priest, the Widow Allen, John Booth, Amos and Absolem Shook.

Thus have we chronicled the names of most of the old settlers in Centralia township. The mode of conveyance of the pioneer to this country, the description of the primitive log cabin, the trials and hardships endured, the mode of living, customs and habits of early days, incidents and anecdotes, etc., of those hardy, resolute men who laid the foundation of the present finely improved, thickly populated and wealthy community, may all be seen in the pioneer chapter. Much other historic information can be gleaned from the civil, church, school and other chapters in the first pages of this volume.

Fredrich Finger's Brewery, located on section 4, was erected and established in 1865, by Daniel Besant at a cost of \$18,000. He afterwards sold a half interest to Charles Stamm, and subsequently sold the balance to William Boerner. Boerner sold his interest to H. Kurth, and it was then operated under the firm name of Stamm and Kurth, about four years, when Kurth became the sole owner and proprietor. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Kurth sold the establishment to its present owner, Fredrich Finger, who now operates it. It has a capacity of 2,500 barrels per year. This brewery furnishes beer to all the towns in this section of country, where the beverage is used. There is, in connection with it, twenty-three acres of picnic grounds. It has a fine growth of timber, with Crooked Creek

meandering through it, which furnishes a cool and pleasant resort for such excursions.

Mint Oil Factory. This is located on section 8, of this township, and is the property of Joseph Fischer. Peppermint and wormwood oils are the principal articles manufactured. It was built in 1880, at a cost of about two hundred dollars. He cultivates several acres of peppermint, wormwood, tansey, etc., that is made into oils from which he realizes a handsome profit. Mr. Fischer is one of those energetic Germans who early settled in this county.

WALNUT HILL.

is situated in section 36. The land which it occupies was originally owned by Isaac Smith. He settled here at an early date and kept a stage stand for many years. He sold to E. Gatewood, Robert Castle, C. N. Halstead, A. M. Grant and Edward H. Ridgway, thirty acres of his farm, and in June, 1840, they laid out the village. Smith reserved one acre of land near the center of the village, upon which stood his cabin, and he continued to live there until his death, in 1854, at the age of seventy-five years. He was twice married, and reared a family of thirteen children; six are now living. His aged widow, near eighty-one years old, still survives him. His cabin, that was built over fifty years ago, is yet standing as a relic of the pioneer days. The first house erected after the village was laid out was by Richard Breese, a resident, in 1841. The next was a dwelling built by William S. Storman in 1842. The following year Storman, in company with J. M. Hoyne, built a store-house in which they opened a general stock of goods. The post-office, which had been kept at various places in this vicinity for a number of years, was moved here about 1845. Israel Jennings, Jr., and William Cunningham were the first post-masters. Walnut Hill, from 1845 to 1854, was quite a thriving little place, and considerable business was transacted. There were four stores, two blacksmith shops, two pork rendering establishments, hotel, and three physicians. The building of the Illinois Central Railroad, with the new towns springing into existence along its line, killed it as a trading point. There is now one general store kept by Kell Bros., a blacksmith shop by C. N. Breese. Dr. B. F. Wayman is the physician of the place. The mill here was erected in 1863 by James Kell and Sons. A saw mill was erected here earlier by Hugh Parkinson & Sons on the same site. The mill has a run of two burrs with saw mill attached. It is now the property of Fouts, Bates & Maxfield, who operate it two days in each week. The Methodist church, a neat frame building, was erected in 1868. The village has about one hundred population. Richard Breese is now the oldest settler in the place, having lived here since 1842, and in this neighborhood since 1826. He has held the office of justice of the peace several years, and is the present post-master. Mails are received here twice a week from Centralia. The *Metropolitan Lodge*, No. 108, I. O. O. F. was organized here in June 1852, and moved to Centralia in 1855.

CENTRAL CITY.

As early as 1852 Madison Howell had a little store on the site of this village. J. M. Baldwin opened a store in 1853. He was followed the same year by Gall and Crosby. Gall continued in business here for several years. Charles Doering embarked in the drug and grocery business in the early settlement of the place, and remained here until his death about two years ago.

The *Central City Mills* were built by Phillips & Carr in 1868, and are now owned by G. W. & S. J. Smith, who have owned and operated the mill for many years. The building is brick, three stories, and has a run of three burrs. They have a good custom trade and do some merchant work.

The village contains two churches, the Lutheran (brick) and Methodist (frame), a brick one-story school-house, two general stores, kept by C. F. Dille and W. Langewish, and one blacksmith shop. W. Langewish is post-master.

THE CITY OF CENTRALIA.

This is one of the most beautiful and enterprising inland cities in southern Illinois. The streets are broad, well shaded, and have good side-walks. The business houses are large and substantial, while the residence portion of the city contains many costly and elegant mansions, which add much beauty and attractiveness to the place: there are also park-like lawns and public squares.

Like all the towns along its line, Centralia sprang up with the building of the Illinois Central railroad. It was laid out by Jones, Gregory and Hickney, May 21, 1853, on the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section seven in this township. It was platted into sixteen blocks of ten lots each. The Jones and McClelland addition, in the north-west quarter of section nineteen, was laid out by Charles Floyd, Isaac McClelland, George Ehninger and Simon Spear, October 25, 1853. A. P. Crosby's addition, March, 1854. Illinois Central railroad company's addition on section eighteen, which is Centralia proper, was laid out in May, 1855. The company sold lots from 1853, but no deeds were executed until the passage of the law, January 14, 1855, authorizing the company to lay out towns and sell town lots. Andrew J. Pearly's addition was laid out in 1856; Isaac McClelland's in 1865; railroad addition in 1859; P. H. Robinett's in 1866; S. Frazier's, 1869; and Watson's place by George Watson in 1855.

The first building of any kind within the present limits of the city was a log-house, erected by Thomas Green during the construction of the railroad in this vicinity. He boarded the graders and employees of the road. This house was located on the lot now occupied by the Saddler block, and was burned about fifteen years ago. The next house was a one-story frame fronting north, on the west side of the railroad track, south-west of the last railroad crossing but one in South Centralia, in the east end of which McCord & Davenport sold merchandize. The west end of the same building was used for a residence. The third building erected was a one-story frame, about 10 x 12 feet, which stood across the street, north from McCord & Davenport's, in which Thomas Douglas, now of Sandoval, sold refreshments. Following this was a small frame, which was afterwards known as the Haskins' property, built by Joseph Hensley, and more recently owned by Captain R. W. Jolliff. It was consumed by fire several years ago.

The first house built in the city of Centralia, as laid out by the railroad company, after Green's log cabin, was the two-story frame still standing across the street in front of Jacob Kohl's furniture store. The next in order was a rough affair built for the purpose of a boarding-house, and was located on the present site of Morkle's brick block. The first store, as above stated, was that of McCord & Davenport's, the second that of A. P. Crosby, both located in South Centralia. The third business house was conducted by J. M. O'Melveny, which stood east of the present site of the Centralia House. This was subsequently moved by the railroad company, without interrupting the business of the occupant, on the present site of the Saddler block, where it afterwards burned down. Kohl & Warner opened the next store, and were soon followed by De Shon & Hammond. This building stands north-west of the Railroad Hotel, and is now occupied by John Hoffins as a boarding-house. William Goodale opened out in a frame building on the corner of First and South streets, on the lot where E. D. Hobbs' store now stands. The Goodale building was consumed by fire in

1862. Condit & Crosby soon followed Goodale in opening a store near the centre of block thirty on Locust street, and the building is still used as a business house. M. C. Kell, who embarked in business in 1857, was the next merchant to locate here. His place was opposite the Centralia Plow Factory, where he sold goods for ten years. The building still stands. Other early merchants who followed were Evans & Smalley, John & Valentine Betz, etc.

The earliest physicians were G. W. Hotchkiss and C. W. Dunning, who located here in the spring of 1854. J. M. Gaskell and J. L. Hallam located in South Centralia in July, 1854. In the spring of 1855, D. H. McCord, opened an office in Centralia proper. The city now supports fourteen physicians, and several lawyers.

The Illinois Central railroad company began the erection of their round-house and machine shops and hotel, in Nov. 1853. It was the original intention of the company to erect these buildings near Crooked creek, or in the vicinity of Central city. With this object in view, negotiations were entered into with O'Melveny & Gall, proprietors of the land, but a failure to agree upon the price to be paid for said land, culminated in the location of their works at the present point. The work of erecting their buildings once commenced, it was pushed with vigor until their completion. The large brick hotel was finished in 1855, and J. Hawley, of St. Louis, was the first landlord. The shops which were completed in 1856, cover an area of four blocks, one-fourth of the space being occupied by the different buildings, the remainder used for a yard. A portion of the machinery was placed in the shops in 1855, with David Oxley as master mechanic, a position he has held to the present time. A small track engine was first used as the motive power. The building was not yet completed when they began work, with six machinists, the same number of blacksmiths and about a dozen helpers.

In 1866 and '67, there were upward of three hundred and thirty men employed, while at present there are only one hundred and sixty-five. The machine-shop is 130 by 80 feet; the blacksmith shop 120 by 60; the round house has stalls for twenty engines, a carpenter shop and store-room constitute the buildings. They are all commodious and substantial structures. The average number of engineers and firemen who run from Centralia is about thirty each; conductors about twenty-five.

The first school-house erected in Centralia was a two-story frame building that originally stood in the southern part of Jones, Ehninger, McClelland and Spear's addition, on the east side of the railroad. It was afterwards moved to the present site of the brick school-house in the southern part of the city, and again removed to a point just across the street, immediately east, where it now stands, being used for a residence. The first school-house in the city proper was the building since converted into a residence that stands one door south of Mrs. R. A. Dimick's residence. The school buildings now in use, known as the east side and west side, were erected in 1861. The brick school-house in South Centralia was built in 1862.

The Baptists erected their first church in the city in 1854. It stood in Crosby's addition on the south-west corner of the block upon which the new school-house is located. The first pastor was R. H. Manie, who was also the first resident minister. The building was subsequently moved.

In 1864 and '65 the society erected the brick church which it now occupies. The Christian denomination erected a church in 1856, that was destroyed by fire, and in 1872 they erected a new one. The Presbyterians and Catholics also erected their first church in 1856. The building of the latter has since been increased in size.

The United Presbyterian church was built in 1862. The Ger-

man Evangelical church in 1865. The Second Baptist (colored) in 1871. The Second M. E. (colored) in 1873.

A post-office had been kept for some time before Centralia was laid out, at the residence of J. L. Johnson, two miles west, on the State road. It was called Crooked creek, and was moved to South Centralia in 1854, and kept in A. P. Crosby's store. The name was then changed to Centralia. J. L. Johnson was the first post-master. The following year it was moved to Centralia proper, and kept by J. M. O'Melveny, P. M., in his store. H. W. Hubbard is the present post-master.

The city was incorporated March 1st, 1859, by special act of the legislature, passed Feb. 22d, 1859. The charter was amended by the act of February 16th, 1865. M. C. Kell was the first mayor.

The city has two fine flouring mills in operation. The South Town mills were erected in 1856, by H. Parkinson and sons, who continued to operate them for eleven years. He sold to Andrews, and the present owners, May, Johnson & Cunningham, purchased the mills in 1878. The building is constructed of brick, and has two run of burrs.

Centralia Plow Works were established here in 1877, and employ from eight to fourteen hands, and turn out about thirty-five implements per month, but average in the winter season eighty to ninety plows per month, all of standard grade. The trade is principally to farmers in Illinois, but occasionally shipments have been made to Kansas and Arkansas. The works are owned and operated by J. A. Morsman.

Centralia Iron and Nail Works.—In these works every variety of cut and clinch nails and spikes are manufactured, with a degree of accuracy equal to any in the United States. The works cover an area of 360 by 400 feet, and consist of a main building for puddling furnaces, blacksmith shop, nail factory, office, etc. In the manufacture of nails they use the best iron, mostly that made from Hematite ores. They consume four hundred tons of ores and metal per month, employ one hundred and twenty-five skilled workmen, and turn out three hundred kegs of nails daily, from a three-quarter barrel to an eight-inch spike, and these of any grade desired. The above works are a consolidated joint-stock concern, and at this writing are doing more to advance the material welfare and prosperity of Centralia than any other enterprise.

The first meeting held to take steps to sink a coal shaft was Jan. 25th, 1873. The following committee was appointed: F. Kohl, E. S. Condit, M. C. Kell, R. D. Noleman, E. B. Marshall, and S. M. Warner. They expected to find coal at the depth of 216 feet. February 16th, 1873, another meeting was called; five commissioners were appointed, consisting of E. S. Condit, R. D. Noleman, E. A. Wilcox, F. Kohl, and S. M. Warner, and decided to raise \$15,000. April 1st, the commissioners reported they had the amount, and had called a meeting of the stockholders April 12th, 1873, to elect the first Board of Directors, which resulted as follows: E. S. Condit, F. Kohl, M. C. Kell, S. Benson, J. L. Orehere, R. D. Noleman, A. P. Crosby, A. W. Van Antwerp, and S. M. Warner. The Board organized by choosing S. M. Warner, president; A. W. Van Antwerp, vice-president; A. P. Crosby, secretary; F. Kohl, treasurer; and they held office until Feb. 1st, 1875, when G. L. Pitlenger, J. H. Oxley and E. B. Marshall were elected in place of Messrs. Crosby, Orehere, and Benson, J. S. Hobbs, secretary. May 2d, 1873, contract was made with E. P. McCally to sink a shaft to a depth of 540 feet. May 3d, the shaft was located on Block 75. October 29th, 1874, a vein of coal, seven feet in thickness, was reached, after passing through twelve different small veins of coal. Coal mined in 1874, 323.79; in 1875, 19,459.35; in 1876, 40,256.17; average number of men employed, 85.



JAMES BENSON'S IRON FOUNDRY.

James Benson's Foundry was established in 1865, under the name and style of Benson Brothers. In 1876 James Benson became the sole proprietor, and under his charge the business has considerably improved. While he operates a general foundry he makes a specialty of the manufacture of his own patents. The Patent Excelsior Spiral Spring for equalizing the motion of all kinds of machinery, and for removing Back Lash from all gearing has a wide and extensive reputation. He also manufactures several kinds of steam pumps (his own patents). The principal of which are the Guarantee Steam Jet Pump and the Eureka Bilge Pump. Also Benson's Eureka Automatic Boiler Feeder, etc. A view of his establishment is shown at the head of this article. Mr. Benson is one of the enterprising men of Centralia, and his prosperity is assured because his manufactured articles are of practical utility, and in great demand.

The Farmers' Mills were erected by B. P. Maxfield & Co. in 1860. The present owners are P. Heiss & Son. Mr. Heiss has been interested in the mill about twelve years. It is two-story frame, with a three-burr run. Both mills have a good custom and merchant trade, and manufacture a superior brand of flour.

Centralia Library and Reading Room was established September 1st, 1874, with E. S. Condit, president, and S. P. Tufts, secretary. They rented a room in Willard's block, and bought 387 books. The first librarian was Miss Kate McKee.

They now have a large room over McKnight's store, and the library has been growing year by year. They have nearly 2,000 volumes. The number of books issued last year was over 8,000. The officers now are, E. W. Weldon, president; E. J. Mitchell, secretary; Miss Ida Connell, librarian.

The Centralia Bank was organized in 1861. It was a private institution owned and managed by Blackhorn & Reed. It proved unsuccessful, and after running about one year suspended. Centralia was then without a Bank until the spring of 1865, when the First National Bank was organized. A. D. Hay was president, and F. Kohl, cashier. E. S. Condit, the present president, was elected January 11th, 1871. The capital stock is \$80,000; deposits, \$20,000. It is the U. S. depository, and is considered a solid institution.

The city is illuminated with gas. The works were constructed in 1868, by a stock company with \$50,000 capital. S. M. Warner,

president; F. Kohl, secretary and treasurer. The works are still conducted under the same management.

Benevolent or Secret Societies.—The following secret societies have lodges in Centralia. Masonic, Odd Fellows, Turnverein, Knights of Pythias, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Knights of Honor, The Ancient Order of United Workmen, Grand Templars of Temperance, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the U. S.

The City of Centralia is well supplied with good hotels, and her business men are energetic and enterprising. Her commercial interests are carried on by thrifty merchants, who are wide awake to the interests of the city. A large stock of goods is annually sold here.*

SUPERVISORS.

The following are the gentlemen who have represented this township in the board of supervisors: E. S. Condit, elected in 1874; John McClelland, assistant supervisor, elected in 1874; E. W. Weldon, elected in 1875; John McClelland, re-elected assistant in 1875; S. L. Dwight, elected in 1876; John McClelland, re-elected assistant in 1876; E. W. Weldon, re-elected in 1877; J. W. Jennings, assistant, elected in 1877; E. W. Weldon, re-elected in 1878; J. W. Jennings, re-elected in 1878 as assistant; G. J. Baltzell, elected in 1879; J. W. Jennings, assistant, re-elected 1879; E. W. Weldon, re-elected in 1880 and '81; J. W. Jennings, assistant, re-elected in 1880 and '81.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

There has been an agricultural Fair in Centralia, during the autumn of each year since 1868. Early in 1869, the *Union Fair Association* was organized, with B. Pullen, Esq., as President of the first board of directors. In April, 1869, the association purchased of Gen. Madison Miller, 40 acres of land, about one half mile west of the city, for exhibition grounds. Extensive and costly improvements were immediately made to put the grounds in readiness for the first annual exhibition, which occurred in the autumn of 1869. Fairs continued to be held annually under the auspices of the association, up to, and during the autumn of the year 1875. These exhibitions were mostly in point of attendance, and richness of display, successful, nevertheless, the occurrence of unfavorable weather

* For much valuable information regarding Centralia we are under obligations to S. A. Frazier, Esq.

during one or two of the exhibitions, together with the financial stress following the panic of 1873, rendered the association unable to meet its large expenses in the way of premiums and repairs of buildings, and to accumulate, at the same time, a sufficient fund to pay its indebtedness (of something over \$5,000, incurred for improvements of grounds) had to wind up its affairs. On the 19th of February, 1876, the grounds of the U. F. A. were sold under a deed of trust, to satisfy the indebtedness of the association.

In January, 1876, a meeting of citizens was held to consider whether there should be a new association formed, in May, 1876. This movement culminated in the present,

CENTRALIA FAIR ASSOCIATION.

The capital stock was only \$5,000, but the association secured by purchase, the valuable grounds of the Union Fair Association, and reaped much advantage from its experience. M. C. Kell, was

chosen president of the first Board of Directors, a place he has continued to fill with marked ability, to the time of this writing. The management of the present association, has been prudent and conservative, but sufficiently enterprising to be of vast benefit to the agricultural, horticultural and stock raising interests of the vicinity.

The grounds, consisting of forty acres, are beautifully located half a mile west of the passenger depot, well set in grass, abundantly supplied with water, and with all the necessary buildings for exhibitors. There is a grand half-mile track, fifty feet wide, for the exercise and speeding of horses. No pains on the part of the managers will be spared to make this Fair both pleasant and profitable to visitors.

The officers of the association, are M. C. Kell, President; W. H. Russell, Vice President; S. A. Frazier, Secretary; F. Kohl, Treasurer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EDWIN S. CONDIT.

FEW men of Centralia have been more prominent in business circles, or have contributed more toward the promotion of the city's development than Edwin S. Condit. He was born in Morris Co., New Jersey, Oct. 19th, 1818. His father, Timothy Condit, was a merchant by occupation. He came west and located in East St. Louis, or Illinoistown, as it was then called, in 1839. Here he kept the old stock yards, and gained among the French settled around him the appellation of "Pap," hence it is that that part of East St. Louis built up about the old stock yards is called Paps-town. The maiden name of the mother of the subject of this sketch was Mary Baldwin. In 1843 Edwin S. Condit, who had remained in New Jersey, followed his father to East St. Louis, where he succeeded him in the management of the stock yards. He remained in East St. Louis until 1855, when he moved to a farm in Jefferson county. Thence, in 1856, he removed to Centralia, where he engaged in general merchandising. In 1858 he commenced operations as a dealer in lumber. In 1864 he was appointed Provost Marshal of this district, with head-quarters at Olney. Attempted to secure a change of location to Centralia and failed, whereupon he resigned to return to his home.

He was married to Harriet Mitchell, of Parsippany, N. J., Nov. 12, 1843. By this union there are four sons and a daughter. The sons are all pushing, energetic men. Mr. Condit is president, as well as one of the stockholders, of the Centralia Bank, which position he has held for the past five years. For twenty-four years he has been kept in the office of police magistrate. Has been a member of the city council. In politics he is an ardent, uncompromising republican. In the advocacy of the principles of the party he is earnest and enthusiastic. He holds to the Presbyterian faith, and is a member of that church. As a citizen he bears his share of the public burdens; as a man of business he has been very successful, having come here with nothing, he has established himself in trade, and enjoys the fruitage of an active life.

H. W. HUBBARD.

WELL known all over the state as a Masonic lecturer, and as a man of high social qualities, is the subject of this sketch, Hiram W. Hubbard. He was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, October 4, 1819. His father, Jacob Hubbard, was chiefly a stock dealer, although for a time he was associated with Seth Thomas in his noted clock manufacturing establishment. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving first as lieutenant, afterward as captain of a company raised chiefly in Litchfield. In the state militia he was subsequently made a major. He died in Ansonia, Conn., Feb. 2, 1853, at the age of 67 years. Mrs. Lusetta Hubbard, *nee* Warner, his wife, was also a native of the same state, having been born in Plymouth of that state. She attained a good old age, having died in Centralia April 7, 1867, at the age of 83 years. Her longevity was hereditary; her father, a revolutionary soldier, died at the age of 101.

Hiram W. Hubbard was apprenticed to Cooley, Bradley & Co., of Plymouth, to learn blacksmithing and the carriage trade after completing an academic course of instruction in that village. As soon as he became proficient in his trade he located in Harwington to prosecute it, and whilst there in business was married in Litchfield to Clarissa Wheeler, Oct. 4, 1840. One child was born to them, a daughter, now the wife of Rev. John Rosenberg, rector of St. Stephen's church, Portland, Oregon. On the 14th of August, 1843, Clarissa Hubbard died, and on the 30th of March, 1844, Mr. Hubbard was married to Betsey Wheeler, a sister to his first wife. By this union there were two children, a son, who died in Bloomington, this state, at the age of 16 years, and a daughter, Ella C. Bloom, who died in the city of Mexico, Nov. 14, 1875. Betsey Hubbard died in Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 8th, 1852. Mr. Hubbard was married to Susan Hill, his present wife, Sept. 27th, 1852, by whom he has two daughters.

In point of business pursuits Mr. Hubbard has always been most active. In 1841 he located in Wolcottville, his native state, where

he took charge, in 1843, of a brass foundry, engaged extensively in hammering out kettles. In 1847 moved to Ansonia, to take charge of brass works of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and in 1849 opened a carriage manufactory, in which enterprise he continued until his departure for Illinois, which was in 1856.

He first made his home at Joliet, where the state penitentiary was in process of construction. Here he had charge of the mechanical work in that building, which gave him employment about two years. In 1862 he moved to Bloomington, remaining about two years, and thence went to Cairo, where he kept hotel. In Dec. 1865, the hotel of which he was the proprietor, the International, was destroyed by fire. His business thus destroyed, with characteristic energy he embarked in the commission business, and the year following, 1866, moved to Centralia, where he has since resided, and where he has been largely engaged in raising and shipping fruit. On the 16th of March, 1877, he was appointed post-master of Centralia, an appointment in which he has the support of a large circle of friends, and which was renewed by the administration of Garfield for the ensuing four years. Politically he has always been an active and ardent republican—a republicanism the natural outgrowth of his whig principles that led him to cast his first ballot for old Tippecanoe (Harrison) in 1840. As a Mason he has filled all the grand offices in the state except that of G. M., and for twenty-four years has been Lecturer. He is also a member of the order of Knights of Pythias.

Thus we have briefly traced the life's labors of a man of great energy, of business tact and unquestioned integrity of character.

SIMPSON A. FRAZIER

Was born in Clark county, Indiana, January 31, 1845. His parents were Jacob and Harriet Frazier. His grandfather, Absalom Frazier, owned a mill and carding machine, the first erected in New Washington, and was in consequence a recognized leader among his people. When the subject of this sketch was but five years of age his parents moved to the farm yet occupied by them near Centralia, Illinois. Here he attended school and farmed by turn, perfecting himself in the common branches of an English education, and in 1864 entered the North-western Christian University, Indianapolis, Indiana, where he remained for three years.

Returning home he entered the law office of W. Stoker as student in 1868, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar as an attorney; since then he has continued the practice of his profession with good success. For three or four years he was city attorney for Centralia, and in 1871 was city clerk.

On the 8d of November, 1870, he was married to Eunie Ferris, of Indianapolis, Indiana, Prof. S. K. Hoshour performing the ceremony. Miss Ferris was a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, being related to the Ferrises and Hosbrooks of that county. Her maternal grandfather, Daniel Hosbrook, was a member of the Ohio Legislature from Hamilton county in 1815 and 1816. By this union there have been born three children, all daughters.

Mr. Frazier is at present the Secretary of the Centralia Fair Association, a position he fills with credit to himself and honor to the society. Politically, he is an active, earnest supporter and advocate of the principles of the republican party, taking an active interest in county and state politics. Locally, his political zeal has contributed much to party success.

Aside from his law practice, he is closely identified with the business interests of Centralia, having established the Centralia Marble Works, of which he is proprietor. He is an earnest, work-

ing member of the Christian Church. His talents command patronage; his virtues, consideration; and his religious convictions, respect.

SAMUEL P. TUFTS,

The editor of the *Centralia Democrat*, is a native of Massachusetts, having been born in Fitchburg, that state, on the 28th day of January, 1827. His father, Almanza Tufts, was a merchant tailor by occupation. When Samuel was a small child his parents moved to Ithaca, New York, and from thence, when he was but eight years of age, to St. Louis, Missouri, so that he was principally reared in the west. He attended Rutter's College, a school held in the basement of the old Unitarian church which stood opposite the Planters' House. In 1840, his parents removed to Collinsville, Madison county, Ill., where he continued as a student in the public schools. In 1844 he went to Racine, Wisconsin, to learn the carpenter trade, with an old friend named Bradley. He was thus engaged until the breaking out of the Mexican War, when he enlisted as a private in Co. F. 15th U. S. Infantry, Col. Morgan, commanding. He remained in service until the close of the war, when he returned to Collinsville, Ill. In 1854 he located in Centralia, where he has since resided. For eight years he pursued his trade—in fact, until the breaking out of the war, whereupon he volunteered in the 1st Regt. Ill. Cavalry. He was made 1st Lieutenant of his company, and remained in service about fourteen months. He participated in the Missouri campaign. He was made deputy revenue assessor, which position he held for two years. After the war he followed contracting for railroad building, and in that capacity aided in the construction of the Wabash and Cairo Short Line roads. In 1870 he bought the *Democrat*, which he has since ably conducted. He was married to Zella Goodwin, Oct. 6th, 1858.

J. WARREN FLETCHER

Was born in the village of Ashville, on the shore of Lake Chautauqua, in the county of same name, New York, Oct. 21st, 1819. His father, Adolphus Fletcher, was a printer by trade—had at one time been a compositor on the *Spy*, Worcester, Massachusetts, when controlled by Isaiah Thomas. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Stowe. In 1817 his parents moved from their New England home to Jamestown, New York, a journey at that time quite momentous to undertake—thence to Ashville. The subject of this sketch acquired his education in a printing office, save a short attendance at the academy in Jamestown, where he acquired a knowledge of Latin and Greek, when, as he says, he ought to have been learning the multiplication table. He was married to Annie J. Bailey, June 5th, 1843. At the time was engaged in publishing the *Jamestown Journal*, in the management of which he had succeeded his father. His wife died suddenly in Washington city, D. C., March 3d, 1872. On the 10th of July, 1873, he was married to his present wife, Christiana M. Smith. He came west in 1855, and established the *Sparta Republican*. Located in Centralia in 1863, where he established the *Sentinel*, in company with his brother, Cyrus D. Fletcher. Was for some time employed in the government printing office at Washington. Politically, he is an outspoken republican, very emphatic in his advocacy of the principles of the party. Two sons are living, F. W. Fletcher, editor *Centralia Sentinel*, born Jan. 20, 1849, in Warren, Pa.; and C. B. Fletcher born in Sparta, Ill., July 14, 1856.



*Yours Truly,
J. B. Wilson, M.D.*

If we look at a portrait, there irresistibly springs up in the mind a desire to know something of the original. His mental qualifications then become a fit subject for investigation, his avocation or profession, and whether he has made his avocation a success. In this respect the well-known ability of Doctor Wilson will testify that success has attended him in his efforts in the healing art. He is one among those who have branched out from the beaten track, and has formulated theories and put in practice ideas of his own, which have resulted in giving him a wide and extensive practice. He was born in Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana, on the 3d of August, 1823. His early education was such as the facilities of the county and times then afforded in the locality in which he dwelt. He began a thorough course of reading when quite young under the instruction of a village preceptor. He studied diligently the best text-books in use at that time. He read several of the best works on anatomy; also Carpenter's Physiology, Gallup's Institutes

of Medicine, and so on, with Rush and Abernathey's practice, and others of the same school that taught that fever was a disease, "the disease of the States," and bled, blistered and salivated to cure said disease. He demurred to this, declaring both theory and practice erroneous, contrary to reason and the teachings of nature. He affirmed fever to be a symptom only, and the increased action was an effort of nature to rid itself of an offending cause; admitted that cause to lie in the blood, but not take away the blood, but change its conditions by giving proper remedies which harmonize with nature. He claims all medicines have a specific action, and all diseases a specific origin, and a correct diagnosis is essential to a successful practice, and through this theory and practice he has established a wide reputation for successfully treating all manner of diseases and ailments common to man, woman, and child. He is now enjoying an extended and lucrative practice. His office is located in Condit, Kohl & Warner's Block, Centralia.

ST. ROSE TOWNSHIP.

(CLINTON COUNTY.)



SITUATED in the north-western part of the county, with Bond county on the north, Madison county on the west, Breese township on the south, and Whientfield township on the east. Shoal Creek flows through the township on the east side, from north to south. It enters at the north-east corner of section two, and passes out at the south-east corner of section thirty-five. A strip on the east side a mile and a half wide along Shoal creek is timber. The balance of the township is a beautiful rolling prairie. The first settlement made here was near the present village of Jamestown, by John King and a Mr. Reed, who were brothers-in-law. They came here in the spring of 1817. John King entered the east half of the north-west quarter of section two, June 25th, of the same year. Their cabins stood a short distance north of where Jamestown now is.

July 14th, 1817, Joseph Barber entered the west half of the south-west quarter of section thirteen, where he made an improvement the same year. His cabin stood near the west bank of Shoal creek, in the timber. He resided there until his death.

William and John Brisban, two brothers from Tennessee, built a cabin on the present site of Jamestown in the spring of 1818. April of that year William entered the east half of the south-west quarter of section two. John was a man of family, and William was a bachelor or widower, and a man of some means. They lived here together a number of years, and subsequently moved to Morgan county, Ills.

Burton Baker located on the west side of Shoal creek, south of Jamestown, in 1830, where he lived until his death. He was an upright man, a good citizen, and a working member of the Methodist Church.

Joseph Taylor, a native of Kentucky, settled the old Taylor homestead in the south-west part of the township, in 1835. He built a large brick residence here on the Kentucky style, forty-four years ago, and made the brick on his farm. At that time it was the largest house in this part of the county, and the first brick structure in the township. It is now occupied by his daughter. He improved a large farm here, and entered a great deal of land, upwards of three thousand acres. He was a minister of the Baptist Church, and preached regularly in this settlement until his death, which took place in 1845, while in Franklin county, Kentucky, on a business trip. He raised a family of eight children—three are now living, viz.: Joseph Taylor, Mrs. Lucy D. Amos and Joel Taylor; the two former are residents of this township, and the latter now lives in Montana.

John Jackson, a native of Tennessee, settled in the north-west part of the township in 1835. He afterwards moved to the east part of the county, where he lived several years, and subsequently

moved to Bond county, Ills., where he died in 1852. Freeland Jackson, a son of his, now lives south of Jamestown, and is one of the oldest settlers now living in St. Rose township.

Other early residents are Elijah Ellegood, William Hunter, Joseph Ballou, Samuel Gillespie, Robert Potts, John Sutton, Thomas and William Casey. Most all the old citizens of St. Rose have either died or moved away, and their places have been filled by the German farmers who commenced to settle here after 1840. The first to come were Henry Haune, Antone Dumbek, Peter Barth, Hubert Hartlieb. They all settled in the vicinity of Jamestown. Prior to 1850 other Germans who came up to 1851 were Abraham Fricker, Hironimus Weidner, Christian Ppister, John E. Meyer, Joseph Amman, Jacob Senn, Christoph Junghaus, Jacob Amster.

Jamestown was laid out by Wm. Lenox and James M. Massey, June 4, 1850, on the south-west quarter of section 2. Lenox afterward laid out an addition in 1852. June 17, 1853, Wm. Uzzell laid out an addition of two blocks. He opened a store here, and afterward took in Charles Kaune as a partner. They did business together some time, and then dissolved partnership, and carried on two separate stores for many years.

The village now contains about 20 houses; one store by J. R. Grundman; saloon by L. G. Meyers; Mrs. Mary E. Habbegger post-mistress; harness shop, blacksmith shop, wagon shop, school-house, and Methodist church.

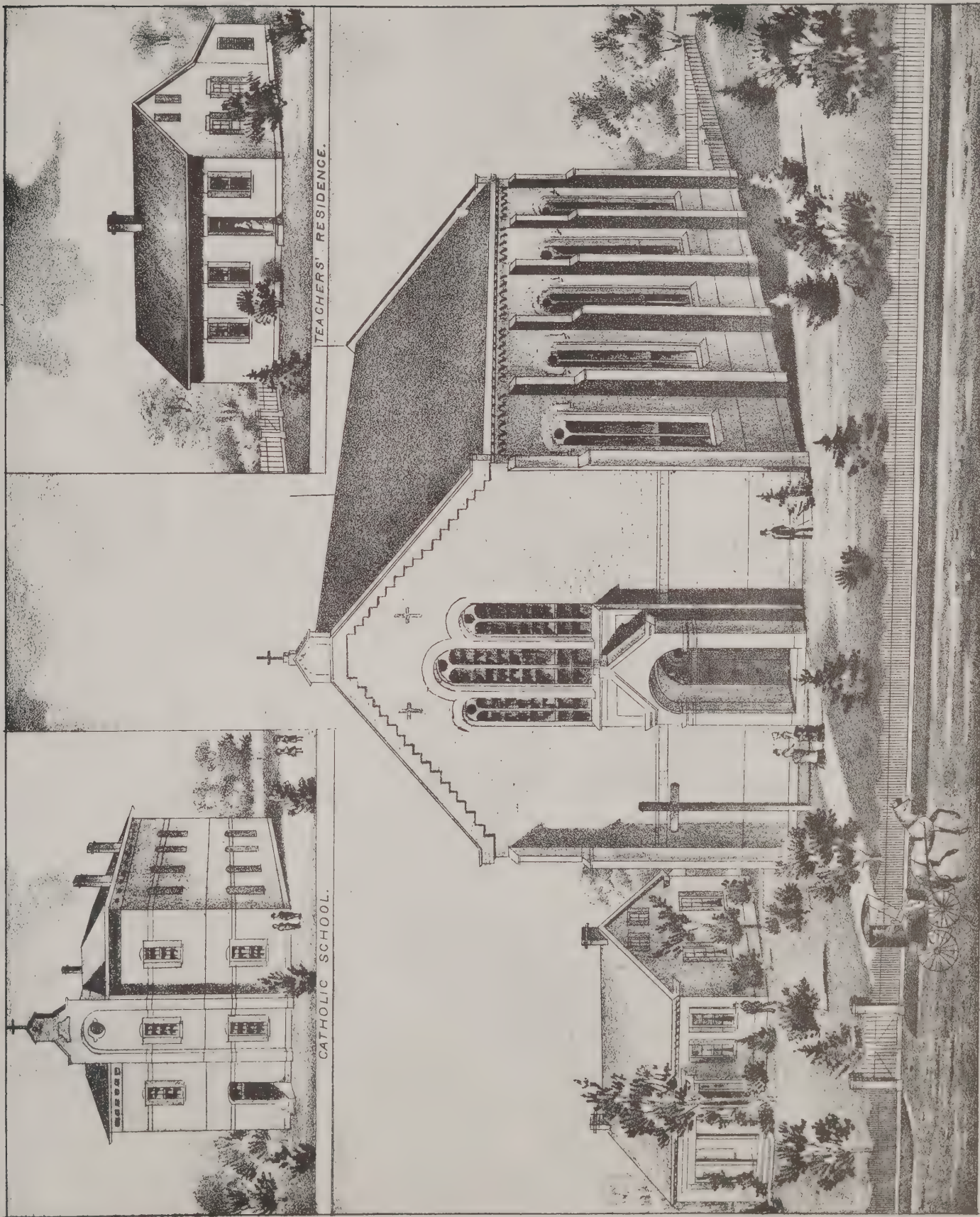
Wm. Uzzell was the first post-master here in 1851. He was a blacksmith, farmer and preacher.

The water mill on Shoal creek, east of Jamestown, owned by the widow of A. J. Randall, is now run by Jacob Lindly.

Blue Mound is a beautiful elevation in the prairie, on the north-west quarter of section 28. It can be seen for many miles around. In 1868 a commodious brick Catholic church was erected near the base of this mound. It stands on section 20, and was finished in 1871. It is called *St. Rose* church. There is now being built near by a large brick school-house in connection with the church.

In 1870 Peter Schuette erected a store building here, and opened up a stock of goods the following year. A post-office was established, called *St. Rose*. He has since kept the office, and in the meantime a little village has built up here of 22 houses, with a population of 120, with two stores and saloons, by Peter Schuette and Henry Feldewert, two blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, and two shoemakers. *St. Rose* is a growing village six and a half miles north-west of Breese.

The supervisors who have represented the township since its organization are: Joseph Shrage, elected in 1874; Joseph Petermeyer, elected in 1875; J. P. Maxey, elected in 1876; Joseph Petermeyer, elected in 1877, and served until 1879, when J. J. Sutton was elected and served two terms; Joseph Petermeyer was again elected in 1881.



TEACHERS' RESIDENCE.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

ST. ROSE CHURCH.
CATHOLIC CHURCH PROPERTY, ST ROSE CLINTON Co., ILL.

PARSONAGE



VIEW OF WOOD PASTURE.



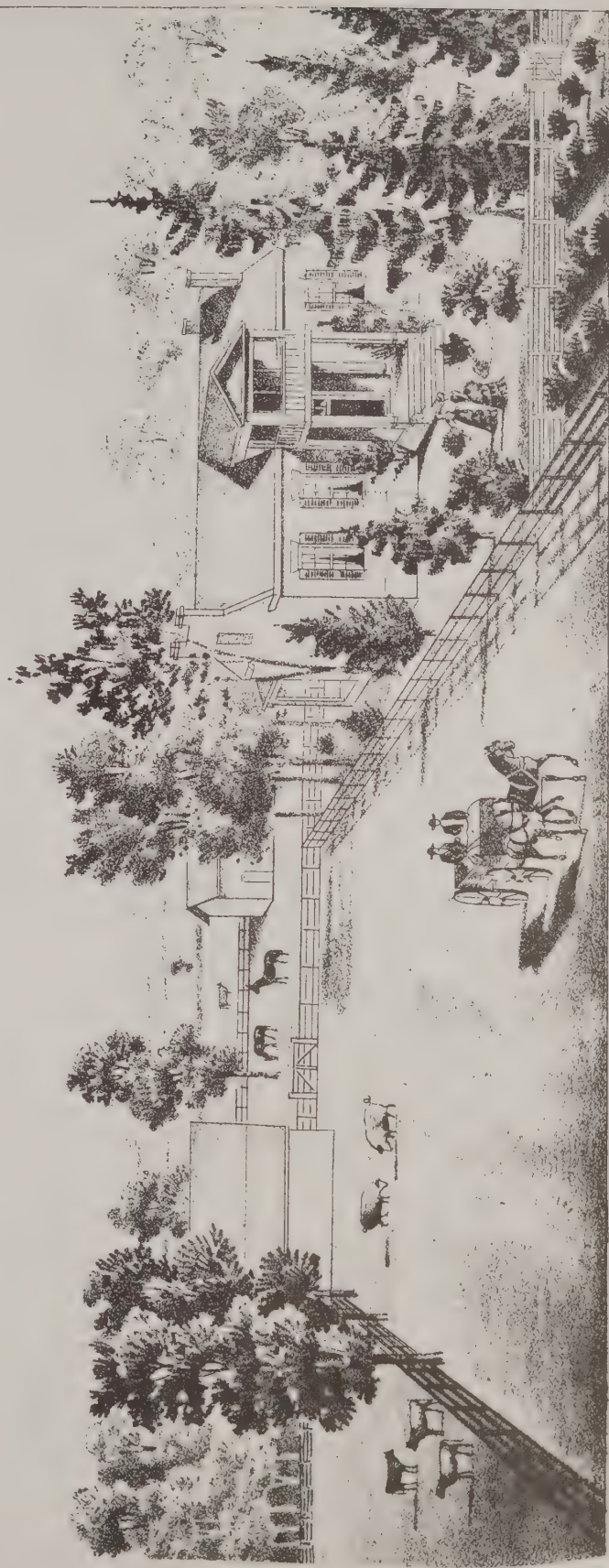
STOCK AND GRAIN FARM OF JOHN F. SUTTON SEC. 30, T. 3, R. 4, (ST. ROSE TP) CLINTON CO., ILL.



VIEW FROM WOOD PASTURE.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J.P. MAXEY, SEC. 26, T. 3. R. 4, (ST. ROSE TP.) CLINTON CO., ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF MRS. L.D. AMOS SEC. 27, T. 3, R. 4, (ST. ROSE TR.) CLINTON CO., ILL.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN J. SUTTON.

JOHN J. SUTTON, one of the representative farmers of St. Rose township, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born near Doylestown in Bucks county of that state, on the 16th of April, 1832.

The family from which he is descended was of English origin. His grandfather, Edmund Sutton, emigrated from Northumberland, England, in the year 1820, and first settled in the city of Philadelphia, but afterward moved to the neighborhood of Doylestown in the adjoining county of Bucks.

Robert Sutton, father of the subject of this biography, was born in England, and was a young man at the time of the removal of the family to America. He was married in the city of Philadelphia, to Hannah Stockdale, who was also descended from an English family. John J. Sutton was the second of a family of four children. He lived in Bucks county, Penna., till about eight years old, and then his father removed with the family to the West. This was in the year 1840. They first settled in Missouri, and for five years lived in St. Louis county, not far from the city of St. Louis. In the spring of 1845 the family came to Clinton county, and first settled in what is now Breese township. His father afterward, in 1856, purchased a quarter section of raw prairie land in section thirty of township three, range four, the present St. Rose township. He moved to this locality and improved a farm, on which he lived till his death, on September 3d, 1872.

Mr. Sutton was about thirteen years old when he came to Clinton county. He had gone to school in Pennsylvania previous to the removal of the family from that state, and there learned to read and write. While living in Missouri he had the advantage of good schools, and there secured the elements of a good education. After coming to Clinton county, the country not being so well settled, the schools were not so good; and after he got large enough to be of much assistance, he was obliged to do his share toward the work of improving a farm, and thus his further education was interfered with.

On reaching manhood, he was farming with his father till the latter's death, and has since been engaged in managing, on his own account, the old homestead from which his father originally improved. His farm consists of two hundred acres of land, and a view of it appears among our illustrations.

His father, in his political sympathies, was attached to the old whig party in the days when whigs and democrats composed the two great political divisions of the country. Mr. Sutton, in his early life, was likewise inclined to support the whig party, but during the war of the rebellion he became a republican, and has since remained a member of that organization. He is not, however, a man of extreme partisan views, and in local and county elections votes for the man whom he considers best fitted for the office, without regard to the party to which he belongs.

Two of his brothers served in the army during the war of the rebellion. His oldest brother, Edmund Sutton, enlisted in 1861

in the thirtieth Illinois regiment, and served till 1863, when he was shot through the shoulder during the siege of Vicksburg, and was honorably discharged on account of the wound. He is now farming in Cherokee county, Kansas. His younger brother, Robert Stewart Sutton, enlisted in 1862 in the 117th Illinois regiment, and died in Mississippi in 1863, while serving under Sherman. The remaining brother, Richard Sutton, was engaged in farming in Breese township, and died there on the fourth of July, 1877.

He is a man who has enjoyed the confidence of the people of his part of the county. On the adoption of township organization, he was chosen the first collector of St. Rose township, and held that office for three years in succession. In the spring of 1879 he was elected supervisor of the township, and was re-elected in 1880. In the spring of 1881 he was elected justice of the peace.

J. P. MAXEY.

AMONG the early settlers and prominent citizens of Clinton county was Oliver Hazzard Perry Maxey, father of J. P. Maxey. He was born near Mumfordsville, Hart county, Kentucky, on the 30th of July, 1816. His father was Philip Maxey. His early boyhood was spent in Kentucky, and he there secured the foundation of a good education. The family emigrated from Kentucky to Illinois in the year 1831, and settled three miles north-east of the present town of Breese, at the toll-bridge on Shoal creek, where that stream is crossed by the old Vincennes and St. Louis road. His brother, Albert G. Maxey, was the keeper of the toll-bridge and the proprietor of a store at this place for a number of years. On the 27th of March, 1845, he married Jane E. Taylor, a native also of Kentucky, and daughter of Joseph Taylor, who removed from Franklin county, Kentucky, to Illinois in 1833, and settled in section thirty-five of township three, range four. Mr. Maxey had gone to school in Kentucky, and after coming to this state attended for a time an academy at Alton. He was a whig in politics, but was conservative and liberal in his views, and was popular throughout the county. On attaining the age of twenty-one, although the county was democratic, he was elected sheriff. Although in all likelihood the youngest person who ever occupied that office in the county, he discharged its duties in a very efficient and satisfactory manner, and filled the position in all twelve years. In 1849 he went to California, and was on the Pacific slope till 1852. He was in the lumbering business one year in Oregon, but most of the time he was in the gold mines of California. Returning to Illinois he died on the 27th of January, 1856.

Joseph Philip Maxey, the only child of O. H. P. Maxey, was born December 18th, 1846. His birthplace was section twenty-seven of township three, range four, on the farm now owned by Mrs. Lucy D. Amos. In the fall of 1862 he entered Shurtleff College at Alton, and after remaining there one year went to the Indiana State University at Bloomington, where he was a student five terms.

January 21st, 1869, he married Miss Agnes Young Beattie, who was born in Ireland, twelve miles from Belfast. After his marriage he went to farming on section twenty-six of St. Rose township, and in the summer of 1881 removed to Trenton. He has two children living, Jane Elizabeth and Lucy Eleanor. He is a democrat in politics. A view of his farm in St. Rose township appears on another page. He owns upwards of twelve hundred acres of land in St. Rose, Breese and Wheatfield townships.

LOUIS G. MEYER

Was born at Liel, in Baden, January 21st, 1837. He was the oldest of four children of John E., and Mary Ann Meyer. In 1850 the family emigrated to America, reaching New Orleans in October, and from there coming to St. Louis. In January, 1851, his father bought forty acres of prairie and twenty of timber in section three of the present St. Rose township. His father lived here till 1862, when he was killed by a horse, which ran away and dragged him to death. In 1858 Esq. Meyer was employed by a man in Jamestown to peddle goods through the country. He followed this a year, then went to farming, but afterward went back again to the

occupation of peddling, which he pursued till the commencement of the war of the rebellion. In 1860 a brass band was started at Jamestown, of which Esq. Meyer was a member. This band volunteered for the war, and Esq. Meyer was mustered into the United States service on the 19th of August, 1861. The band was attached to the 26th Illinois regiment. He was mustered out in June, 1862, at which time the war department issued an order discharging all regimental bands. In October, 1862 the band re-enlisted, as a brigade band, and first served in south-east Missouri, in Gen. Davidson's division, and in the spring of 1863 was attached to the 13th army corps, with which it remained until the close of the war. He served in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, and was discharged at New Orleans, August 18th, 1865. He then returned home and started into business at Jamestown. He served as constable from 1865 to 1869, and since the latter date has been justice of the peace. He also acts as collection agent. He cast his first vote for president for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, and has since been a Republican. In 1861 he married Anna Hoffmann, a native of Canton Berne, Switzerland. He has had four children, Emma L., Bertha M., Louis A. who died at the age of four years and six months, and Anna O.

KINMUNDY TOWNSHIP.

(MARION COUNTY.)



One of the northern townships of the county, and contains all of town 4 north, range 3 east, and is bounded on the north by Fayette county, on the east by Meacham, on the south by Alma, and on the west by Foster townships. It is drained by the east fork of the Kaskaskia river and its tributaries principally; the east part is drained by the Skillet Fork. Along these streams is considerable timber. Originally the township was about equally divided between timber and prairie lands. The branch of the Illinois Central Railroad passes through this township near the centre, running in a north-east and south-west direction. The city of Kinmundy is located on this line as near the centre as possible, and is a town of considerable importance that we will hereafter mention.

The first settler was John W. Nichols, who came from Wilson county, Tennessee, and located on the east prong of the Howell branch in 1823, where he lived until 1827. He then went to the Galena lead mines, and remained a short time, returning to this settlement after about a year's absence; he was taken sick soon after his return and died.

Henry Howell, also a Tennessean, came here in 1826 and settled on the west bank of Howell's branch, where he resided until his death. He raised a large family of children, some of whom are now in Texas, some in Missouri, and three live in this county. Philip Howell resides on section 31, where he entered land Nov. 21, 1838.

Barney Howell is also a prominent farmer here, and lives in the west part of the city of Kinmundy. Caroline is now the wife of B. Smith, and lives in Tonti township. Abner Stewart, a native of Maury county, Tennessee, came here Dec. 21, 1828. The following year he entered the first tract of land in the township, west half of the north-east quarter section twenty-two. His cabin stood within the present limits of the city. He improved a farm, and about two years after he located here he built a horse mill. He operated the mill for three years and then moved to Johnson county, Missouri, where he died about twenty years ago. He raised a family of eight children, five sons, and three daughters. Joseph resides in Texas, and Catherine in Missouri, they being the only two of the family now living. In 1828 came James, Joseph, and William Gray, three brothers, from Maury county, Tennessee. James Gray settled a place on section ten. He was the first justice of the peace in the township, filling the office until his death, in 1835. He left a widow and a family of eight children. His widow, Martha Gray, entered eighty acres, where they started their improvement, Feb. 13, 1837; it was the west half of the south-east quarter section ten. The following fall she entered forty acres more in the same section. She died in 1844. The two youngest of the family are the only survivors. James H. Gray resides on the old homestead, where he has lived fifty-three years and followed the life of a farmer, and is now one of the wealthy men of the county. He has reared a family of five children. His brother, Isaac D. Gray, lives on section eleven. He is also a farmer and was born

here just half a century ago. He has a family of five children. Joseph Gray, one of the three brothers, settled on section twenty-two, where he started an improvement and lived two years; he then moved south-west one mile, and made the second improvement. After five years he moved into section three, where he improved a good farm, on which he resided until his death, in 1844. He was also one of the early justices of the peace. One of his sons, John H. Gray, was also a justice here many years, and was for a time one of the associate judges of the county court. Joseph Gray raised a family of nine children. William, who lives on section sixteen, is the only one now living.

William Gray, one of the three brothers, built a hewed log house on section twenty-one, in 1829, this being the first building of the kind in the township. It still stands, and is now used as a stable by the widow Coleman. William Gray moved to Randolph county, Missouri, about 1833. He sold his place to John Eagan, who afterwards sold it to Samuel Stewart, a son of Abner Stewart; the latter entered this tract of land Feb. 13, 1837, it being the second piece entered in the township.

Isaac Eagan came here a single man, with James Gray, in 1828. He drove stage for a number of years. Subsequently married and bought the improvements of Abner Stewart on section twenty-two. February 13, 1837, he entered the other eighty in the north-east quarter of this section; he here improved a good farm, and for many years owned and operated the horse mill built by Stewart on his place. Eagan was a good farmer and a successful man, quiet and unassuming in his manners. He raised a large family of children, seven of whom now live near by. Mr. Eagan died on the place where he first settled in 1873. James and Joseph Gray furnished to the settlers the first sawed lumber, which they sawed with a whip saw. It is said that James Gray sowed the first timothy seed in the township in 1843.

Hugh Eagan, also a Tennessean, came to this neighborhood in 1829. For the first three months he stayed with James Gray. In the meantime he built a cabin on section 15, where he lived some time. He then moved north of Salem, in the edge of the timber, where he bought an improvement of Ross Jones. He here improved a good farm, where he resided until his death. He raised a large family. One of his sons, Harrison Eagan, is now one of the prominent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Washington Territory.

John Beardin, a Tennessean, was one of the early settlers in the south-west part of the township. He located on section thirty-one, November 21st, 1838. He entered forty acres here, where he improved a small farm and resided until his death.

Other early settlers were—John Blurton, Hinton Blurton, Barney Eagan, Roger and Thomas Williams, James Ray, Samuel Whiteside and William Howell.

The first School-house was built on section sixteen, in 1837, and Samuel Whiteside was the first teacher in this house. Other schools had been taught in the Howell neighborhood in abandoned cabins, several years prior to this, by — Stephens, James Gray, and Samuel Whiteside.

The early preachers were of the Baptist and Cumberland Presbyterian denominations. They held meetings at the residences of Henry Howell, William and James Gray.

The first church was a hewed log building, and stood near where Henry Howell lived; built by the Baptist denomination

Supervisors.—James Haworth, elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1875; M. Wilson, elected in 1876; John Harlin, elected in 1877, re-elected in 1878; W. C. Reeder, elected in 1879; H. B. Jones, elected in 1880, left county before his term expired; Edward Free-

man appointed to fill vacancy. William H. White, the present incumbent, elected in 1881.

KINMUNDY.

This enterprising and flourishing town was laid out by W. T. Sprouse on the tenth of April, 1857, on section twenty-two north-west and south-west of the railroad, containing fifteen blocks of various form and size. Isaac Eagan laid out an addition in 1858. Joshua Goodwin and D. P. Snelling laid out additions in 1866; Isaac Eagan, several additions. Johnson's addition, W. T. Sprouse's addition, and J. O. Dumond's addition were all laid out in the year 1867, and other additions have been laid out since. The place was named after a Scotchman, who was a stockholder in the Illinois Central Railroad. W. B. Eagan built the first house in 1857, in which he put a general stock of goods; he was also the first post-master; he lived above the store; the building is now the residence of David Haselden. Three years before the town was laid out, he began selling goods where his mother, Mrs. Isaac Eagan, now lives, at the old Eagan homestead. The depot building was erected in 1856. Willis Wilburn built a small house south of the town in 1855, in which he sold goods; he also built the first hotel it stood south-west of where the Squire's house now is. Dr. L. D. Skilling had the first drug-store here. Dr. W. W. Elliott was the first resident physician. The town was first built up on the east side of the railroad. C. Spafford was the pioneer to commence business on the west side. He opened a restaurant, and subsequently merged it into a general store.

L. S. Hart was the second merchant on the west side. He had a store south of the town plat, in the Wilburn building, before he moved to the west side. Henry Eagan was the first blacksmith.

In 1858 W. T. Sprouse erected a saw and grist mill that ran for a time, and was afterwards sold and moved away. He built another mill in 1864. This mill machinery was removed, after the brick mill was built in 1868 by the Songer Bros. This is a good, substantial brick building, four stories high, with five run of burrs.

Kinmundy Mills were built in 1877: now run by C. Rohrbough. The building is a frame structure with four run of burrs. Both mills run steadily and do a good business—merchant and custom work.

T. W. Haymond & Co.'s Bank was organized January, 1870, cash capital \$45,000, all paid in; Tilman Raser, president; T. W. Haymond, cashier. The stockholders are eight in number, prominent farmers and business men of this vicinity.

The two story frame school building of four rooms, was erected in 1864, where six teachers are employed eight months in the year.

There are five neat church buildings here, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist, M. E. South, Presbyterian and Catholic.

The following is a list of the business houses of the place. For the lawyers and newspapers, see Bench and Bar and press articles.

Physicians.—L. D. Skilling, E. G. Forshee, W. O. Smith, J. D. Camerer, J. W. Mitchell.

Dentists.—W. W. Bradley, & A. Homer Haywood.

General Stores.—C. Rohrbough, J. W. Wilson, T. W. Bagott, James B. McBryde, Herrick & Young, Adolph Frechs.

Grocery Stores.—L. T. Boothe, J. W. Bradley.

Stoves, Tinware and Queensware.—W. C. Reeder.

Fancy Goods and Notions.—Songer & Smith.

Drugs.—H. F. Green, Hollister & Blakslee.

Lumberyard.—Glazebrook & Brenner, Nelson Graves.

Hardware.—James C. Hayworth, B. W. Blakslee.

Agricultural Implements.—W. B. Eagan.

Harness and Saddles.—J. C. Hayworth, N. S. Hurlbut.

Millinery.—Miss Parker and Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Edward Whitson.

Carriage, Buggies and Wagon Manufacturer.—W. H. White.
Blacksmith Shops.—W. H. White, Joseph Barge, Albert Eagan, J. C. Gunn, J. Smith.
Wagon Shop.—George Ray.
Boot and Shoe Makers.—N. S. Hurlbut, C. A. Christense, Isaac Eagan.
Furniture.—William McNeil.
Butcher.—William Simpson.
Country Produce.—George Harland.
Hay Press.—West & Lawwell.
Photographer.—O. N. Tyner.
Barbers.—R. W. Smith, John B. Garner.
Chair Maker.—I. N. Meeks.
Cooper Shop.—L. B. French.
Jewelry Store.—Jacob Nelson.
Merchant Tailors.—Peter Thrane, Martin Schoenborn.
Restaurant and Bakery.—William Cawrey.
Confectionery.—Charles Wetter.
Hotel.—"Squire's House," by W. C. Squires.
Livery Stables.—W. C. Crandall, George W. Blurton.
Post-master.—J. F. Donovan, who is also the Mayor.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. Rosedale Lodge, No. 354, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of the State, Oct. 9th, 1867, with the following charter member, viz., Isaac S. Sweeney, Dyas Power, D. C. Moore, U. M.

Humble, C. Rohrbough, Leonard D. Skilling, John H. Byrne and Simpkin Downs.

The Lodge has made a prosperous record, with a membership ranging from 30 to 70 members. Has at the present about \$800 in its treasury. W. W. Neil, Noble Grand; Frank W. King, Secretary.

Royal Templars of Temperance, of Illinois, called *Fidelity Lodge, No. 24*, was organized in 1880, with C. Rohrbough, select counselor; and Mrs. Squires, secretary; L. D. Skilling, M. D., examining surgeon. This institution is based on a mutual insurance plan, granting a policy of \$2,000 to male members, and \$1,000 to female members, making the standing and payment of policy contingent on the temperate habits of its members.

Kinmundy Lodge, No. 1091, Knights of Honor, was instituted May 31st, 1878, by J. F. Drish, with 13 charter members. At this writing, August, 1881, the membership numbers 38.

Kinmundy Lodge, No. 398, A. F. and A. Masons, was instituted Oct. 5th, 1864, with the following charter members: B. H. Bodwell, E. R. Rison, J. S. Sweeney, James Potticary, J. W. Wilson, J. H. Elkin, J. O'Brien, W. R. Boothe, W. S. Arnold. The Lodge holds its meetings in Masonic Hall, in the Bank building, on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays in each month, and has a membership of 36 members. Thomas Baggott, W. M., C. Rohrbough, Secretary.

The city has about 1100 population, and its growth has been strong and healthy. It commands the trade of a large extent of country, and its business men are gentlemen of energy and enterprise, who are always willing to advance the interest of the place.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. LEONARD D. SKILLING,

OF Kinmundy, is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather, John Skilling, was from county Antrim, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1775. He was one of the early settlers of Western Pennsylvania. The doctor's father, Hugh Skilling, was the eldest son of a family of five, and was also born in Ireland, but quite young when his father emigrated. He moved from Western Pennsylvania in the year 1815 to Wayne county, Ohio, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, having previously in 1813 married Catherine Dobbins, a lady also of Scotch-Irish descent. They raised a family of seven sons and three daughters, eight of whom are still living. After a residence in Wayne county until the family were pretty well reared, he removed to Lima, Ohio, where he died in 1866, at the advanced age of eighty years.

Dr. Skilling is the second son, and was born in Wayne county, Ohio, June 24th, 1816. Brought up as most farmers' sons of that period, he worked in summers on the farm and attended school during the winters, and at the age of eighteen began teaching. This he continued for about two years, when he entered the University of Ohio at Athens, then under the presidency of William H. McGuffey, D. D., LL. D., one of the most eminent instructors of his day.

After graduating at this college he spent four years in the South in teaching, then returned to Ohio, and was united in marriage in 1848 with Miss Sarah Cameron, daughter of James Cameron, one of the old "Cameron Clan" of Scotland.

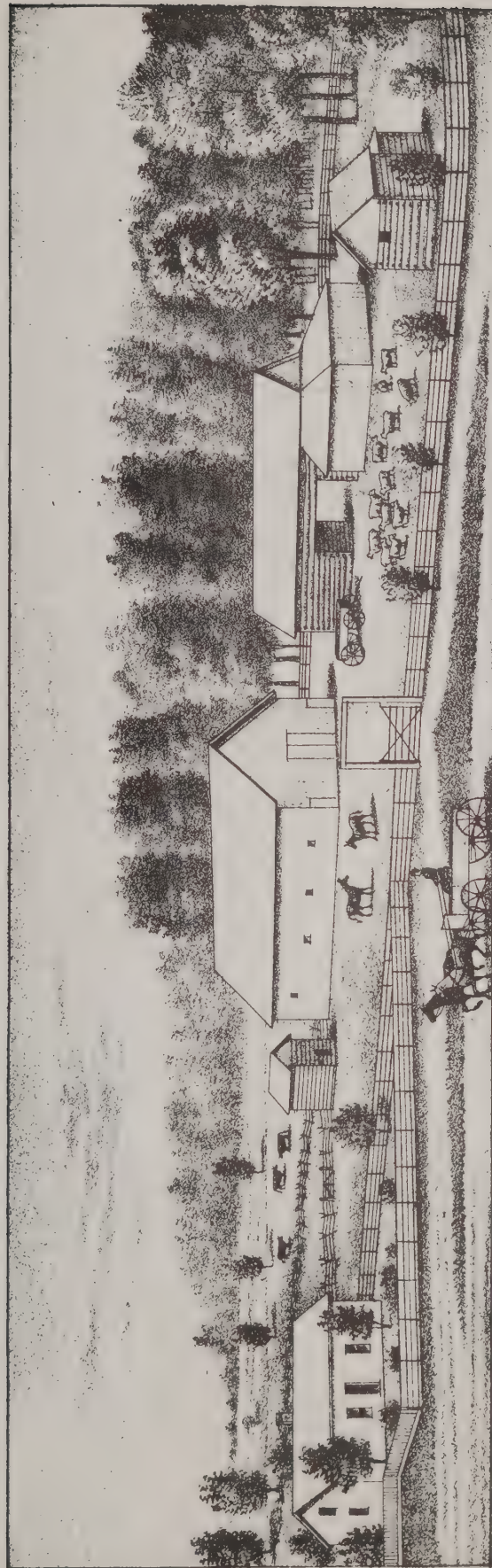
He and his wife both engaged in teaching after their marriage for several years; Mrs. Skilling establishing quite a reputation as an instructress. This worthy lady died of typhoid fever in Salem, Ill., in 1856. Dr. Skilling contracted a second marriage with Mrs. Margaret Bearer, who has borne him four children. She is still living. The doctor moved to Kinmundy in 1859, and commenced the drug business. A short time after his removal he entered upon the practice of medicine, in which he is still engaged.

Dr. Skilling is tall and spare; has a Scotch look and manner that tell of his ancestry. Phrenologically speaking, he has the nervous and bilious temperaments predominating; head is high in the region of veneration and benevolence; he is not wide through the temples. He is consequently moral, not avaricious, but benevolent and sympathetic. He has the Scotch elasticity of frame, with great power of endurance. He is inclined to a mental field of labor. In religion he holds to the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, being an elder; is conservative and strict, and of a charitable disposition.

In politics he is a republican—one of the stalwarts. His party always knows where to find him.

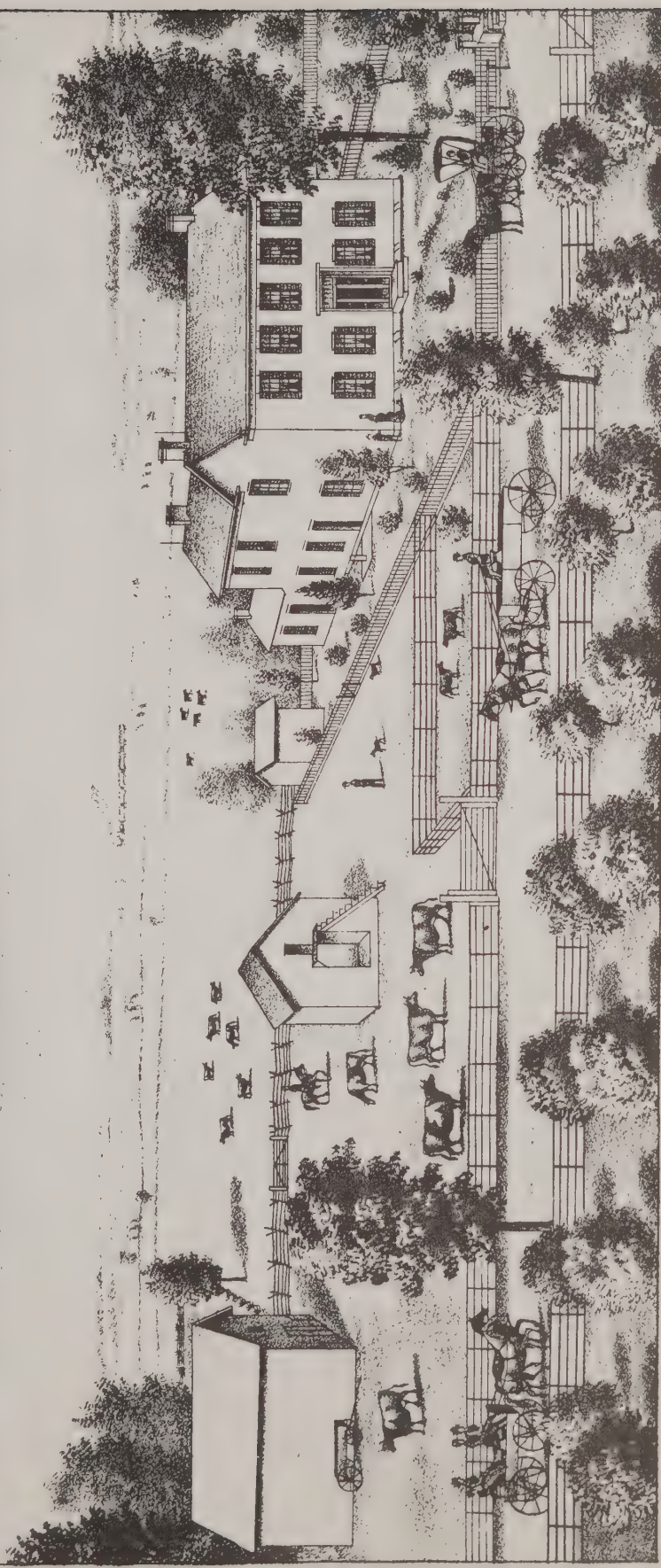
His life may be divided into three equal and important epochs. Twenty years were devoted to the acquisition of knowledge to fit him for teaching; a like period was consumed in that vocation; twenty years were spent in the practice of medicine. In each of these professions he was successful.

Now he is in the evening of a life well spent, full of experience,



TIMBER LOTS.

OLD RESIDENCE



PIONEER FARM, THE HOME OF JAMES HARVEY GRAY, SEC. 10, T. 4, R. 3 (KINMUNDY TR.) MARION CO., ILL.

possessed of knowledge, and is calmly enjoying his old age, esteemed by his neighbors and surrounded by friends.

His life may serve as a stimulus to those who wish to acquire an education and have to contend with similar difficulties.

EDWARD FREEMAN,

THE editor of the *Kinmundy Independent*, is descended from Revolutionary stock, his grandfather on the mother's side, Thomas Lee, having taken part in the war for independence. His father, Isaac P. Freeman, was a native of New Jersey, born in 1795, and took part in the war of 1812. He has lived in the western country from an early date, has grown up with it, and is still living in Missouri, enjoying good health at the advanced age of eighty-seven.

The subject of this sketch, Edward Freeman, was the oldest son of a family of eleven children, six of whom are yet living. He was born in the state of New Jersey, in the year 1818.

Commencing life by serving an apprenticeship to the trade of printing, on attaining his majority, he went to New Orleans, to which place his father had moved while the son was learning his trade, and had established himself in mercantile business. He engaged with his father in the business, and remained there about eleven years. During his residence he became familiar with that scourge of New Orleans, called "Yellow Jack."

He next located in Memphis, Tenn., and lived there for four or five years, during which time the Mexican war was fought.

From Memphis he moved to Indiana, living most of the time in Rush county. While residing in Indiana, the celebrated Morgan raid took place. In this bold movement of the celebrated Guerilla chief he took an active part, being called out with other citizens too old to fight in more extended fields, by Governor Morton. Three generations have therefore rendered service to the country. In 1864 Mr. Freeman moved to Illinois, and settled in Marion county. Since that time he has been engaged in printing, editing and publishing a paper. He is a strong Republican, warmly advocating the principles of that party. At this writing, he is enjoying life, full of energy, and actively engaged in publishing the *Kinmundy Independent*. He is deeply interested in the progress and growth of the great west—derives much pleasure in noting the changes since his arrival. Mr. Freeman is descended from long-lived ancestry, and bids fair to reach a good old age.

JAMES HARVEY GRAY

IS THE grandson of William Gray, a soldier of the revolution, who died in Tennessee about 1844, at the advanced age of eighty. He was the father of nine children, four of whom were boys. In the struggle for liberty he manifested great zeal. His eldest son was the father of the subject of this sketch. He died before the son had grown up, in the year 1835, in Marion county, Ill., leaving a

widow and nine children, dependent on their own exertions for support.

James Harvey Gray began life's struggle at the age of ten, by first making a crop for his mother, and his little brothers and sisters. Full of determination and independence, he was successful at the start, though so young. All his efforts were crowned with success, and the boy seemed to fore-shadow the future man. At the age of eighteen he purchased a yoke of cattle and a horse on credit; he may be said to have first commenced life for himself. He remained, however, on the old place, putting in crops until ready to invest in a piece of land, which he did at the age of twenty-six, by making a purchase of 160 acres, partly paying therefor with money borrowed. From that time his career has been onward. He rapidly accumulated property, adding acre to acre, until he is now able to look over an expanse of 1,200 acres, and call it his own.

Mr. Gray was first married in 1844 to Miss Susannah Jane Hanna, by whom he has seven children. This estimable lady died in the year 1862. A second marriage was contracted with Margaret Lucinda Hanna, in 1863. This lady, to whom three children were born, departed this life in 1871. Mr. Gray united in marriage in 1872 with Mrs. Elizabeth Booth, widow of Col. Booth, who commanded the 40th Illinois Infantry during the late war.

Ten children were the fruits of the first two marriages, all of whom are deceased but three girls.

Mr. Gray did not enjoy the advantages of an education, for he was too early deprived of a father, and compelled, being the eldest son, to care for others to give time for the acquisition of knowledge by going to school. In his condition time was money. Every hour was consumed in hard labor for the helpless family.

As an illustration of what manliness and clear grit will do when accompanied with good judgment, without an education, Mr. Gray stands prominent, and presents an example that young men may profit by. None need despair if they are willing to work and give up youthful follies, and devote the time wasted in frolics to some kind of mechanical or agricultural labor.

Mr. Gray, at the age of 56, is tall, well formed and vigorous, and is actively engaged daily in the supervision of his large farms. He has no time to frolic or spend foolishly. His temperament is bilious, nervous and sanguine. His bony system is large, but he is well proportioned, and full of muscular energy. He is well fitted for execution, and power to endure both mental and physical labor. The front brain is large. He has a great deal of sagacity, is a judge of values, will buy and sell well. His head indicates great tenacity of life, power to hold on long and hard. In his religious views he is a Cumberland Presbyterian, and a consistent member of that church. In politics he is a democrat of the old Jeffersonian school. Mr. Gray resides one and a half miles from the village of Kinmundy, in a capacious two-story white frame house, where, surrounded by a loving family, he dispenses the hospitality of a bountiful home to all who visit him.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

(CLINTON COUNTY.)



HIS territory was formerly a part of what was known, when township organization took effect, as Crooked Creek township. In 1875 the latter was divided into two parts, and called Lake and Brookside. Lake constituted the western division, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Clement and Carlyle, on the east by Brookside, south by Crooked creek, and west by the Kaskaskia. It lies in the southeastern portion of the county, bordering on Washington, and contains about 16,000 acres of excellent prairie and timbered land, each being nearly equal in acreage.

Crooked creek forms the southern boundary, and flows in a westerly direction, when it empties into the Kaskaskia soon after leaving the township. Lost creek, a tributary of the Crooked, enters the township in section 2; it meanders in a south-westerly direction, and forms a junction with the latter in section 20. Prairie creek flows in from the east, and unites with Lost creek in section 10, where they spread out into a wide bottom-prairie about one-half mile in width to a mile and a half in length, which is then called "The Lake." This explains the origin of the name of the latter stream, that is, it is *lost* in forming the lake.

The surface is mainly flat or level. That portion of land known as Central Prairie, situated north-west of Lost creek, is interspersed with high groves of timber and beautiful rolling prairie land. This part of the county, however, is better adapted to the raising of maize and for grazing purposes than for the cultivation of wheat, which is considered the staple of the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

From the best authority that can be gleaned at this time, that portion of county known as Lake township was first settled in the year 1817.

One of the first to endure the hardships of pioneer life, and to blaze the way for the benefit of future generations, was Robert C. McKeever. He was a native of the state of Georgia, and migrated to this state with his family in the fall of 1816, and settled first at Shiloh, in St. Clair county. Their mode of conveyance for this long trip was a lumber wagon drawn by four horses, for it must be remembered that in those days steam locomotion was a thing of the future. His family consisted of his wife and four children, Lecy, Sarah, Robert C., Jr., and John. In the fall of the same year Mr. McKeever removed to near Lebanon, and the fall following, 1817, moved to what is now Lake township, and settled on the north-east quarter of section 3. Here he lived until 1835, when he moved to Arkansas, leaving several of the family living about the old homestead. He died in Arkansas in 1838, at the age of 61 years. Mrs. McKeever's maiden name was Seley Wadsworth. She died in Arkansas in 1839, one year after the death of her husband. Ten children were born of this union, only one of whom, Robert C., Jr.,

is now living in the county. The latter resides at Clement, and is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Clinton county. Both Robert senior and junior have held several offices of trust in the county. The name of Mr. McKeever, the elder, can be found in many of the official records at the county seat, but with the name signed or written Robert C. McEver. His children, however, have seen fit to spell it with a K, hence the discrepancy of the early records as compared with the orthography of later date.

Dempsey Kennedy located here in the same year as Mr. McKeever, 1817, and settled on section 6. He was also a native of Georgia. He only remained about two years, when he moved to what is now Washington county. Robert Carter, a Methodist minister and a pioneer from Tennessee, came to this township in 1817, and located on section 6, and afterwards removed to Washington county in company with Mr. Kennedy. He was the pioneer preacher of this part of the country, and did much good by his vocation in southern Illinois. He departed this life many years ago, and it is said that his tomb may be shown in a little private burying-ground in the township of Lake. Hugh F. Johnson, a native, born in 1828, and son of D. M. Johnson, is yet living on or near the old homestead; his father, D. M., came from Kentucky in 1817.

Isaac and William Darnille, also natives of Georgia, settled here in 1818, and located in the western part of the township. The former was a resident until his death, which occurred many years ago. Sally, widow of William Gibson, is yet living near the old homestead with one of her children, and is the only direct representative of the family in this part of the state. William and family moved to Missouri about 1850. Haden Posey settled here in the same year as the Darnille's, and located his home in the southern part of the township. B. M. Posey, a son of Haden, is now living near the pioneer home, and is one of the oldest and most substantial men of the county. Among the other old settlers were Wingate Maddux, John Wadsworth, Simeon and John Wakefield, and John A. Molthrop.

The following interesting history of the customs, habits, and hardships of the early pioneers, as given by B. M. Posey, at the request of the County Board in 1876 (centennial year) is too good an article to be lost. We therefore take the liberty to embody a synopsis of it in this history, that it may pass down to future generations as a beacon of information of what their forefathers underwent. Being purely local, it will ever prove an interesting feature in this chapter.

The most of the first settlers of this township emigrated from the Southern states. They were generally of the poorer class, and had many inconveniences to encounter, a few of which I will here mention. For milling, they were obliged to go to St. Clair county, to what was then known as the "Padfield Settlement," until 1819, when Edward Cole built a horse-mill north of the present site of Clement in section 10, and on the farm now owned by Smyth

Moore. The next mill that was built in this part of the county was a tread-mill, and was constructed by Pomeroy Easton, and situated two miles east of Carlyle on the Centralia road. Hence, the inconvenience of milling was so great that often the people were without bread, only as they made meal by pounding corn in a mortar with a pestle, or by boiling the corn until it was soft enough to grate with a grater. Often, for weeks at a time, they were reduced to living on rye hominy, and sometimes they were obliged to use dried venison (without sauce) for bread. Another inconvenience was the scarcity of salt. They were mostly dependent on the Saline Salt Works for this condiment, and it would sometimes take from three to five weeks to make the trip with an ox-team—the only mode of conveyance—to the works.

Yet, with all their hardships and inconveniences, they were a happy, lively, and hospitable people, ever ready and willing to help one another, especially in sickness or death, often going from ten to fifteen miles in order to administer to the wants of the sick or afflicted.

It seems that nature had bestowed her richest gifts on this part of the country in providing for the natural wants of man. There was a luxurious growth of grass and wild pea-vine, which furnished a good range, so that with very little effort a person could raise all the stock he desired. In that early day, all a person had to do to successfully raise hogs, was to keep them tame, and prevent the wolves from catching the pigs. A few months' work in each year was all that was required to raise the necessities of life—and with that, the early settlers were satisfied.

This township settled very slowly. In 1830 some of the old settlers had died, and many of them had moved away, until it was almost depopulated. At that date it began to settle again, until the hard times of 1837, to 1841, when it again stopped improving, until about 1856. Since which time, all the land susceptible of cultivation has been improved. No part of the county has excelled it in growth since that date.

There are many incidents and reminiscences of early days that now would seem almost incredible to the present generation. This town, perhaps, was not surpassed by any in this part of the state for the abundance and variety of its wild game, there being a large body of timber between the Kaskaskia river and Crooked creek, which afforded it a secure covert. In that early day there were many bears, among other wild animals, in the country. One incident of bear hunting I will here relate. Mr. Benjamin Allen, father of Mrs. Captain Bond, about the year 1820, at the commencement of cold weather, was out on a hunting expedition. Striking the trail of three bears in the snow, he followed them a short distance to some thick brush, when his dogs brought them to bay, and after a severe contest between the dogs and the bears, he succeeded by the aid of his rifle in capturing the whole gang. This occurred near what is still known as "Bear Lake"—indeed, the lake took its name from this circumstance. It was no uncommon sight in the spring to see fifty or a hundred deer in a drove; nor was it a strange sight to see the wild turkeys come up to the feed yard in the winter, when the snow was deep; nor the wolves to collect in gangs, and chase the dogs into the yard at night.

LAND ENTRIES.

The first lands entered in this township as taken from county records, were made by the following parties: Sept. 16th, 1816, Wm. Morrison entered the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, 163.04 acres; Pierre Menard entered the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, 171.22 acres. Sept. 16th, 1816; Jan. 22d, 1817, John Wakefield entered the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec.

5, 80.42 acres; April 18th, 1817, Robert C. McEver entered N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3; Jan. 29th, 1818, John Bradford entered S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14; Feb. 26th, 1818, Livesay Carter entered S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7; March 9th, 1818, Seborn Wadsworth entered N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12; May 21st, 1818, Wingate Maddux entered N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24; June 14th, 1818, B. Stephenson entered for Bank of Edwardsville, 269.15 acres in Sec. 6; July 16th, 1818, James Mitchell entered 277.26 acres in Sec. 6; July 27th, John A. Molthrop entered N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9; Sept. 22d, 1819, John D. Patton entered S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15.

The first death that occurred in this township was in 1818. A man by the name of Hull was felling trees upon the land he had squatted on, and was cutting them in the old manner of clearing, that is by partially cutting one tree and falling another against it. By some means he became too careless, and was crushed to atoms by one of the trees. He was buried in what is now known as the Wadsworth burial-ground.

This was the first place of interment in the precinct, and is situated on section three. The land is now owned by Mr. Lewis. It was contributed for the purpose of a burial place in a very early day, by John Wadsworth, to the neighborhood. In conveying the lands to other parties, many years afterwards, Mr. Wadsworth neglected to reserve the burial-ground in the deed. The result was, that the purchasing party claimed the ground, and the neighbors circulated a subscription list and obtained a sufficient amount to buy the land. It is still used for a neighborhood place of interment.

Jefferson Dow taught the first regular school in 1825. The school-house was situated close to the dividing line between Lake and Clement townships. It was only a temporary affair, and built for summer use only, as it contained nothing but the rough logs, devoid of the old-time chinking and mud cement. To use the language of one of the old-timers, who was a pupil of the school, "you could throw a cat through the crevices between the logs." The floor was made of puncheons, and the door swung on wooden hinges, the creaking of which might be heard throughout the whole district. The seats were constructed by driving four rude pegs into a puncheon, with the split side up. The desks were no better. They consisted of puncheons resting upon four pegs, driven into the logs in the sides of the house.

Church services in an early day were held in the private houses of the neighborhood. Among the early preachers, were Noah Webster, Robert Carter, James Horshey, Wilson Pitner, Simeon Walker, Zachariah Maddux, and A. T. Rogers. These were all Methodists; in fact, this denomination prevailed wholly in this section of country in those times. Posey Chapel, a neat little church-house, built by the Methodists about two years ago, is now one of the pleasant features of the growth and progress of this township. It is situated on the land of B. M. Posey, which was donated by him for the benefit of the church.

The first to introduce blooded stock into this township, was John Daugherty. This was in 1852. He brought sixty Durham cows from Ohio, and sold them out among the farmers. Since which time others have engaged in the business, and the stock of this portion of the county has materially improved. At this writing Daniel Collins and Mr. Lindley are the prominent stock men.

The following persons have represented Lake township in the county board since township organization: H. F. Johnson was elected in 1875, and served until the spring of 1880; B. M. Posey elected in 1880, re-elected in 1881, and is the present incumbent. We thus close the chapter of Lake township. With the wide awake people it has to-day, and the resources nature has given it will some day stand among the first of the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

AMOS F. WATTS

Is the ninth child and third son of James H. Watts. He was born in Clinton county, Ills., July 20th, 1848. He received his early education in the common schools. He continued to assist his father in carrying on the home farm until he was about twenty years of age, when he was married to Miss Nancy J. Kennedy, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Kennedy, of Washington county, Illinois. Immediately after his marriage he settled on a farm in section thirteen, in what is now Lake township. As a farmer, Mr. Watts has been successful, and is ranked among the successful producers and stock raisers of Clinton county. On the 5th of March, 1865, when the regiment veteranized, he enlisted in Company I of the 30th Regt. Illinois Volunteers. He remained in actual service about six months, when the command was ordered to Camp Butler, Springfield Ills, where he received an honorable discharge, and immediately thereafter returned to his home, and re-engaged in farming.

Mr. Watts is one of the useful men of the county, and he has frequently been called upon by the citizens of his township to accept and hold many of the important offices of honor and trust, in all of which he has discharged his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is at the present time serving his third term as Justice of the Peace. He received his first commission from George Beveridge, and his second and third commissions from George Cullom. He is also serving at present his fourth term of School Director of the district in which he resides. He is an ardent advocate of the common schools, and does all in his power to make them more thorough, and to raise the standard of their excellence in the community in which he resides. He is among those who believe that it is best for the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the State that her future men and women should be thoroughly indoctrinated in all the rudiments of a good English education.

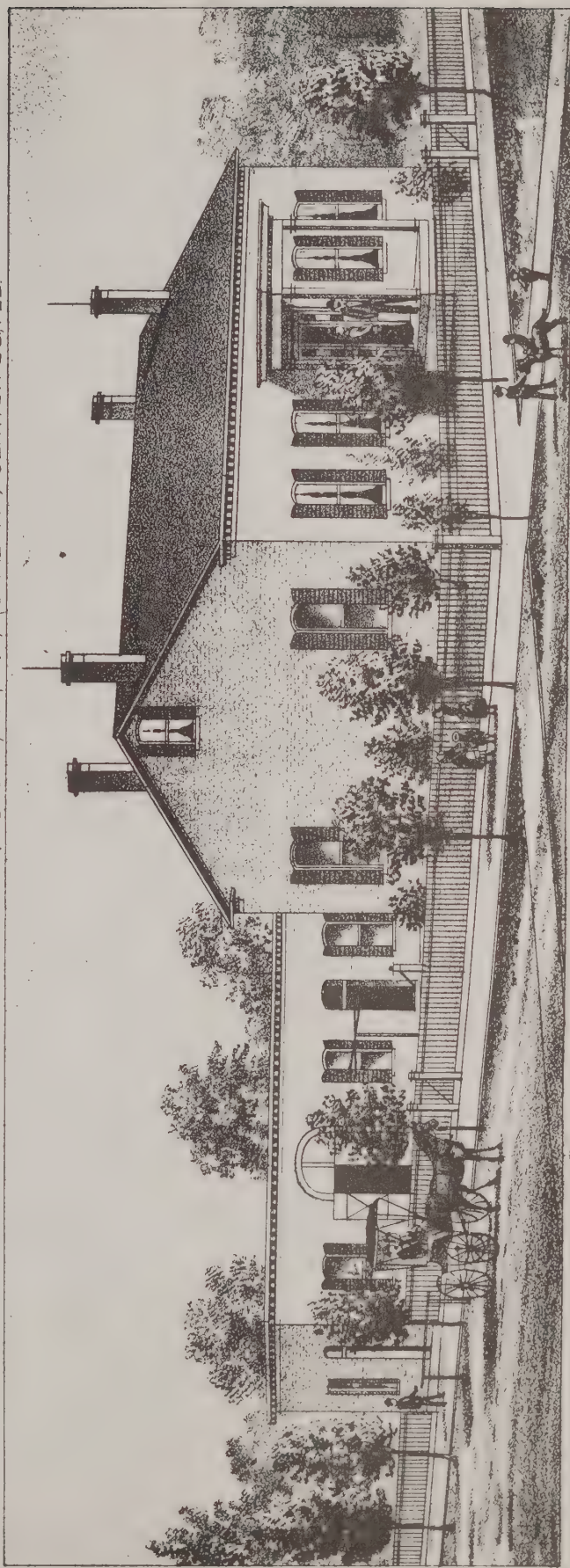
He is also liberal and charitable in matters having for their object the welfare of society. In all of his prosperity and success in life, he is at all times willing to concede to his good wife her full share of merit, and does recognize in her his best help-meet. In politics Mr. Watts is a staunch Republican, and takes great delight in working for the advancement and success of his party. He and his wife are also both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

RICHARD WATTS.

Among the many old and prominent citizens of Clinton county there are none more deserving of notice in this work than he whose name heads this sketch. He is the thirteenth and youngest child of Hardin and Lesa Watts (both deceased) and was born in Clinton county, Ill., June 23d, 1832. Richard remained at home, assisting his father on the farm until the latter's death. He continued to reside on the old homestead, caring for his mother, until 1861, when President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers to defend and protect the government. Richard Watts was among the first true patriots to lay aside the cares of business at home, and bid farewell to family and friends. He volunteered his services on the 4th of Aug., 1861, and became a member of Company H, of the 30th Illinois Infantry. He served for three months, when, on account of failure of health, he returned home and remained with his family until Aug. 4th, 1862, when he re-enlisted and joined Company I, 111th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, under command of Col. Jas. S. Martin. He faithfully served his country until June 27th, 1865, participating in the battles, skirmishes and marches in which his regiment was engaged. He took part in eleven well-fought battles, and came out without receiving any serious wounds. For meritorious service he was promoted to the rank of first sergeant. He was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, and received an honorable discharge. He immediately returned to his home in this county, and has since been engaged in farming. The parents of Richard Watts were natives of North Carolina. They emigrated and settled in the territory of Illinois in 1814; they made their first stay in St. Clair county, and in 1818 moved to what is now Clinton county, and settled on land in Lake township, where Mr. Watts remained until his death, May 21st, 1846. On the 18th of March, 1852, Richard Watts was married to Miss Elizabeth Gibson, daughter of William and Sarah Gibson. She was born in Clinton county, Ill., April 8th, 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Watts have had born to them nine children, five of whom are deceased, and four are living. Mr. and Mrs. W. have had their share of hardships in life, but have borne their cross with fortitude and Christianity. In politics he is an ardent republican, and in religious faith, both he and his good wife are consistent members of the M. E. Church.



FARM RESIDENCE OF B. M. POSEY SEC. 8, T. 1, R. 2, (LAKE TP.) CLINTON CO., ILL.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN SCHUSTER TRENTON, CLINTON CO., ILL.

RACCOON TOWNSHIP.

(MARION COUNTY.)



HIS township is one of the southern tier of townships in the county, and contains thirty-six sections, or 23,040 acres. It is bounded on the north by Salem, east by Haines, south by Jefferson county, and west by Centralia township. It received its name from its principal stream, along whose banks in pioneer days raccoons were numerous. Hence the name of the stream and township. Originally Raccoon was about one-half timber, now about one-third. At various times portable saw-mills have converted the larger trees into lumber—while the younger trees and brush have been cleared away. Farmers have entered what was once a forest, and caused it to bloom and blossom as the rose. Within its boundaries are included portions of Walnut Hill, Romine and Tennessee prairies, and the entire Little prairie. Tennessee prairie, which is on the north-west, is the largest, and was so named because all the early settlers were from Tennessee. This prairie is joined by a narrow neck in sections fourteen and fifteen to Romine. The timbered land is dotted here and there with cabins and dwellings, and is being rapidly changed into farms. It is drained by Raccoon creek, Martin's Branch, and Sulphur Springs. The soil is adapted for the raising of corn, wheat, rye, oats, and flax. Wheat has been the staple product for a few years past. All the early settlements were along the skirts of the timber, where logs could easily be secured to erect cabins, school-houses and churches. They had no plows sufficiently strong to cut and turn the tough prairie sod.

The citizens in this township have been a church-going people from the first, and they continue to be the same to the present time. They retain the same hospitality which is characteristic of the Southern people.

Alfred Ray was the first settler on Tennessee prairie. In 1821 Sherwood and McKinney came from North Carolina and located in section thirty-two on Walnut Hill prairie. The first settlers on the same prairie were Abraham Swartz and Joseph Hensley. Marion Hensley was the first child born in the county. Nancy May has been residing on the above prairie since 1820.

John Adams left Kentucky in 1828, in a wagon, and finally settled on the farm which his son Elisha now tills. Six of his children came with him: Susan, wife of James Adams, died here in 1880; Mary, who married M. S. Randall, died about thirty years ago; Rebecca, wife of Terry Fyke, died at least fifteen years ago; Nancy resides in Perry county; Lucy died in 1836, and Jacob in 1840. Mr. Elisha Adams, now sixty-eight years of age, is one of the most respected citizens of Tennessee prairie.

In 1819 John Wilson came from North Carolina and settled on

section thirty-two. He had six children; three are living—two in this township and one in Missouri. His daughter, Mrs. Josiah Fyke, now fifty-nine years of age, remembers when there was not a house between Raccoon and Carlyle.

Josiah Fyke, a native of Tennessee, journeyed here and settled in section seventeen in 1830, where his son, J. F. Fyke, now resides. He was the first Justice in the township, served in the war of 1812, and was at the battle of New Orleans. He was also a soldier in the Black Hawk war. Mr. Josiah Fyke and wife have lived together in this township for forty years; they are the second oldest couple in the township.

LAND ENTRIES.

The following are some of the early land entries made in this township:—

October 8th, 1822, William Maxwell, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 15-80. Jan, 17th, 1823, Samuel Huff, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 31-80. February 12th, 1823, Samuel Bundy, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 32-80. April 10th, 1830, Walcott Lewis, W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 11-80. June 22d, 1830, Matthew Rainey, E $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 11-80. June 22d, 1830, John Meyers, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E $\frac{1}{4}$, section 10-80. March 14th, 1831, James Kell, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 2, 160. April 11th, 1831, J. S. Davis and A. Ray, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 9, 80. May 20th, 1833, William C. McGee, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 6, 37 r⁸⁷.

Samuel Hays arrived in section thirty-two, where George Bundy now resides, in 1828. He was from Alabama. He moved to Haines township, and died in 1835, leaving a family of seven boys and two girls. The boys were: Samuel, James, Alexander, William, Elijah, Stephen and Nicholas. The girls were Ala Polly, and Elizabeth. Mr. Elijah Hays lives in section twenty-six, on Little Hill prairie, and is its most enterprising and influential citizen.

John Bundy came from North Carolina in 1816, settled first in Jefferson county, and afterwards moved to this township and located upon section 6. He had eight children—the eldest, Isaac, born in 1828, has been preaching for twenty years. John helped to build the first house in Salem. On the same prairie William England, from Tennessee, settled in 1837, on section eighteen. He had a family of eight children.

Samuel Huff settled on Walnut Hill prairie, in section thirty-one, in 1822. He was a native of Tennessee. Three of his family of eight children, are now living—Samuel in Kansas, Cynthia Mercer in this township, and Rachel Gaston in Stephenson township.

Mr. Huff was one of the early "Rangers." His daughter, Cynthia Mercer, remembers when there were only two houses in Salem, about the year 1828; and at that early day heard Lorenzo Dow

preach from the text: "But the end of all things is at hand; be ye therefore sober and watchful unto prayer." His pulpit was a wagon.

Andrew Copple, of Indiana, arrived in 1835. He made a farm in section 31, and died in 1880, leaving three boys and one girl, all of whom now reside in the same section.

From South Carolina, in 1831, came Joseph Telford, who settled in section 33. He brought his family in a four-horse wagon; all four of his horses died on his arrival here. Two of his sons, Josiah and Monroe, still live in the same section.

Charles and Michael Radcliff were the first to settle Little Prairie on land now owned by Jesse Goree's heirs.

After these came Asa Waymon, S. A. Boggs, and the Morrisons. The oldest settlers had to go to Carlyle to mill, and to St. Louis to exchange the products of the forest and farm for sugar, coffee, etc. The first house was a log structure, and was built by Alfred Ray on section 9.

Antioch was the first church edifice in the township. It was a log structure, and built by the Methodists.

The first burial ground was at Mt. Moriah church; the first burial after the whites came, was that of an Indian child which came to its death by drowning.

Mt. Moriah Church, perhaps, was the second house, and was 18 by 22 feet, puncheon floor, the sides having no chimney between the logs.

The first blacksmith shop was on the place now owned by the widow Boggs, in section 23, put up in the year 1821.

John Gardner at a very early day had a blacksmith shop on the farm now owned by James Snider.

The first wheelright and chair maker was Jonathan Williams where the widow Ray now lives. This was about the year 1830.

The first coal shaft was sunk on the farm of J. I. Richardson, in section 4, in 1846. Berl J. Crane, in section 21, opened the first stone quarry in 1834.

James Lemen preached the first sermon, at Samuel Huff's, about the year 1822. This was near where Simeon Copple now resides.

An old Indian trace passed from north-east to south-west through this township. It was the Indians' trading route between Kaskaskia and Vincennes. It ceased to be a public highway about the year 1840, when the prairie was being settled.

Mount Zion was the first post-office. Established in 1839. Wm. England, senior, was the post-master; he also opened the first store in the township.

The first justices of the peace were:—Josiah Fyke, Alfred Ray, Millington Couch, and Hamilton Farthing. The present incumbent, Josiah Fyke, who, when his present term expires, will have served for twenty-eight years, and is the oldest justice in the county. He settled in section 17, in 1839, near his present residence.

Tennessee Prairie Camp Meeting Ground, as it was called, was set apart for religious services, in 1836, on congress land, which William England, senior, bought in 1837, in section 18. It was used for this purpose until 1857. It covered about two acres, the frame tents being erected in a square form, with the preacher's stand in the centre.

James Richardson, William England, Edmond Huckleberry, and Thomas Casey were the leading preachers. The meetings were held each year, and lasted from Thursday until Monday. These services were interesting, and productive of much good. One of the old gate posts still stands in William England's field, south-east of his house. The last tent post was pulled up last spring.

As near as can be ascertained, the first school was taught by Jefferson Dow in a log cabin in 1819, near George Bundy's present residence. Other early schools were taught by J. I. Richardson in Antioch church; by Bird M. Simpson in section 7.

The first school-house was erected on Wm. England's farm, about the year 1832, in section 18. Its size was 16x18 feet, and it had no floor but the ground. Robert Mayberry was the first teacher, and Jabez Fyke the second.

The first school on the east side of Racoon was in section 24. Lemuel R. Cutcheon was the teacher.

Probably the first death was that of David R. Chance's child.

It appears that Samuel Martin built the first mill, in section 15. It was a horse mill. Near the same place, in 1831 or '32, John Meyers erected a mill 16x16, costing about \$200. Its capacity was from 20 to 30 bushels per day; its power was also furnished by horses.

In section 20, Joseph Baldridge had a tread mill operated by oxen, costing about \$400; capacity about 40 bushels per day.

John Wilson improved the first farm on Tennessee prairie.

The only crime that was ever committed within the recollection of the oldest settlers, was the shooting of Willis Black, in 1863, while trying to arrest a deserter. Black was a resident of Salem.

The marriage of Nathan Huff to Rachel Radcliff, by Rev. Chance, in 1824, was probably the first in the township.

Thomas L. Middleton and Joseph F. Frazer were early physicians; Drs. Hall, Baker, Halstead, Patton and Aflick also did good service at an early day.

The first preachers were: J. I. Richardson and David Williams, Methodist; Wm. Chaffin and David R. Chance, of the Christian denomination.

Game was plentiful in pioneer times, such as deer, wolves, prairie chickens, wild turkeys, etc. Perch and cat fish were found in the streams.

Honey was one of the principal articles of diet among the pioneers.

The present post-office at Racoon was established in 1848, north-east one half mile from the present one. John Parkinson was the first post-master. It was moved to the place it now occupies in 1859. For a time it was discontinued, and again opened in 1874, with Mrs. Mary Parkinson in charge. It is on the Salem and Mt. Vernon route, and mail is delivered three times a week.

The following gentlemen have served as members of the board of supervisors:—James Snow, elected in 1874, and served until 1876; E. M. Hays, elected in 1876; Isaac Bundy, elected in 1877, and served two terms; James Snow, elected in 1879; Isaac Bundy, re-elected in 1880; James D. Telford, elected in 1881, is the present incumbent.

SANTA FE TOWNSHIP.

(CLINTON COUNTY.)



HE surface of Santa Fe township is somewhat diversified. A prominent ridge runs through the middle of it from east to west, extending from the Okaw timber along the Kaskaskia, to the timber line of Shoal creek. This has been known for many years, as the Ridge Settlement. Santa Fe Bottom-prairie lies south of the Ridge, extending nearly through the township from west to east, and occupies about one-third part of the precinct. Carlyle prairie juts into the northern portion, and embraces most of sections 3, 4, and 5. It will then be seen, that it is nearly equally divided between prairie and timber. The timber, many years ago, was first-class, and the best in the county; but at this time, it has been largely culled; yet with a sufficient amount left for the wants of the people for fuel, etc.

The township is bounded on the north by Wade, on the east and south by the Kaskaskia, and west by Germantown, and occupies the southern-central portion of the county. Prior to 1876, it was a part of Carlyle and Germantown; but at the aforesaid date, it was made a separate precinct, with boundaries as above given, and contains about 15,000 acres. It is well adapted to either stock-raising or agriculture, and was several years ago devoted largely to the former; but in later years, the raising of grain has been the chief pursuit of the people, wheat being the staple product.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Levin Maddux, a native of Georgia, was one of the first, probably the first, to blaze the way for incoming settlers and pioneers, of what is now Santa Fe township. By what conveyance or means, he came to this state is unknown to the oldest representative of the family now living, as Isaac, one of the sons, has no remembrance or knowledge of his father owning a wagon prior to 1817. Mr. Maddux came from his native state in 1812, and stopped near Lebanon, Ill., for three or four years. Here they were obliged to "fort" for some time on account of the hostility of the Indians. He brought with him his family, consisting of his wife and two boys, Zachariah and Ira. In the fall of 1816, they moved to this township, and settled on the north-east quarter of section 9. Their first house was a rail-pen, where they lived until they had time to put up a rude log cabin. These were among the trials of this pioneer. In course of time three other children were born, Isaac, Posey, and Richard, the former two being the only surviving members of the family, both living near the old homestead. The father died many years ago, about 1823. The mother survived her husband several years and died at the old home, at the age of upwards of eighty.

Isaac, who is now an old man, and a widower, is living with one of his children. Two of them are yet living, Sophrona and Annie M. Mr. Maddux informs us that old as he is, he has

never been a hundred miles from where he was born. Posey, younger brother of Isaac, lives near by, and also has two children living, Mitchel and Henry, both being residents of the county.

Henry Sharp, another pioneer, came in the fall of the same year as Mr. Maddux, 1816, and settled on the south-east quarter of section 3. He was a native of Virginia. He reared a large family, mostly boys, some of the representatives of whom are yet living near the old place of settlement. Samuel and Jonathan, grandchildren of Henry, are occupying the farm of their grandfather, situated on section 3.

Ashel Smith, a native of Ohio, migrated here in the same year, and settled on section 10. He had no family but his wife, and was a physician by profession, the first in this section of country. He practiced several years, when he moved to parts unknown, about 1825.

Another old settler was Leonard Maddux. He emigrated from Georgia, his native state, with his family, and settled near Lebanon in 1812, where he remained until the fall of 1816, when he removed to this township and located on section 10. He had a large family, but remained here only about four years, when he moved with his family to the state of Mississippi.

John Brown came from Kentucky, in the spring of 1817, and settled on section 5. His advent was hailed with wonder and astonishment, as he came, in one of the old-time four-horse wagons, the first that had been seen in this part of the country. He had a large family stowed in the wagon, besides several slaves that he had brought with him from his home in Kentucky. These however, were liberated in course of time, according to the provisions of the laws of the state of Illinois. We are credibly informed that several of the descendants of these slaves are yet living in this county. Brown died soon after coming here. None of his children are living, but several of his grandchildren reside in the township at this writing.

In the fall of 1817, Alexander Maddux, a native of Georgia, migrated here and located on section ten. But one direct representative of the family is now living—George W., one of the oldest men in the precinct. Among other old citizens who came here as early as 1836 are Frederick Becker, a native of Germany, and Catharine Weaver, wife of Michael Landolt. Mrs. Landolt was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Landolt came from Germany and settled here in 1854.

As has already been stated, the first house built in this township was a rail pen, occupied for a short time by Levin Maddux and family in 1816, and situated on section 9. In those days but little in the way of farming was done. Indeed, ten acres of improved land were considered a tremendous farm, the owner of which was reckoned a lord among his neighbors.

The first land entered in this township was by Wm. Padfield,

Sen, Sept. 16th, 1816, located as follows: The N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11, 160 acres; Sept. 24, 1816, Robert Morrison entered W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12; Sept. 30, 1816, James O'Hara entered 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Sec. 7; Nov. 8, 1816, Henry Sharp entered S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3; Nov. 16, 1816, Levin Maddux entered N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9; Jan. 3, 1817, Jacob Turman entered W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17; Jan. 23, 1817, Lemuel Hawkins entered E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1; Nov. 16, 1816, Ashel Smith entered S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10; Nov. 28, 1816, Leonard Maddux entered N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10; May 19, 1817, John Brown entered E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18; June 7, 1817, B. Bono entered S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5; July 26, 1817, Jonathan Sharp entered W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2; Aug. 12, 1817, Alexander Maddux entered N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10; Oct. 8, 1817, Benjamin Taylor entered S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18; Dec. 19, 1817, William Kinney entered E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2; Feb. 9, 1818, Zachariah Maddux entered W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10; March 9, 1818, Joseph Smith entered N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, and on the same day John Y. Sawyer entered N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 27, 40 acres.

The privations and inconveniences that the early settlers underwent seems almost incredible for us of to-day to believe. But then they wanted but little, and harvested but little. They raised a small patch of corn, and beat, what necessity demanded, into meal. This was done by burning out a hole in the top of a stump for a mortar and using an iron wedge for a pestle. They improved upon this plan, in a short time, by boiling the corn soft on the ear, and then grating it off with the bottom of an old tin pan punctured with holes. This was the only method for grinding until 1818 or '19, when Henry Sharp erected a rude horse mill on his premises, and accommodated his neighbors by grinding their corn. It was only a temporary affair, and existed but a short time. It was situated on the land now owned by David Kennedy. In time other and more pretentious mills were built, and the few pioneers were happy.

The first death was the child of Zachariah Maddux in 1819. The interment was made on his premises, which formed the nucleus in after years for a neighborhood burying-ground. Indeed, it is still used as such, there now being many of the community's dead buried here. The township contains several such places of interment, and none that could be called public places of burial.

The first school taught was in 1820, by an old tramp, named Fulkrod. He was a fair type of the pioneer school-master. He taught but one term, when he picked up his bundle and tramped on. The school-house was a rude log cabin, built temporarily for the purpose, the description of which would simply be a repetition of the puncheon floor, seats, and desks of the olden time. Probably the first to hold church service in this part of the county was Zachariah Maddux. There were no church houses at that time, and services were held in the private houses; the log cabin of Levin Maddux was the favorite house for many years for public worship. Jonathan Sharp and Zachariah Maddux were among the first justices of the peace, but in those days they had very little, if anything to do in their official capacity. Thomas Nichols, a native of Georgia, who came here about 1816, was the first blacksmith. He had scarcely any tools, but managed to shoe the horses and mend the linch-pins for his neighborhood. His shop was a log hovel, and situated on what is now the farm of Stephen Ackerman.

The following are the members of the Board of Supervisors since the town was organized: Frederick Becker, elected in 1876, and served one term; Samuel Stephens, elected in the spring of 1877, and served two terms; Frederick Becker, again elected in 1879; served one term. George Lumpe, elected in 1880, and served until the spring of 1881. H. F. Jones, elected in 1881, and is the present incumbent.

STEVENSON TOWNSHIP.

(MARION COUNTY.)



THIS township was named in honor of its highly respected and enterprising citizen, Hon Samuel E. Stevenson. It was originally about one-half timber. Now there are 15,136 acres of improved land, valued at \$134,064. At present nearly two-thirds of the township is improved land. Alma township bounds it on the north; Iuka on the east; Haines on the south, and Salem on the west. The large and gently undulating prairie of the center is nearly encircled by timber. It comprises the congressional township 2 N., R. 3 E. A beautiful and picturesque view can be had from the farm of Mr. Nehr's, which is on quite an elevation, of almost the entire prairie of the township, and also some of the best farms and residences of the county. Large quantities of wheat, corn, oats, hay and grass are annually produced. The O. and M. railroad enters on section seven and passes out on section thirteen. The north east portion is drained

by Dumb's creek, the west by Big and Phelps creeks—affluents of Crooked creek—the south by Fulton creek.

EARLY SETTLERS.

A man by the name of Dumb was the first to settle in this township; he located in the northern part, on what has since been called Dumb's creek. This was about the year 1815.

John Davidson came in 1821, and improved the farm now owned by Daniel S. Holstlaw.

Prior to 1825, Thomas Fulton located in the southern part of the township. Richard Holstlaw and his wife, Mary, were originally from Kentucky, but came here with a family of eight children from Indiana, in 1830, and settled on the state road. Only two of the children are living. Daniel S. resides in section 11; Elizabeth lives in Iuka township. The father, Richard, died in 1833, and the mother in 1847, aged fifty-four years. The son, Daniel S., and wife, Ruth W., live on section 11, and have reared a family of

eleven children, all of whom are now living. Six of the children live in this township, three in Iuka, and two in Alma.

William Middleton moved from Virginia to North Carolina, and about the year 1800, located within six miles of a small town called Nashville. He left there for Illinois the 15th of April, 1831, and arrived here in Stevenson the 15th of May. The members of his family were: Thomas L., Lidia, Joal H., William H., Elizabeth, John B., Martha, Jane, Sarah, James Alexander, Josephus, Ruth, Lucy and Dicie. James did not come. Joal Middleton, the only one in the township, settled with his father, where he now lives, in 1831. He has nine children living and five dead. He was married to his first wife, Elizabeth Ford, in Tennessee, and to his second, Ruth Ann Fulton, daughter of Robert Fulton, in this township. He is now 77 years of age, and is never satisfied unless at work, which he still continues to do daily. He followed the plow until seventy-six years of age, and always had a strong constitution. He was never drunk but once, and he tells it with shame, and never swore an oath in his life. When a boy he would not associate with those who used profanity.

Samuel Gaston and family came from Kentucky to Walnut Hill Prairie in 1819; he died in 1826. William, his son, was married to Rachael Huff. In 1833 they removed to Raccoon, and afterward to Stevenson township, where he died in 1867. His wife, Rachael, now seventy-one years of age, still resides in this township.

David R. Chance, a native of Tennessee, came to this county prior to 1825, and settled on Romine Prairie, Haines township. He afterwards removed to Iowa, and lived eight or nine years; at the expiration of that time he returned, and located on section 14, Stevenson township. He was a minister of the Christian denomination, and a leading preacher of the county among the early settlers. He died in 1868. His children were: William Noble, now dead; Jemima, living in Jefferson county; Washington L., dead; Caroline, also dead; Newton J., who is practicing law in southern Missouri; Joseph C., resides in Texas; and Elizabeth, the oldest, in Iowa.

James Perry Rogers, a Georgian, came to Illinois in a wagon in 1818, settling first at Carlyle; he removed to Walnut Hill Prairie, in the south-western part of this county, and lived there from 1820 to 1834, then came to this township and settled on section 32. He died in 1863.

Abraham Beaver, born in Virginia in 1800, moved to Ohio, and to Vermillion county, Illinois, in 1824, and to Stevenson township in 1839, where he died in 1869.

William Hix Huff arrived here from the south in 1839, and in 1840, was married to Mary Crane. The marriage took place in Raccoon township. He died in 1863, leaving a family of nine children.

Reuben Chance was born in Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1805; moved from there to Ridge Prairie, St. Clair county, and to Haines township in 1830 or '31. In 1834 he went to Iowa and lived nine years, returning in 1843, when he settled on section 14 of this township. Jemima Jane died in 1851. S. S. Chance is county clerk. Joseph O. is a farmer near Patoka. Jacob O. is clerk of the supreme court, Mt. Vernon. Rachel, and Elizabeth, wife of Joshua Metcalf, live on the old home farm. David D. is a resident of Macon county, Ill. Mary Isabel and Sarah are dead.

Some who came at a later date and are well known residents of the township, are Eli Brubaker, Israel Warner, Noah Brubaker, and Jacob who came in 1842.

Samuel E. Stevenson came here to reside in 1846; he is now one of the most prominent and enterprising farmers of the county.

Henry Pruden came in 1855, and Geo. Morgan in 1865. Hill Fulton was also quite an early settler in the township.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES.

March 9, 1830, Rufus Ricker, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, 80; Dec. 14, 1830, Robert Foster, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, 80; July 13, 1833, John Young, S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, 40; March 14, 1834, Isaac B. Charlton, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, 80; April 5, 1836, Lewis Pritchett, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, 40; June 13, 1836, James P. Rogers, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, 80; June 28, 1836, Wm. Garton, Jr., N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, 40; June 28, 1836, Nathan Huff, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, 40; Nov. 15, 1836, Wm. Boyles, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, 46 27-100; Dec. 8, 1836, David Ray, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, 40.

The first *Blacksmith Shop* was built and operated by Joal Middleton in 1831; he continued to work it for twenty years. He manufactured the wooden mold board plows, and even made many of the knives and forks used in the neighborhood.

Drs. Middleton and Hall were the early physicians who practiced here.

The first *Mill* was built by Richard Holstlaw; or rather, he bought the mill of John Sutton and moved it upon his own farm. By hard labor they could grind fifteen bushels per day.

The first *Sermon* was preached at the house of Mr. Breese in 1831.

The first *Church* was erected on Dumb's creek. It was built by the Baptist denomination, and is a frame 30x40 feet.

The township is supplied with a large number of convenient roads. The principal one is the Vincennes and St. Louis, which passes from east to west across the second tier of sections.

The first *Stone Quarry* was opened by Andrew Hite in 1845.

The first *School* was kept in a little log house on the state road, by Othy Davenport, in 1833. The term lasted three months of the year.

The first *Preachers* were Thomas Middleton and David Chance.

Improved Stock. Mr. Tilton and Samuel Wilson introduced the first blooded cattle of the Durham breed. John Hite brought in the second lot.

There are three churches: Cumberland Presbyterian, Dunkard, and Baptist.

There are five school-houses.

These schools, being furnished with all the modern appliances, are superior to those of most other townships of the county.

In sections fifteen and sixteen is Bannister Switch—named in honor of a conductor Bannister. About twelve years ago a hay house was built here by L. G. Porter and Eli Brubaker. Six years ago it was bought by John Boynton, who continued to use it until a storm in 1880 blew it down. Mr. Boynton at once erected a large hay barn, 34x82 feet, with an ell 24x30 feet. The work of baling hay lasts from September to June, and on an average he presses about four hundred tons each year. This is one among the largest business enterprises of the township.

Dumb's Creek mill was built by Rainey and Draper in June, 1880, at a cost of \$3,400. Since January last it has been owned and controlled by J. K. Rainey and J. F. Young. From nine to eleven men are employed. They manufacture about five thousand feet of lumber per day. In connection with it they have a corn mill.

SUPERVISORS.

Noah Brubaker, elected in 1874; S. E. Stevenson, elected in 1875; re-elected in 1876 and 1877; was elected chairman of the Board in 1877; J. R. Rogers, elected in 1878, and re-elected 1879;

Aaron Warner, elected in 1880; C. F. Schetter, present incumbent, elected in 1881.

The following are the Justices of the Peace since township organization —

W. J. Shook, elected in 1874; J. M. Charlton, elected in 1875; Frederick Shutter, elected in 1876; W. J. Shook and Frederick Shutter, elected in 1877; Noah Brubaker, elected in 1878; Green

Huff, elected in 1879; N. G. Huff, elected in 1880; W. J. Shook, elected in 1881.

Stevenson is one of the best townships of land in the county. Its citizens are moral, intelligent and enterprising. Public schools flourish here, and the people are industrious and devoted to the material growth of the section in which they reside. Some of the best improved farms in the county are found within its borders.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN BOYNTON

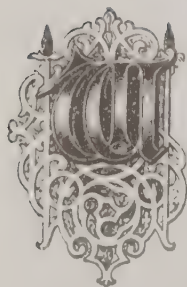
Is the grandson of Asa Boynton, a New Englander, who moved to Ohio at an early date. His father's name was also Asa; born in New Hampshire, he came to Ohio, and died there, aged 72. His wife, named Julia Bertrand, was of French descent. They were married in 1828, and had twelve children. Of these John Boynton, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest. He was born in Ohio, September 29th, 1829. Was raised on a farm, and received a thorough common school education, such as was afforded in the country schools of that day.

When about 30 years of age, he moved to Marion county, Illinois. He was united in marriage in 1857, with Eliza H. Copenha-ver, by whom he has eight children. Mr. Boynton's home is five miles east of Salem, where he follows the occupation of farmer. He has been town clerk of the township for several years.

A republican in politics, and liberal in his religious tendencies; he is a man of a positive cast of mind, and highly respected for sound, practical, common sense. He is one of the enterprising farmers of the county. He is an active, enterprising man, ever ready to assist in promoting the moral, intellectual and material advancement of the community in which he resides.

BREESE TOWNSHIP.

(CLINTON COUNTY.)



AS named in honor of that distinguished jurist and citizen of Clinton county, Judge Sidney Breese, late of the Supreme Court of Illinois. It contains thirty-six sections, all prairie except about nine sections on the east side along Shoal Creek, which flows through the east side. The west part of the township is drained by Lake Branch. The O. and M. railroad passes through the centre from east

to west. Squatters began settlements here as early as 1811, but during the war of 1812 they were all abandoned. Reynolds says in the fall of 1808 a wagon road was laid off from the Goshen settlement to the Ohio salt works. This road crossed the Kaskaskia river where Carlyle is now situated, by the Walnut Hills, and so on to the salt works. This was in olden times called the "Goshen road." This road passed through the northern part of the territory, now comprised in Breese, and was afterwards called the Alton and Carlyle road.

George Green entered the first land, April 30th, 1816. It was the south-west quarter of section thirteen. There he lived for several years, and improved a farm.

October of the same year Joseph Johnson entered the north-east quarter of the same section. He also improved his place here.

Andrew Bankson settled in the southern part of the township as early as 1816. January 18th, 1817, he entered a quarter of land in section thirty-four, where he made an improvement and lived several years. He afterwards moved into the north part of what is now Wade township.

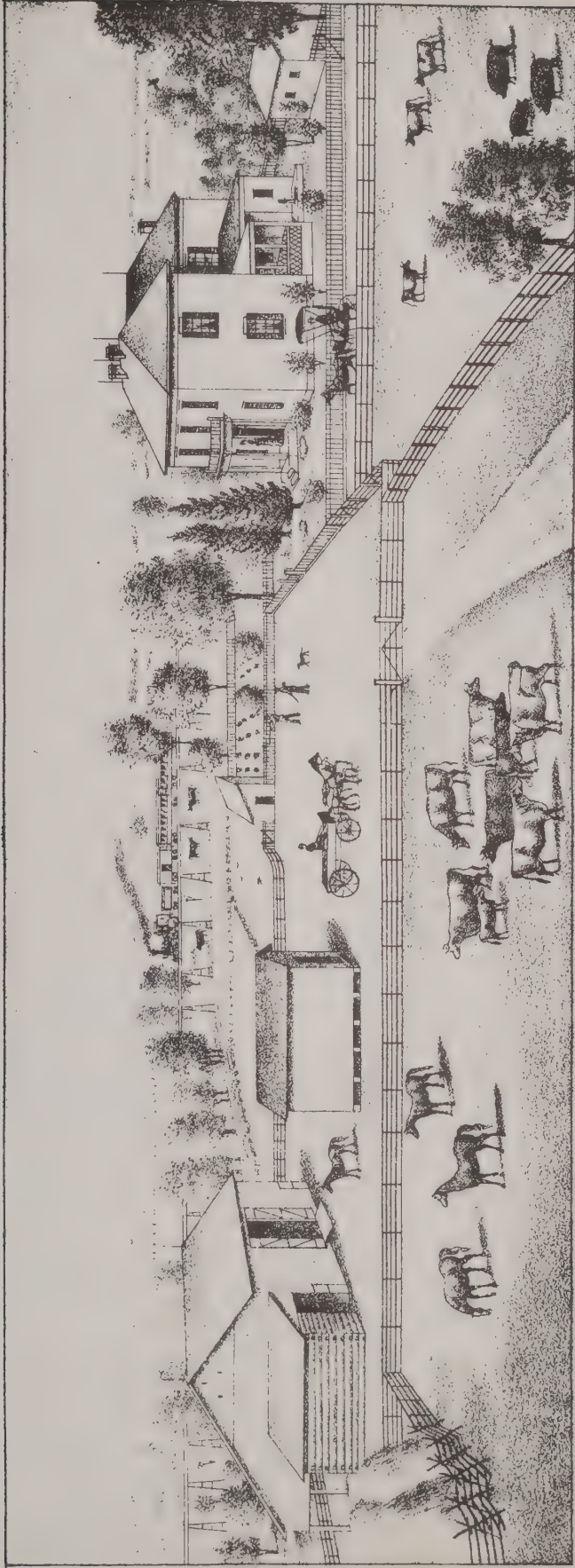
Captain Bankson, as he was generally called, was one of the prominent men of the county in the early times. He was captain of a company from this county in the Black Hawk war. For a number of years he was the colonel of the militia. He represented the county in the State senate.

He lived in the county until 1835, when he moved to Iowa, and afterwards to Wisconsin, where he died.

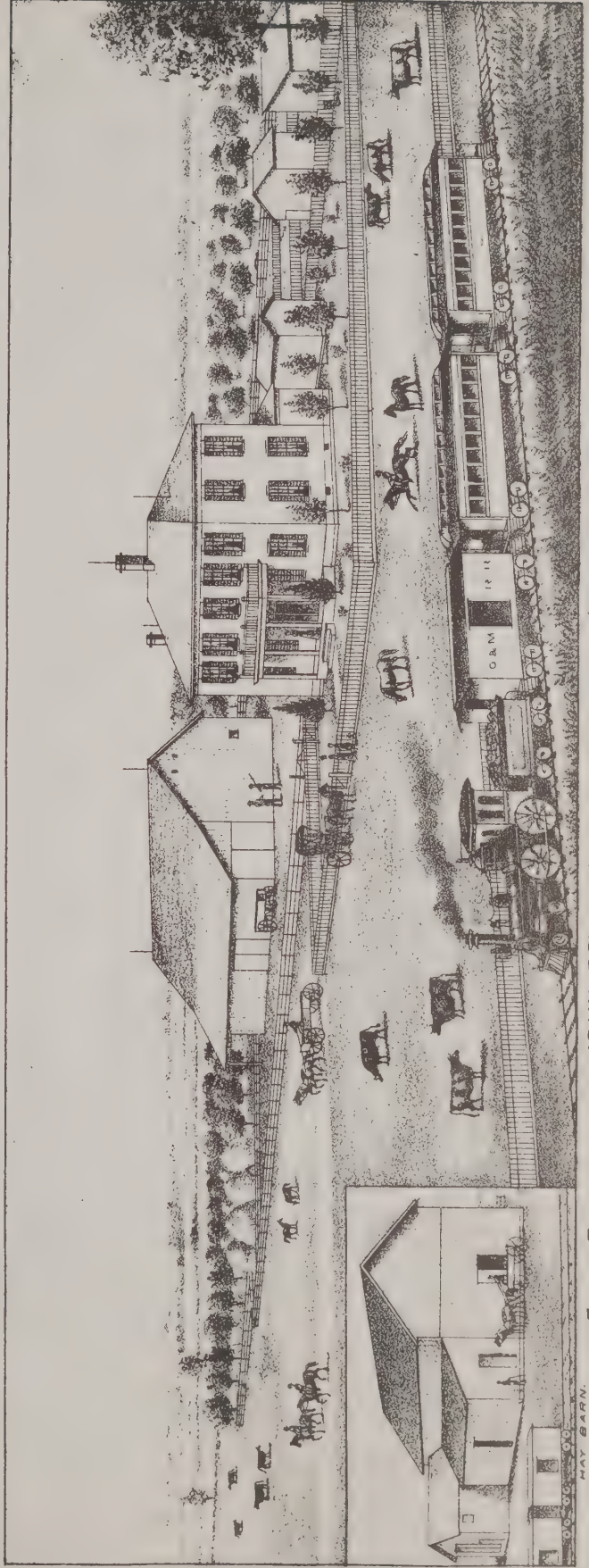
Daniel Swearingen settled on section one as early as 1816. Feb. 1817 he entered land in this section. His cabin stood on the north side of the State road, about one mile east of Shoal creek crossing. Swearingen was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and a good and worthy citizen.

About 1822 he erected a water-mill on the west side of Shoal creek on section eleven. It was a saw and grist mill. He operated this mill for four or five years, but it never proved a lucrative investment. His death occurred on the old home place on the State road.

November 13th, 1816, Harrison Thompson entered the west half



FARM RESIDENCE OF ELI BRUBAKER, SEC. 15, T. 2, R. 3, (STEVENSON TR.) MARION CO., ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN BOYNTON, SEC. 15, T. 2, R. 3, (STEVENSON TR.) MARION CO., ILL.

of the south-east quarter, section two, where he made an improvement and lived for several years, and subsequently moved to Fayette county. He had two sons, Harrison and John W. The former, in company with a man by the name of Fulton, built a toll-bridge over Shoal creek at the State road crossing about 1820. They owned the bridge about two years, and then sold out to Henry Curtis, a negro.

Among the pioneers who are now well remembered by the old citizens, is William Blackman, who, May 26th, 1818, entered the north-west quarter of section three, where he improved a farm. His house stood on the summit of a high mound, about one and a half miles west of the toll-bridge, and was one of the most beautiful locations in this part of the country. Blackman was a native of the Isle of Wight, and his wife was from the city of London. They both continued to reside here until their deaths.

In 1817 there came into this settlement Elijah Bale, Caleb and David Pierce. Bale located on the west side of Shoal creek, a short distance south of the State road. He was a carpenter by trade, and came from Philadelphia, Pa. The Pierce brothers were also from Pennsylvania. They entered the north-east quarter of section eleven, situated on the west side of Shoal creek. About four years later they built a water-mill here, and Bale did the carpenter work. This was among the first water-mills in the county. About two years after the mill was built, Caleb was drowned while endeavoring to dislodge some drift wood that was gathering in upon the dam in a time of high water. About five years later David returned to Pennsylvania, and for a time Bale operated the mill, but it gradually went into a state of dilapidation, and hardly a vestige of it is left at this date to mark its location.

William Speechly, an Englishman, and a Quaker who lived the life of a bachelor, were among the early settlers west of the creek. He was a quiet, good citizen, and resided there until his death.

James Carr, also an Englishman and a Quaker, came to this settlement with William Speechly. He, too, was a bachelor. He improved a farm on the east side of Shoal creek, near the toll-bridge, where he gathered about him considerable property. He afterward sold out and moved into the southern part of the county, where he died.

Mathew Barber settled on the Alton road, one and a-half miles west of the toll-bridge. In the early times he was a grass widower. He left his wife and family in the east, and like Speechly and Carr, did his own cooking for many years. Subsequently a daughter of his came out West, and kept house for him until his death. She inherited his property, where she lived many years. She was never married. Her death occurred about two years ago.

Levi Edmunds, one of the active business men of the county at one time, settled on the west side of Shoal creek, east of where Breese now is, as early as 1828. He was a man that speculated in stock and lands quite extensively, and accumulated considerable property, but afterwards became involved, and a number of years ago, while laboring under a deranged state of the mind, shot himself, leaving a second wife and family of children to mourn his loss.

Hiram Parker was one of the early residents west of the toll-bridge. He was an upright, good citizen, and a man very careful of his word and strictly truthful. It is said of him that he never tried to prevaricate or tell a falsehood, under any circumstance. At one time, four of his neighbors thought they would make him tell a falsehood in the following manner: One of them went into Parker's house, and the other three remained outside and some distance away. After a short interval the three rode up and called Mr. Parker out, and asked whether their neighbor was in his house.

Parker answered them by saying, "*He was, just as I stepped out.*" In 1818 the Maxey brothers, from Kentucky, came into this neighborhood; viz.: Albert, Emmitt, Nathan, Perry and Peter. The three former built a store building and opened a stock of goods at the toll bridge in 1828, where they did quite a good business. A post-office was established there called Shoal Creek. Albert Maxey owned the toll bridge at one time, and the Swearingen mill. He bought the Bankson place, where he lived a number of years, and subsequently moved down on the state road, now known as the Miller place, where he died. Perry Maxey was a small boy when he came here. He grew to manhood in this settlement, married Miss Elizabeth Taylor and afterwards served the county as sheriff for a number of years. He was looked upon as a very honorable and upright citizen. His only child, Philip Maxey, is a prominent farmer in St. Rose township. Peter Maxey returned to Kentucky, where he now resides, the only survivor of the five brothers.

Baley and Johnson Amos came here with the Maxey brothers. Baley afterwards died here and Johnson returned to Kentucky.

As early as 1820 several families of free negroes came in and settled in the north-east part of the township. The most prominent among them were Henry Curtis and Richard Pendergrass, who had means, and figured quite conspicuously in the neighborhood. Curtis bought the toll bridge about 1822, and continued to collect toll a number of years. He had many difficulties, while acting in this capacity, with the movers from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, who objected bitterly to pay toll to a negro. Several times he came near losing his life, but he was a resolute man, and when the occasion required it he would get down his "old gun," and in two or three instances used it. He became dissatisfied with the business and sold out and purchased the Swearingen water mill in 1828, and continued to operate it until his death. J. Cooper Pendergrass, a son of Robert, accumulated considerable property here, and at one time was one of the moneyed men of the county, well known and much respected by all who knew him. He owned part of the Blackman mound, where he resided many years. Burrell Hill settled on the west side of Short Creek, east of where Breese now is, in 1823. His step-son, James J. Justice, now of Carlyle, was then in his sixteenth year. David Fleetwood, from Pennsylvania, settled on the east side of Lake Branch, on the old state road, about 1837. He improved a farm here, where he resided until his death.

Henry Lear and C. M. Carr settled in the west part of the township, on section eighteen, in 1839. They came from Pennsylvania. Judge Lear lives on the place he improved, and Mr. Carr now lives in Trenton. T. L. P. Neal is also one of the early settlers in this part of the township.

In the year 1835, Joseph Taylor, one of the early settlers spoken of in St. Rose township, organized a Baptist congregation here. They built a frame church building on the west side of Shoal Creek, a short distance from the toll bridge, on the Alton road. This was the first church house built in the township. The Rev. Taylor had quite a large congregation, and the church prospered. He remained with them until his death, in 1845. The Rev. J. R. Ford, now of Carlyle, filled the vacancy for twenty years; in the meantime the old church building was replaced by a new one, which has since been moved away.

The Germans began to settle in this township in 1835. Frank Haukap bought the Steel farm in the south part of the township, in 1835. His son, Frank Haukap, Jr., now lives on the place.

Gerhart Henry Otke located on the Bankson place in 1839. His son bearing the same name now lives just north of Breese. Theo-

dore Vornholt settled on part of the Bankson place in 1836. Conrad Vornholt located on the Joseph Taylor place in 1842. He came to the county in 1836. The first few years he worked on the state road, St. Louis and Vincennes. A great many of the Germans, upon coming to this settlement, worked on this road, where they earned money to enter their first land here. Theodore Huelsmann came in 1838. He settled where he now lives, and carried on blacksmithing and farming. He was the first blacksmith in this neighborhood. Henry Altepeter, who lives on section twenty-eight, south of Breese, came to the county in 1838. Theodore Heidemann also settled here in 1838. Tobias Brueggen came in 1836. He first located in Germantown township, where he lived a number of years. He now resides in the southern part of this township. Joseph and Henry Neimann settled in section twenty-seven as early as 1840. H. Henry Schulte came to the county in 1837, and afterwards settled where he now lives, near Breese. Benedict Haar located where he now lives in 1838.

J. Henry Budde, who now lives on section fifteen, came to the county in 1838. W. Hagen settled in the southern part of the township in 1837. Dederick and Henry Hulhouse settled near by the same year. Frank Morhenners located north-east of where Breese now is in 1838.

Dr. Thorman was the first German physician in this neighborhood. He bought the old Swearingen water mill of Albert G. Maxey, but soon became dissatisfied with his bargain, and sold out to B. Summers, who rebuilt the mill entirely, near the same site, in 1856 and '57. It was a substantial stone and frame structure. Mr. Summers operated the mill until his death, in 1874. The mill has since been carried on by his nephew, Gerhardt Imppthun. It has four run of burrs, motive power, water and steam, with a capacity of one hundred barrels.

VILLAGE OF BREESE.

John Brown, trustee of Sanger, Camp & Co., laid out the town of Breese, had it surveyed, platted, and recorded Feb. 3, 1855. The original town consisted of twenty-four blocks, north and south of the O. and M. railroad. C. H. Kaune, Koch and Marks, C. F. Stark and Benedict Haar afterwards laid out additions. The first house was put up by Robert S. Donne, who was the first railroad agent here, in which he put a small stock of goods; he was also the

first post-master. Shoal Creek post-office was moved here, and retained that name until the early part of 1881, when it was changed to Breese. Frank Morhenners built the second house, in which he kept a hotel, after which the town improved quite rapidly, wholly by the Germans. The Breese Mill was built by C. H. Kaune in 1865, now operated by Kaune Bros. The mill is a four story frame, with brick warehouse; five run of burrs, with a capacity of one hundred and forty barrels per day. The Catholic church, a very large and handsome edifice, built of limestone, was erected in 1867. It is one of the handsomest church buildings in this part of the state. The decorations, paintings, etc., of the interior are very rich and elaborate, reflecting high credit upon the church and community. In the great steeple surmounting the building are a bell and a clock which strikes the quarter hours, and is the ingenious work of a St. Louis boy. The Lutheran, a neat brick church, was built in 1871. The town has a population of about four hundred, with the following business houses:—

General Stores—By B. Hagen & Co. (where the post office is kept); Mrs. Frank Marks, Fritz Burmann, William Hofsommer, F. Gollner, and Frank Bendler.

Drug Store—By Charles E. Gissy.

Hotels—Henry Krupp and Theo. Kollme.

Lumber Yards—Theo. Klutho and Geo. Peek.

Blacksmith Shops (3)—H. Winke, H. Fruend, and Henry Dorris.

Wagon-makers—Conrad Runmenschider and Joseph Schmidt.

Saddlers and Harness—Abr. Zimmermann.

It is a thriving and enterprising village, situated in the midst of a rich and fertile prairie, on the line of the O. and M. R. R.

On the old St. Louis and Vincennes state road, one mile and a half east of the iron bridge, Frogtown is located. In 1859 Henry Buierger opened a store here. Two years later he began manufacturing soda water. In 1876 a post-office was established here. The village has a soda factory, two stores by Henry Buierger and Philip Bearhus, two blacksmith shops and one shoemaker, and about ten houses.

The supervisors who have represented Breese since its organization are as follows: Henry Lear, was elected in 1874, and served two terms; Clemens Neibur, elected in 1876, and served three terms; Theodore Klutho, elected in 1879; Henry Usselman, elected in 1880, and re-elected in 1881.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY LEAR,

Who has been a resident of Clinton county since 1869, is a Pennsylvanian by birth. He was born in Warwick township, Bucks county, within three miles of Doylestown, the county-seat, on the 3d of March, 1802. His parents, Robert and Mary Lear, were born and raised in Bucks county. Henry was the oldest of ten children. Several of his brothers are still living in Pennsylvania. His youngest brother, George Lear, is a prominent lawyer of eastern Pennsylvania, and the present attorney-general of the state. Mr. Lear was raised on a farm. He had ordinary advantages for obtaining an education. The schools in his boyhood were all subscription schools, held three months each year, in the winter season. He lived at home with his father until 21 years of age, and then began life on his own account, engaging in farm labor. When 25 years old he married Mary Carr, who was also born in Bucks county. He became the owner of a farm of fifty acres in Warwick township, Bucks county. Land in that part of Pennsylvania was high, on account of its excellent state of cultivation, and nearness to the Philadelphia markets, and in 1837 he determined to remove to the west.

He came to St. Louis county, Mo., and rented land ten miles south of the city of St. Louis, and three miles from Carondelet, on which he lived two years. The farms in that vicinity were rough and broken, and having made up his mind that Illinois offered the best inducements to the agriculturalist, in 1839 he came to Clinton county and entered 400 acres of raw prairie land, in section 18 of township 2 north, range 4 west. He moved on this tract in the spring of 1839, and began improving the land. At that time there were few settlements on the prairie in that portion of the county. The nearest village was Hanover, the settlement of which had just been begun by the Germans. The death of his first wife took place in September, 1846. In March, 1850, he married as his second wife Mrs. Sarah Cox, whose maiden name was Baber. She was born near Richmond, Virginia, and came with her father to Illinois 50 years ago.

Judge Lear has since been living on the place where he originally settled in 1839, and is now one of the oldest residents of that part of the county. He owns 350 acres of land, part of the tract which he entered 42 years ago. Since he came to this locality he has witnessed many changes, and has seen the country develop from almost a wilderness to a thriving and populous agricultural section, with railroads, towns, and all the conveniences of civilization within easy reach. Of his children, nine are now living. Naomi, the oldest, married Wm. Woods, and is now living in Breese township. Andrew Lear is deceased. Mary Ann, now the widow of John W. Powers, is living in Jefferson county. Elizabeth married Thomas Ginnett, and Louisa, Wm. Twist, and the husbands of both are now deceased. George Lear is a resident of Breese township. Charles Lear served in the army during the war of the rebellion, and now lives in Kansas. Wm. Lear resides in Clinton county.

Henrietta married Hugh Johnson, and is now deceased. Joseph Lear is a resident of Kansas, and John Lear, the youngest son, of Clinton county. All are children by his first marriage except the last two.

He began his political career by casting his first vote for president for Andrew Jackson, at the presidential election of 1824. This was away back in the days of the old democratic and Federal parties, and few men are now living who voted at that election. He afterward became a whig and voted for Clay, Harrison, Taylor, and the other great leaders of the whig party. When the whigs went to pieces he became a republican, and expects to end his life as a member of that party. He is a man who has commanded the respect of the people of the county. For twelve years he filled the office of magistrate. He was elected associate judge of the county court in 1852, and served till 1856. On the adoption of township organization he was elected the first member of the board of supervisors from Breese township.

HENRY FREUND.

The present post-master at Breese, Henry Freund, was born at Relbehausen, Kreis Homburg, Kurhessen, Germany, on the 23d of August, 1838. His father was named William Freund, and his mother's name before marriage was Margareta Durst. Henry was the third of seven children. He was raised at Relbehausen; went to school from the time he was six to fourteen years old, and secured the elements of a good education in German. After he came to America he learned English by his own efforts. After leaving school he began learning the trade of a blacksmith with his father, who carried on that business at Relbehausen. At seventeen, after he had learned his trade, he left home and worked at various places in Germany, with the view of perfecting himself as much as possible in his trade. Three of his sisters had previously emigrated to America, and in the fall of 1858 the rest of the family followed to this country. Mr. Freund was then twenty years old. They landed at New Orleans in November, 1858, and at once started up the Mississippi for St. Louis, where the family remained during the succeeding winter.

In the spring of 1859 they came to Clinton county. His father purchased a farm two miles north of Breese, where Mr. Freund lived till his marriage. This event took place on the 25th of Dec., 1860. His wife was Anna Martha Aubel, who was born at Welferode, Kreis Homburg, Kurhessen. In the spring of 1861 he went to St. Louis and obtained work at his trade. From 1862 to November, 1864, the war of the rebellion then being in progress, he was a member of Company C of the National Guard of St. Louis, and saw service in the city of St. Louis and surrounding counties. In November, 1864, he returned to Illinois and began the blacksmith business at Breese, which he has since carried on. From 1869 to 1874 his brother, Conrad Freund, was his partner.

His first wife died in February, 1865, and in September of the same year he married Carolina Beker, daughter of Henry Beker. She was born at Amelungen, Prussia. His children are—Louise, the wife of Abraham Zimmermann, Emil C., Anna, Henry, Louis William, and George. The oldest is by his first, the others by his second marriage.

He is a republican in politics. From 1872 to 1876 he filled the office of police magistrate, and was appointed notary public by Gov. Cullom in 1878; he was commissioned as post-master at Breese August, 1881; he is also in the insurance business.

DR. CHARLES E. BALL,

WHO has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Breese, since 1869, is a native of Scioto county, Ohio, and was born on the 4th of February, 1837. His paternal grandfather, David Ball, was of German descent, and a native of Schoharie county, New York. He was a lawyer by profession, and practiced in the state of New York and also after his removal to Ohio. Dr. Ball's father, Orlando Ball, was born in Schoharie county, New York. In the year 1808, the family removed from New York to Ohio, and settled on the French Grant, in Scioto county. They were among the pioneer residents of that part of Ohio. At the time of the settlement of the family in Ohio, Dr. Ball's father was not yet eight years of age. He grew to manhood in Scioto county, and married Harriet Bliss, daughter of John Bliss. She was a native of Champlain county, New York. Charles E. was the seventh of fifteen children, of whom twelve grew to manhood and womanhood. He was brought up on a farm in his native county. After attending the district schools in the neighborhood of his home till fourteen, he went to a high school at Portsmouth, Ohio. He subsequently attended for two years a college at Lebanon, in the same state. He began teaching when seventeen, and thus obtained the means with which to prosecute his studies, teaching for a time and then going to school till his means were exhausted.

At the age of twenty-one, he undertook the study of medicine at Paducah, Kentucky. The breaking out of the war of the rebellion caused him to return to Ohio, where he continued his medical studies under the instruction of Dr. Frank B. Mussey, of Portsmouth. During the winter of 1861-2, he attended lectures at the college of medicine and surgery at Cincinnati. In October, 1862, he enlisted at Portsmouth, Ohio, in the 33d regiment Ohio infantry. He was mustered in as Assistant surgeon. He remained with his regiment eighteen months, and was afterward employed in the hospital service with the army of the Cumberland, and was stationed at different points in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was present at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, and Mission Ridge. He was mustered out in June, 1865, after the close of the war. After his return from the army, he attended a second course of lectures at the college of medicine and surgery at Cincinnati, and was graduated. He then practiced medicine three years in the same neighborhood in which he was born in, Scioto county, Ohio, and then in 1869, came to Illinois. After residing a few months at Lebanon, in June, 1869, he established himself in practice at Breese, where he has followed his profession very successfully. From 1871 to 1875, he carried on a drug store at Breese.

He was married at Portsmouth, Ohio, June, 1864, to Irena O'Neal, who was born at Steubenville, Ohio. He has four children, Maud E., Charles H., Mary L., and George H. He has always been a republican in politics. He has made an excellent record as a successful physician, and all his time has been taken up by the demands of his large practice.

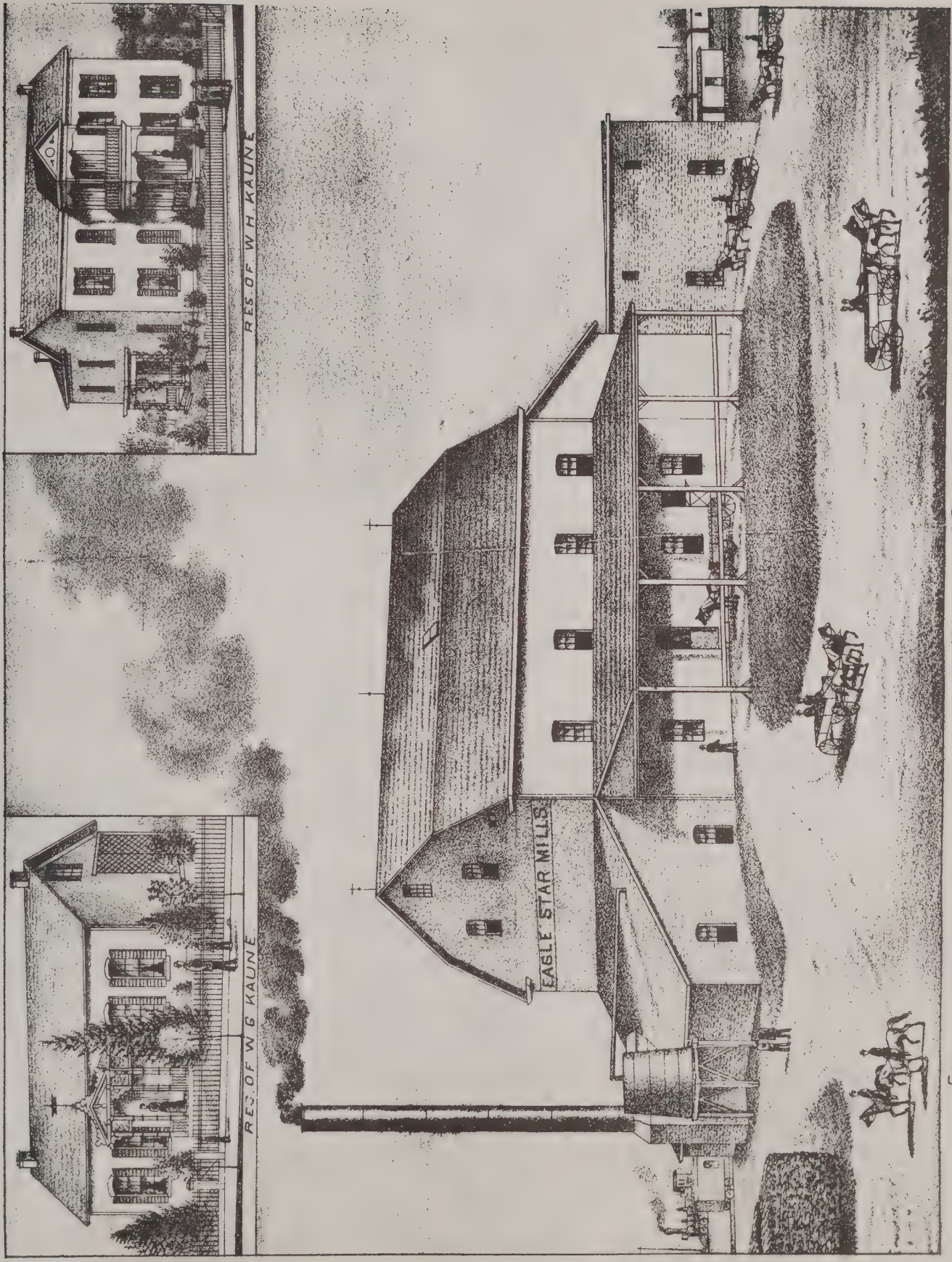
THEODORE KLUTHO,

Now one of the oldest residents of Breese, is a native of Prussia, and was born at Störmede, in Westphalia, on the 12th of February, 1830. His father was Henry Klutho, and his mother's name before marriage was Theresia Butz. Theodore was the youngest of four children. He was raised in his native town. He went to school from the time he was seven till fourteen, and then worked on a farm until his twenty-first year, when he went into the Prussian army. He served three years in the 1st Prussian regiment, which had the honor to be the special body-guard to the king. He was stationed at Potsdam and Berlin. After the expiration of his term of service in the army he emigrated to America. He landed at New Orleans on the 21st of December, 1854. From New Orleans he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and thence to Frankfort, in the same state, where he learned the trade of a carpenter. In Sept., 1856, he came to St. Louis, and was working at his trade in that city till the latter part of the summer of 1858, when he came to Breese, of which place he has since been a resident.

When he settled in Breese the town was composed of only four or five buildings. He formed a partnership with Henry Dillmann and Fritz Schulte, and the firm carried on the carpentering and building business for several years. Most of the houses in the town of Breese were built by this firm. In 1862 Mr. Klutho went into the lumber business, which he has since carried on. He was married in October, 1863, to Maria Marks, who was born in Sugar Creek township, Clinton county. She died in December, 1864. His second marriage took place in January, 1856, to Anna Molitor, who was born in Germantown township, Clinton county. He has four children living by his last marriage, whose names are Henry, John, August, and Gertrude. Esquire Klutho is now one of the oldest business men in Breese. He came to the place when it was in its infancy, and has since been closely associated with its growth and prosperity. He filled the office of post master at Breese from 1863 to 1865. He was elected justice of the peace in 1872, and has filled that position in a satisfactory and efficient manner. He also represented Breese township on the Board of Supervisors from the spring of 1879 to the spring of 1880. He has a good record as a business man, and his name deserves mention here, as one of the liberal and progressive citizens of Clinton county.

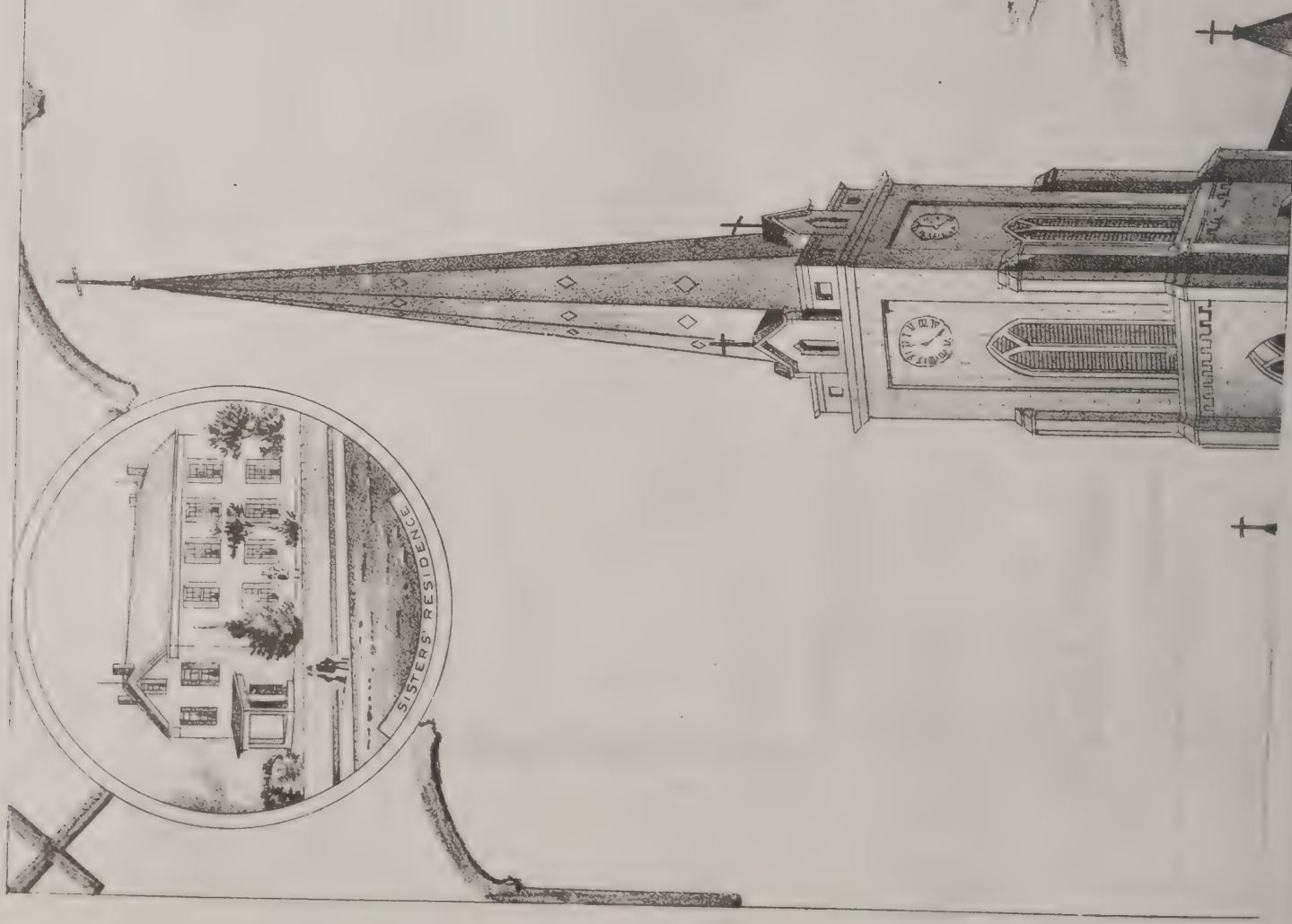
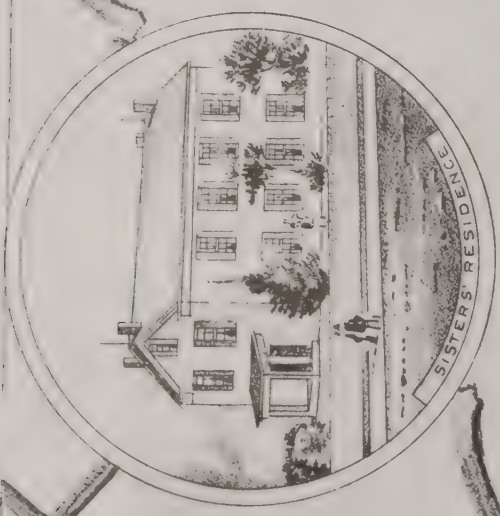
JOHN KOCH.

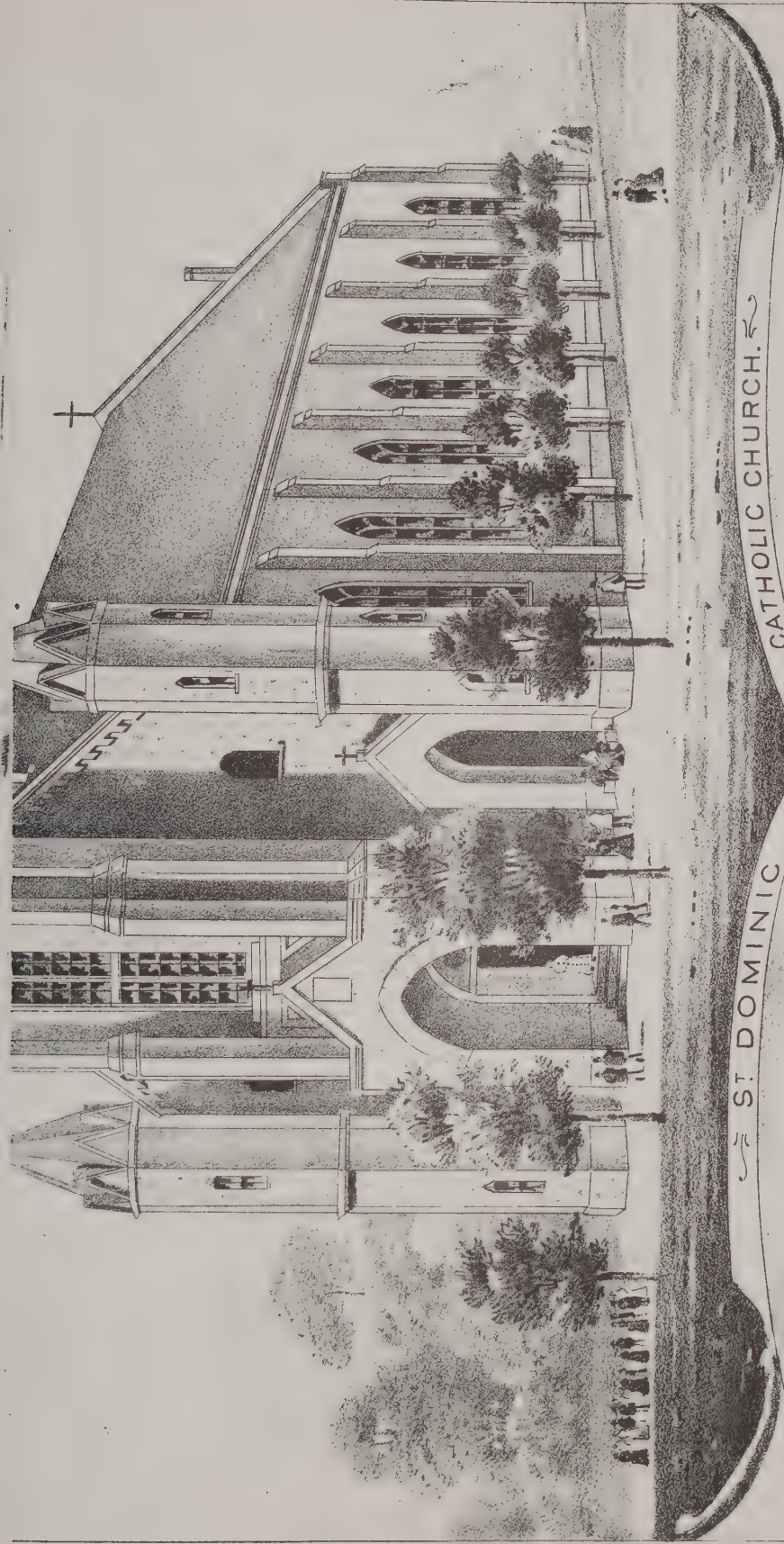
THE subject of this sketch was born at Westheim, in Rheinpfalz, Germany, September 12th, 1835. His parents were John Koch and Margareta Zuber. He was the youngest of three children; was raised at Westheim, and had ordinary advantages for obtaining an education. After leaving school, he worked on a farm two years, and then learned the trade of a butcher. In August, 1853, then not quite eighteen years of age, he left his native country to make his home in America. He made the voyage across the Atlantic by himself, and reached New York in September. From New York he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, and from there to Portsmouth, in the same state, where for a time he worked at any thing he could do, and then at the butchering business. In 1855 he and another young man bought out their employer, and began business on their own account, and the same year Mr. Koch came to St. Louis. He intended to go to California, and then tried to get a situation with a fur company in the North-west; but failing in his plans, he remained in St. Louis, working at his trade, till 1858. That year he went back to the old country, having promised his parents that he would re-visit them at the expiration of five years. He returned to St. Louis in the fall of 1858. On the 26th of



EAGLE STAR MILLS THE PROPERTY OF KAUNE BROS BRESEE CLINTON CO, ILL.

August Thineke





PARSONAGE.

CATHOLIC CHURCH PROPERTY AT BREESE, CLINTON CO., ILL.

J. W. S.

March, 1859, he married Frederika Gieselmann, daughter of Bernhard Gieselmann. She was born in Westphalia, and came to America in 1853.

In the spring of 1859 he came to Breese, which was then a town of small size and importance. He began business as a butcher, and also dealt in stock and grain. He has followed trading in cattle ever since, and has been very successful in that business. Of his ten children, five are now living, whose names are Fritz, Otto, Henry, Anna and Bertha. Mr. Koch cast his first vote for President in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln, and has been a member of the Republican party from that time to the present. His time has been exclusively devoted to his business, and he has never filled any public position. He has been successful as a business man, and is well-known throughout the county. In the spring of 1881 he engaged in the brick business at Breese. He is also interested in the coal mine which is now being opened in that town. As one of the successful and representative business men of Breese, his name deserves mention in this work.

KAUNE BROTHERS.

THE proprietors of the mill at Breese are, William G. Kaune, Henry Spencer Kaune, and Charles Anton Kaune. These gentlemen were all born at Jamestown, in Clinton county, and are the sons of Charles H. Kaune, who built the mill at Breese, in 1865, and carried it on till it passed into the ownership of the sons. Their father, Charles H. Kaune, was born in Hanover, Germany, and came to America when about eighteen years of age. On reaching this country he settled at Greenville, in Bond county, and from there moved to Jamestown, where he carried on the mercantile business for a number of years. Jamestown was at that time a good business point, and Mr. Kaune had a large and profitable trade. In 1865 he moved to Breese, to which town he made an addition. The same year he built the flouring mill which was put in operation on the 1st day of January, 1866. He carried on the mill till 1876, when he gave over the milling business to his sons, and has since lived a retired life. He married Ernestine Weidner, a native of Baden. He had nine children, of whom only three are now living. In early life he learned, in Germany, the trade of a cabinet-maker, but never carried it on in this country. He came to America with very little means, and by industry, energy and good management, succeeded in acquiring a competence.

William G. Kaune, the oldest of the brothers, was born at Jamestown, on the 10th of September, 1851. After leaving the public schools, he was a student at McKendree College, Lebanon, at St. Joseph's College, Teutopolis, and then at the College of the Christian Brothers, in St. Louis. After completing his education he

went into the milling business with his father. He was married in 1874 to Sarah Donne, who was born in the city of St. Louis. He has three children living.

Henry Spencer Kaune was born at Jamestown, on the 8th of January, 1855. He obtained his education at McKendree College, and at Jones Commercial College, in St. Louis, from which he graduated.

Charles Anton Kaune was born on the 28th of October, 1858, likewise at Jamestown. He attended the St. Louis University, and then went into the milling business with his brothers. The Kaune brothers are all members of the republican party. William G. Kaune served four years as clerk of Breese township, and at present is treasurer of the town of Breese, and has occupied that position for the last six years.

These gentlemen are all known as active and enterprising business men. Their mill at Breese is operated in a successful manner, and contains machinery of the latest improved description. The flour manufactured is of an excellent grade, and ranks high in the market.

REV. AUGUST REINEKE,

Who has been pastor of the church of St. Dominic, at Breese, since 1858, was born at Warburg, Prussia, August 26th, 1832. His parents were John and Theresia (Prewet) Reineke. His early education was obtained at a college at Warburg. From 1852 to 1858 he was a student at Paderborn, where he received ordination as sub-deacon in 1856. Through the instrumentality of the Bishop of Alton, whose acquaintance he made in Germany, he came to America in 1858. He pursued his studies at Alton till his ordination as deacon on the first Sunday in October, 1858. Immediately after his ordination he went to Quincy, where he said his first mass, and from there was called to the pastorate of the church at Breese, of which he took charge in October, 1858. The congregation was then composed of about forty families, of limited means. This number has been increased to one hundred and fifty families. In 1868 a magnificent church building was completed, at a cost of seventy thousand dollars. This edifice was constructed from stone procured within four miles of Breese. The tall spire may be seen from a great distance over the surrounding country. The exterior is massive, while the interior is finished in a handsome manner, which entitles the church to the distinction of being the finest in the southern part of Illinois. A pastoral residence is now in process of construction, the cost of which will exceed seven thousand dollars. Father Reineke is a man of great energy, and to his executive ability is largely due the progress made by the congregation of St. Dominic.



ODIN TOWNSHIP.

(MARION COUNTY.)



Located in one of the most beautiful prairie regions of southern Illinois. It is thickly settled by industrious and enterprising people, and its land is in a high state of cultivation. Fine farms, handsome residences, spacious barns, and large orchards checker the face of the country on all sides, and indicate the mighty improvements made here in the last half century. The township is traversed east and west by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and north and south by the Illinois Central. At the Junction of these roads is situated the thriving town of Odin, which contains several hundred prosperous and progressive citizens, and through which streams of traffic and travel are almost constantly passing over the great iron arteries already mentioned.

West of Odin a few miles, and at the crossing of the O. & M. R. R., and the main line of the Illinois Central, is located Sandoval, a town of considerable importance, and a railroad center, affording ample shipping facilities for the surrounding country.

This township is bounded on the north by Carrigan, east by Salem, south by Centralia township, and on the west by Clinton county. Crooked creek flows through sections thirty-five and thirty-six; its tributaries drain the southern part, while the water in the northern part flows toward the East Fork.

This township has more miles of railroad within its limits than any other township of the county. The line of the O. & M. passes through the township near the center, east and west. The Illinois Central traverses the western part from north to south. The Chicago branch of the Central road leaves the main line at section thirty-one, and runs in a north-easterly direction, leaving the township at section twelve.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Thomas Deadmond, a Virginian, was the first settler in what is now Odin township. He arrived in the timber, in the southern part, in 1827. His intention was to make a settlement somewhere in central Illinois. The season was already far advanced, and it was very cold; so he concluded to go no further, and immediately constructed a shelter for his family. He cut small logs and built a kind of shed-cabin, the roof slanting one way, to the north, and all the south side was left open. Near this open space he would drag up logs with his team, and kept a burning log heap all winter. On this pile of logs the wife did the cooking, and in this kind of shelter the family spent the first winter. At times the smoke would blow back into the improvised cabin, and would be so stifling that the whole family would have to evacuate the shed for a time; but it would take a strong wind from the south to smoke them out, especially on a cold night. The pioneer's nose, as a general thing, was well tempered to smoke; for the log cabin of that day, built in the regular way, with fire-place and stick chimney, would often smoke all day long. Living in this kind of habitation, and sitting about camp-fires, the people became accustomed to smoke, and thought nothing of it. Mr. Deadmond remained where he first stopped on section twenty-eight, and improved a farm. January

12th, 1837, he entered eighty acres here, the west half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-eight, where he resided until his death. For a number of years he filled the office of justice of the peace.

He reared a family of ten children, six of whom now are living, two in Texas, two in Oregon. Thomas N. lives in this township, near where his father first settled, and Mrs. Elijah Hayes lives south of Salem in this county.

Silas Barr came to the township in 1829. Two years later he entered the first tract of land here, being the east half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-seven, where he improved a farm. James N. Barr, who was born in Tennessee, now lives on the same section.

Isaac G. Barr entered forty acres in section twenty-six, in 1836, where he improved a farm.

Isaac McClelland, a native of Pennsylvania (from Ohio here), came to Walnut Hill settlement in an early day, where he married Miss Sallie Welch. From 1824 to 1830 he settled several places in what is now Centralia township. In 1830 he located here, on section thirty-two, now the widow Martin's place, where he lived many years. He was twice married, and reared a family of six children (see pioneer chapter).

Jonas and Jacob McClelland came here in 1839, and settled on sections twenty-eight and twenty-nine, and improved farms, where they now reside. A year and a half later Alexander and Henry McClelland came from Ohio, and settled on section twenty-one. Alexander afterwards moved to Clinton county, where he died in 1854. Henry now lives on the place he improved.

Samuel McClelland settled near the Silas Barr place in 1830 or '31, where he resided until his death. He reared four sons and four daughters.

Isaac Andrick came out at the same time Samuel McClelland did, and settled a place on section 29. He afterwards entered the land, 40 acres, in 1837. He reared a family of six children. Alexander, a farmer in this township, is the only survivor of the family.

Isaac Smith settled on section 32 as early as 1829. He sold his improvements to Isaac McClelland, who afterward entered the land in 1836.

Peter, John and Wm. Wilburn were early settlers here. Peter settled in the south-west corner of the township, and the two latter settled near the Silas Barr place. Peter and William died in the county. John moved to Texas, where he died.

James Adams, Thomas Pigg and John Hill were early settlers south of Odin. The first to venture out into the prairie to improve a farm was Bluford Deadmond, who settled near the center of the township, where he improved a good farm. He subsequently moved to Oregon.

G. L. Chitwood, who is a farmer on section 11, has lived in the county since 1838.

The first school was taught in an empty cabin that stood near Silas Barr's in 1834, and Peter Wilburn was the first teacher. The first regular school-house was built of logs, and stood near the McClelland grave-yard.

Supervisors.—The following gentlemen have represented this township in the board of supervisors: John Robinson, elected in 1874 and served until 1877; W. S. Dean, elected in 1877; J. W. L. Leatherberry, elected in 1878; W. E. Smith, elected in 1879, served two terms; W. S. Dean, re-elected in 1881, and is the present incumbent.

TOWN OF ODIN.

The first building was put up by John Hill in 1855, in which he kept a saloon. It stood near the O. & M. track, on the south side, opposite where the post-office now is.

In 1856 the Illinois Central Railroad Company put up their depot building, and April 5, 1860, the company laid out the place. Several other additions have since been laid out. The third building erected was the residence of David Dudy, who was a section boss on the O. & M. R. R.

P. Z. Stone put up the first store building, in which he opened a general stock of goods. The building is now used by John Puleston.

Capt. James Garretson built the first hotel in 1859, which was known as the Garretson House for many years; now, the Hartley House. Captain Garretson was also the first post-master.

Other early merchants were:—De Schan; Branson & Lester; George Craig.

The town was built up principally in the years 1862, '63 and '64.

The Odin Woolen Factory, built in 1867 by Smith & Young, was a two-story brick, and manufactured jeans and flannels, and was quite an acquisition to the town. It burned down in 1879. It had a saw mill attached that is still run by Wm. E. Smith.

A. M. Woodward & Co. built a hay barn here in 1863, since considerably enlarged. They do quite a large business baling hay; ship yearly 3,000 to 4,000 tons of baled hay.

Odin City Mills were built in 1863, by ——— Pierce. The mill has changed hands several times. Morrison & Smart ran it from 1873 to 1880, and then sold to James Warren, the present owner. The mill has two run of burrs, and has a good custom trade.

The two-story brick school-house has two rooms, but is not large, and the school board rent two other rooms. Four teachers are employed in the schools.

Odin has four church buildings, viz.—Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian and Catholic.

The business of the place is as follows:—

Physicians.—D. K. Hurd, J. A. Hamilton, J. J. Fyke, R. L. Smith.

Post-master.—J. K. Lemen.

General Stores.—John Puleston, Jr., Henry Cole, F. Schumacher, Lee Almon.

Groceries.—M. N. Martin, C. L. Miller, Mrs. Polly Watson.

Drugs & Groceries.—Phillips Bros.

Drugs.—R. J. Andrews.

Lumber Yard and Grain Dealers.—A. M. Woodward, N. B. Morrison.

Agricultural Implements.—L. Summerville.

Blacksmith Shops.—J. M. Headley, H. Souton, Benjamin Charles, Joseph Full.

Wagon Maker.—C. L. Alexander

Harness Shop.—T. E. Nichols.

Bakeries.—Edward Cook, Frank Conner.

Millinery and Dress-making.—Mrs. M. A. Lester, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. King, Mrs. Reed, Miss C. Hawley.

Butchers.—Bibb & Garland.

Livery Stable.—S. J. Charlton.

Hotels.—Odin House, by A. C. Stelle; Hartley House, by Mrs. Hartley; Harris House, by Elijah Harris.

MASONIC SOCIETIES.

Odin Lodge, No. 503, A. F. & A. M. was organized under dispensation, in the fall of 1866. E. B. Wilcox, W. M., E. Sidwell, S. W., O. F. Ball, J. W., and eleven members. There are now about 40 members, and the Lodge is out of debt.

Odin Chapter, No. 122, R. A. M. was organized in 1869, and now numbers about 30 members. E. B. Wilcox, H. P., G. W. Black, E. K., M. M. Martin, E. S.

Sandoval was laid out by the Illinois Central Railroad Company May 11th, 1855. Two additions were laid out later the same year.

Welcome Martin sold the first goods here. He put up a store-building on the O. & M. right of way, a short distance west of the Railroad crossing, in the year the Illinois Central was being built.

J. B. Crawford kept the first hotel or boarding-house. His former building is now part of the Sandoval House. The first residence was built by a man named Nedelton, and has since burned down. The two-story brick school-house was built in 1867. There are four teachers employed here.

The town has three neat frame church buildings, viz.: Methodist, Catholic, and Congregational.

I. O. O. F. Alliance Lodge, No. 395, was moved from Odin to this place in September, 1880, having been organized there in 1869. It now has sixty members, and is in a growing condition. The Odin encampment, No. 113, was moved here at the same time. It has twenty members.

There are two Temperance organizations here, both in good working order.

The following is a list of the business of the place:—

Post-master.—L. T. Dean.

Physicians.—F. H. Edwards & Son, H. C. Sherman.

Dry Goods.—H. C. Bohn.

Dry Goods and Groceries.—Isaac Main.

Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware.—George Bellomy & Co.

Drugs, Groceries, Queensware and Hardware.—J. L. Robertson.

Drugs and Groceries.—H. L. Sherman & Co.

Groceries and Farm Implements.—Geo. Idleman.

Lumber Yard and Farm Implements.—Lichty & Steiner.

Blacksmith shops.—L. C. Ruby, F. Stine, Peter Schell.

Millinery.—Mrs. Anna Watts, Miss Sadie Ingersoll.

Furniture and Carpets.—Ingersoll.

Tinware.—Samuel Bellomy & Bros.

Saddles and Harness.—E. Hurd, S. Seidel.

Butcher and Restaurant.—Wm. Mutchler.

Restaurant and Bakery.—Chas. Reinhardt.

Hotels.—"Central," Carl Miller; "Sandoval House," Samuel Ewing.

Livery.—Carl Miller and I. B. Sherman Bros.

Sandoval Coal Mine.—The St. Louis Sandoval Coal and Mining Company began sinking the shaft at Sandoval in 1877. This Company went into bankruptcy after sinking to the depth of 114 feet. In 1878 the Sandoval Coal and Mining Company bought it at sheriff's sale, and began sinking in January, 1879. The following September a vein of coal five feet six inches thick was struck at a depth of six hundred and three feet. They have since continued to raise coal, and employ at the present time forty-two men. The shaft has a capacity of about twenty car-loads per day, and it is the intention of the Company to double their force soon. J. S. Martin, President; S. H. Dolson, Secretary; J. W. Primmer, Superintendent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JUDGE J. W. PRIMMER.

A LEADING citizen and one of the most influential men in his vicinity, J. W. Primmer deserves mention. He was born in Herkimer county New York, July 6th, 1825. His father, William Primmer, was a farmer, a native of Vermont. His mother, whose maiden name was Martha Simons, was a native of Connecticut. A good common school education was improved by two years' attendance at Oxford Seminary, Chenango county, where he studied the classics and prepared himself for the work in which he had already engaged—that of teaching. His teaching was in the counties of Herkimer and Chenango. In 1849 he went to Kentucky, where he continued in the same profession. In 1852 he returned to New York, and in April of that year, was married to Emily A. Eckler, a most excellent lady, and one who has proven herself a helpmate in all his undertakings. After marriage he returned to Kentucky, where he remained until 1854, when, after a visit to his old home, he came west and located in Sandoval, then a small village. Here he was successful. He bought land and laid out Primmer's addition, on which the main town now stands. He pursued the real estate business. He was chosen county Judge, which office he held for a term of four years. In 1873 he was chosen county School Superintendent on an Independent ticket—a just recognition of his worth as a friend of education. The office of Justice of the Peace he has held for many years. Politically he was raised a Whig. In 1856 he was one of two men who voted in his precinct for Fremont for President. Of late years he has taken no decided stand politically. He studied law when engaged in teaching in Kentucky with C. C. Cole, now a judge in the United States Court, and was admitted to practice law in this state, but, owing to press of other business, has never done so. His enterprise is commendable. To him are the citizens indebted for the coal mines operated in Sandoval. His farm is one of the best in his section of the state. Although not a member of any church, he is ready to assist all denominations, and has contributed his full share in this direction. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Few men are more respected than he.

R. J. ANDREWS,

ONE of the prominent citizens of Odin, was born near Bucyrus, Ohio, on the 22d of January, 1822. His father, Jacob Andrews, was a farmer. At the age of twenty-one years after having acquired a fair common-school education, he entered Oberlin college, where he remained for four years. Whilst a student here, he was a participant in the celebrated Oberlin Rescue case, wherein a colored man, sought to be carried back into slavery by a United States marshal and his posse, was forcibly taken from the authorities and aided on his polar-star route to freedom. His views respecting slavery were strengthened by his experience, and made him a most uncompromising abolitionist. In 1859 he came to Illinois, and settled in Odin. He brought with him two hundred and

fifty dollars in money, worked at first, as a farm hand, for fourteen dollars a month, and next taught school; invested his money in land, which rapidly increased in value, thus obtaining a good start in life. Upon the breaking out of the war in 1861, he enlisted in the gunboat A. O. Tyler, as fireman. After a year's service he was discharged because of illness. On the 24th of December, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Mills, who died August 2, 1873. For a time he kept hotel, and acted as justice of the peace, a position to which he was elected in 1864. In 1873 he was elected postal mail agent on main line of the Illinois Central R.R., which position he filled a year and nine months. In 1875 he bought the drug store he yet owns. On the 6th of October, 1880, he was married to Miss Hettie Galbraith. Politically, Mr. Andrews is a most ardent republican. When his party was greatly in the minority, he stood boldly forth and advocated its principles. In the darkest hours of his country's history his faith in its perpetuity never wavered. His outspoken declaration of party fealty made him a recognized leader of the few faithful republicans of his vicinity. In their gatherings he was their spokesman. When Logan advocated conciliation at Odin, he engaged in discussion with him, and rejoiced when the now celebrated senator turned from the error of his ways. As a business man, he is prompt, energetic and successful. A true friend himself, he enjoys the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances. He is an honored Mason, having passed through the Blue Lodge chapter and council.

D. SOMERVILLE

WAS born in Jackson county, West Virginia, July 11th, 1827. His father, Samuel Somerville, came from the Emerald Isle to Philadelphia, Penn., in 1796. His mother was Susan Somerville, nee Sheppard, of the family of that name quite numerous and prominent in Virginia. All the schooling he ever obtained was in a six months' attendance at a private school. He has held various positions, having been justice of the peace, township supervisor and school director. He volunteered Aug. 18th, 1862, in Co. K, 11th regiment Virginia Infantry, and was at once made orderly sergeant of the company. Was engaged in the battles of Cloyd Mountain, New River Bridge, Lynchburg, Winchester and Cedar Creek, where he was taken prisoner and carried to Libby, where he remained three and a half months, when he was paroled for ninety days. Upon the expiration of the term of his parole, he returned to his company and remained until the end of the war. Politically he is a most pronounced republican. In Libby prison he was one of those who when a test vote was taken voted for Lincoln. The vote stood three for Lincoln to one for McClellan. He was married to Julia Howard, March 21st, 1850. Located in Odin in 1875, where he is following his trade of boot and shoemaking, and filling the office of justice of the peace.

ROBERT L. SHANKLIN

Was born in Monroe county, Virginia, in 1816. He followed farming, and for a time exchanged agricultural pursuits for the proprietorship of a hotel in Centreville. He was married to Ellen Lybrook, of Giles county, Virginia, by whom he has a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. P. A. Shanklin, the oldest son, is the proprietor of the *Sandoval Times*, a live, local paper, and strong advocate of temperance and reform. Robert L. Shanklin is a member of the Congregational church, and takes a great pride in the promotion of the Master's

cause. As a Sunday school worker he takes high rank. In 1880 he was chosen, because of his eminent worth and fitness, for the position, president of the Clinton county Sunday school convention. He first came to Clinton county in 1868. In Virginia he had, as a consequence of the war, lost much property, and came here to retrieve his fortune. He settled on a fruit farm near Sandoval, and in its management has been quite successful. As a citizen, he enjoys universal respect; as a Christian, he is beloved of all. A leader in all reformatory movements, his influence is felt for good. An advocate for prohibition, he points with pride to his adopted village as a temperance town.

MERIDIAN TOWNSHIP.

(CLINTON COUNTY.)



HIS township receives its name from the fact that the third principal meridian passes through the eastern part of its territory. It is bounded on the north by East Fork, on the east by Marion county, on the south by Brookside township, and west by Clement, and contains thirty-six full sections. It is the central-eastern township of the county, and according to the census of 1880, contained a population of 957 inhabitants. It has some of the finest prairie land in southern Illinois, Grand Prairie almost occupying the entire territory of the township; in fact, it contains more acres of prairie than any other precinct in the county. It might well be called the "Prairie township" of Clinton county. This is why it was one of the last settled sections of the county in Clinton. As is well known by all the old settlers, the first to locate here sought the timber, thinking the prairie was of no value. What a change! An old pioneer of the county stated to us a few days since that with one acre of prairie he could purchase three acres of timber. But two land entries were made in this township prior to 1836. The natural drainage of this precinct is rather meager. Timber is, therefore, not very abundant. Lost Creek, the principal water course, enters the township in section twelve, and flows in a south-westerly direction, and passes out in the south-west corner of section thirty-one. The Ohio and Mississippi railroad passes entirely through the centre of the township, from east to west, which affords excellent transportation facilities to the citizens of the precinct. Near the centre of the precinct Cohen's Mound lifts her gently sloping sides above the prairie land, and challenges the admiration of the beholder, from the western towns of Marion county to the Kaskaskia river. Crooked Creek, East Fork, and the Kaskaskia all contribute to render the view from the summit of this mound both grand and beautiful. The surface is all susceptible of cultivation, and when wholly improved will lead the van of the county in the number of cultivated acres and wealth of its farming population.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

Gibeon Burton, a native of Tennessee, was the first settler. He

migrated here with his family in 1817, and located on section 6. He had a large family, consisting of a wife and eight children, six daughters and two sons. He remained here but three or four years, when he moved with his family to Marion county, where he died many years ago. He built the first house in the precinct, which was a small, rude log cabin. When he left for Marion county he sold his farm to John Carter and Robert Cole. The former was his son-in-law. Carter afterwards moved to Green county, but soon afterwards removed back to Clinton and settled in East Fork. Here he brought up a large family and died at a good old age. Several of his children are yet living near the old homestead.

The next to settle here were Isaac and James Hughson, brothers, and natives of the state of New York. They came in 1818, and settled on section 17. At this time they were young men and unmarried. They both afterwards married and reared families while living in the state. They owned what is now known as the Cohen's Mound farm, and in that early day built a double log house on the mound—this was on the Vandalia mail route—and kept a hotel for the accommodation of travelers in those early times. About 1828 they sold out and moved to Texas, where they both died. Mr. Abram Hughson, who now lives in Clement, is a brother of Isaac and James, and is the only one of the family now living, being upwards of seventy years of age. Some of the grand-children of James are yet living in Wade township. Lewis Cole, a native of Kentucky, was the third settler in Meridian township; this was in the summer of 1836. This being a prairie country, there were but few settlers until 1836, when emigration poured in, and made it quite a populous township. Mr. Cole took the lead in this year's emigration. He was a native of Kentucky, and came here a single man, in company with his father. He afterwards married and brought up a large family of children. He remained here ten or twelve years, when he moved to Jefferson county, Ill., where he died. None of his representatives are now living in Meridian township. In 1836, Thomas Ray migrated from Ohio to this state, and settled near Lebanon in St. Clair county. In 1836, he entered a tract of land in this township, also bought the Cohen Mound farm, formerly owned by Isaac and James Hughson. This

land is situated on the old Vincennes and St. Louis road, about one and a half miles west from Sandoval.

The following we glean from the article published in 1876, by Robert Bowman, relating to Meridian township. While the century was yet young, the main avenue of commerce from Vincennes to St. Louis was through what is now the town of Meridian. As civilization marched westward, a large portion of emigration moved along that highway of states, the Vincennes and St. Louis road. This cause produced the first settlement in the town. Over Cohen's Mound the western traveler traced his steps, and then stopped to rest, fully fifty years ago. On the 6th day of June, 1826, James Hughson, father of the valued citizen, Abram Hughson, took out a license to keep a tavern on this Mound. The same position was successively occupied in later years by Messrs. Ray & Cohen. It was from the latter that it received its name. In the year 1831, Alexander Crawford emigrated from the state of Georgia, and made a settlement in section 36. His house, however, was built just over the line in what is now known as the Stacy place, in the town of Brookside. His son, Zachariah, settled and made a home in the south-east quarter of section 36, it being the second house built in the township. This was in 1834. He died in 1857. The house, so long used as a tavern on Cohen's Mound, was destroyed by fire many years ago.

From 1850 to 1860, quite an impetus was given to the settlement of this precinct. Bond and Reid improved in section 13; Mr. Ballenger in section 20; J. E. Wakeham and R. Bowman in section 36; Rubsummer Stein and Oswald Heinzman in section 16; R. S. Power in section 24; Henry Sirbert in section 29; and W. H. H. Johnson in the same section; and W. H. Crawford in sections 36 and 34. Several others, not mentioned, came within the above decade.

None of the early settlers or their children live in the township now, which fact has rendered the giving of some of the dates difficult. In accordance with the practice of the early settlers in the west to locate upon the timber lands, the township of Meridian being all prairie, seems to have been severely left alone. As will be seen from the land entries, only two entries were made prior to 1836.

FIRST LAND ENTRIES.

Gibeon Burton entered the first land in this township, on the 17th of October, 1817. It was located in section 6, 192 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres;

July 21st, 1818, Isaac and J. Hughson entered the north-west quarter of section 14, 80 acres; June 9th, 1836, B. A. Myers entered north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section 6, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; June 9th, 1836, Lewis Cole entered south-east quarter of the north-west section 6, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; August 22d, 1836, Thomas Ray entered north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section 14, 40 acres; August 29th, 1836, Turner I. Nichols entered the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section 6, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; October 25th, 1836, Alonzo Cone entered north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section 14, 40 acres.

The first school taught was a little log-cabin, situated on section 6, and now owned by Mr. Styles. John Nichols was the first teacher. This was in 1836.

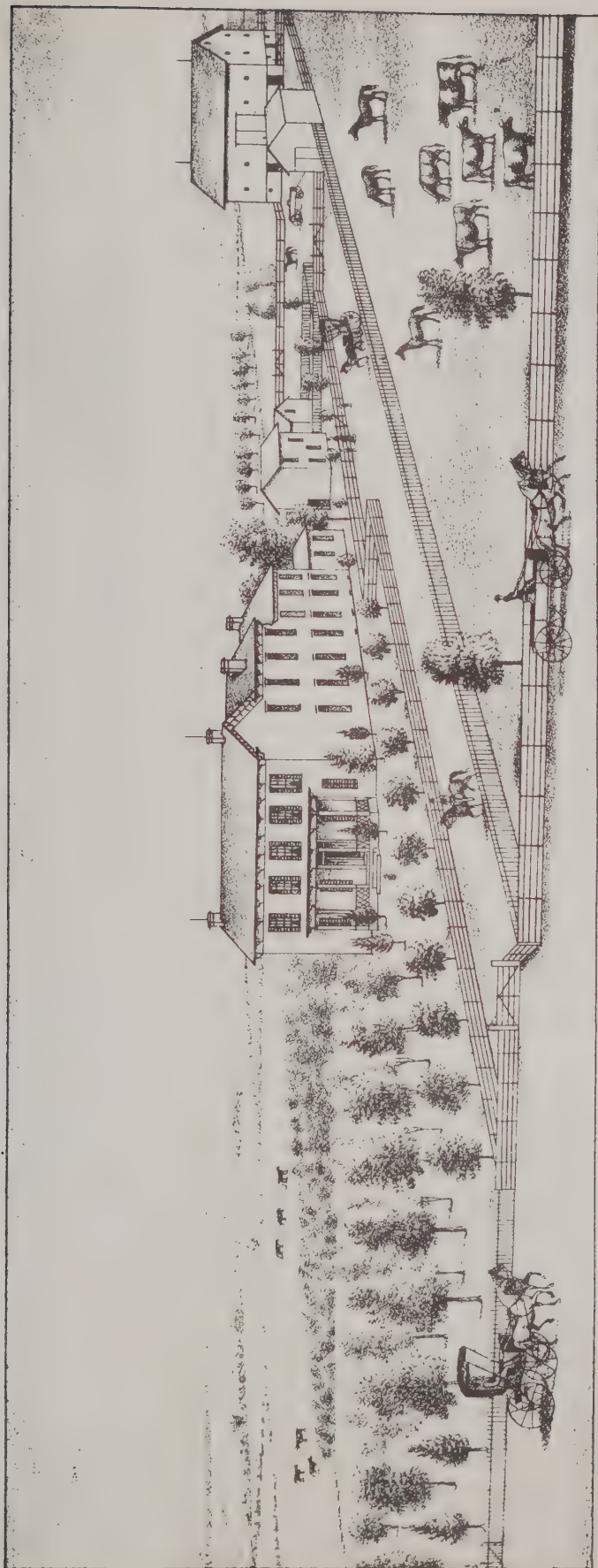
Wm. H. Russell improved section 15, and a part of 10. He has one of the model farms in the county. Mr. Russell is well prepared for stock-raising as well as for raising grain. He was the first to import blooded stock in the country. Mr. Wm. Johnson has also imported several blooded horses from France.

There is but one particular incident that marks the history of this precinct. About 1846, a stranger was found, where the bridge spans Lost Creek, near the Russell farm, with a bullet hole through his brain. No one knew him, or by whom he was killed. A coroner's inquest was held, but no evidence could be deduced relating to the murder. It being on the Vincennes road, where there was a great deal of travel, the presumption was that he had been murdered for his money by some fellow-traveler, and the remains thrown in the creek where he was found.

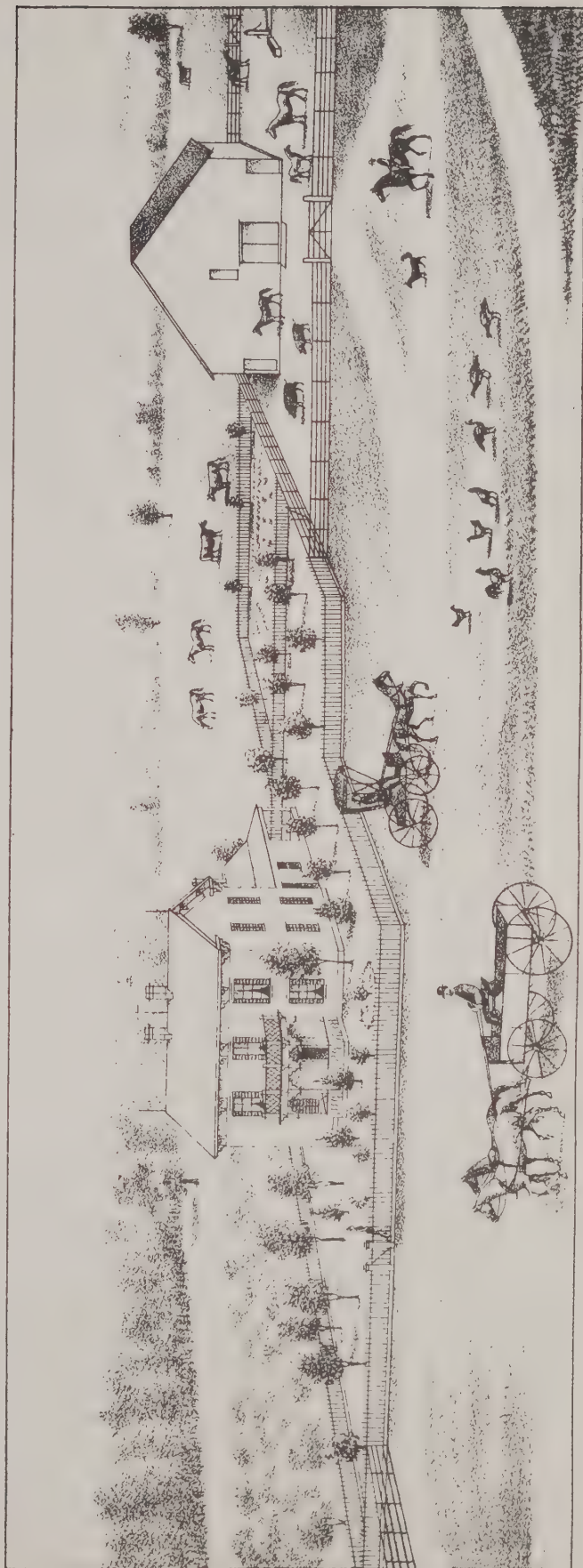
The following are the supervisors who have represented the precinct since township organization. John Savin was elected in 1874, and served two terms. Edward Merten elected in 1876, and served two terms. Samuel Chambus was elected in 1878, and served one term. W. H. Russell elected in 1876, and served two terms, was re-elected in 1881, and is the present incumbent.

Jones station, situated in the geographical center of the township, and nine miles east from the county seat, is a growing little town on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad. It was laid out in 1876, by Wm. H. Russell, and is located on section 16. It contains one store, kept by Russell & Boner, two hay-presses and barns, a flouring mill, a post-office, and a blacksmith shop. It was formerly called Lost Creek, as the station is situated on the banks of this stream.





FLEETWOOD FARM THE PROPERTY OF GEORGE WEST, $\frac{1}{2}$ MILE EAST OF KINMUNDY MARION CO., ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF ELI W. JONES, SEC. 9, T. 4, R. 2, (FOSTER TWP.) MARION CO., ILL.

FOSTER TOWNSHIP.

(MARION COUNTY.)



S in the northern part of the county, occupying all of town four north, range two east, and is bounded on the north by Fayette county; on the east by Kinmundy; on the south by Tonti; and on the west by Patoka townships. The East Fork of the Kaskaskia river flows through the southern part of the township. The North Fork flows through the northern part. These streams flow in a south-westerly direction, and by them and their tributaries the township is well drained.

Hardy Foster, in whose honor the township was named, was born in Georgia, and was one of the prominent pioneer citizens of the county. He was the first settler here, beginning an improvement on section seventeen in 1823. He came here from St. Clair county, Illinois, where he had lived since 1814. He resided on section 17 until 1831, then moving farther north, made an improvement on section 8.

He built a cabin on the Vandalia and Salem State road. This was about equi-distant between the two towns, and the stage-stand was located here. About 1833 a post-office was established, and Mr. Foster was the post-master until his death in 1863. He entered the land where he lived August 15th, 1831, now where his son, Harmon Foster, resides.

He was a justice of the peace many years, and represented the county in the legislature, and was prominently identified in the county through his entire residence here. He had the first horse-mill in the township. He put up this mill about 1833. It stood just south of his residence. He continued to operate the mill until about 1850.

He raised a family of eight children, two sons and three daughters now living; his wife survived him many years.

The next settlement was made by Mrs. Jones and family of four children on section eighteen in 1826. When she came here her children were about grown. Her sons were Eli W., Joseph A. and Samuel B. Her daughter Elizabeth married soon after they settled here to John F. Holt, eldest son of Harmon Holt, the first settlers of Patoka township. This was the first marriage in the two townships. Holt settled down to farming near his father's, but subsequently moved to this township, and in company with Joseph A. Jones, his brother-in-law, entered the first piece of land, eighty acres, January 4th, 1830, on the east half of the south-west quarter of section ten.

J. A. Jones settled on section fifteen, where he lived until his death in 1844, leaving a widow and six young children.

Eli W. Jones also married, soon after his mother settled here, to Miss Louisa Pursley, daughter of Wm. Pursley, of Tonti township. He settled near his mother's, where he improved a small place, and lived there until about 1836. He then entered land that year in section 28, where he improved a farm. He was twice married, and raised a family of eleven children. In 1858 he moved to Texas, where he died about ten years ago.

Samuel B. Jones, the youngest of the family, made an improvement on section 11 in 1832, where he lived until 1873. He now resides in Fosterburg. He was justice of the peace many years, is a jovial old gentleman, and delights in talking of the early times here. He has a fair education and a good memory, and is very accurate on the early history of the county. He has raised a family of twelve children.

James Jones, the oldest son of the widow Jones, was born in Georgia in 1795. For some time he was in the employ of the government, in the capacity of a guard, guarding the surveyors when the State was surveyed. He married Miss Laura Llewellyn, of Clinton county, Illinois, in 1824. Three years later he came to this settlement, and located on section six, where he remained several years. He then went to Missouri, and after one year he returned and settled permanently on section nine, this being in 1832, where he continued to reside until the time of his death in 1865. Part of his old residence still stands. His aged wife survived him, and is now the oldest lady in the township. She lives with her children. They raised a family of eleven children, six yet living—three sons and three daughters.

Andrew H. Foster, a nephew of Hardy Foster, settled on section twenty-one in 1833. Three years later he entered forty acres in that section, where his cabin stands, the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter, where he afterwards improved a good farm. He was a justice of the peace here for some time. He was twice married, raised a family of ten children, and died on the place he improved. His widow still lives on the old homestead.

Moses Garrett located on section ten in 1831. He was a native of Georgia, filled the office of justice of the peace many years, and raised a large family of children.

Isaac Nichols settled west of the Ross Jones place, now the Caldwell place, in 1830, where he resided until his death.

Thomas Moon located on section 16 in 1834. He was from New York State, and was one of the first teachers. The first school-house stood near his cabin on the same section. Moon lived here many years, and then moved to Missouri, where he died about five years ago.

Mark Cole, Jonathan Green, Jesse and Daniel Doolen, settled near the north fork about 1836. They improved farms here, and were prominent farmers in their time. All raised families.

Ross Jones, who first settled near Salem, located on the Vandalia and Salem State road, north of the East Fork one mile, about 1836. He improved a good farm here.

Jackson C. Jones, his oldest son, is one of the prominent farmers of Kinmundy township. H. B. Jones, the youngest son, lives on the old homestead; they are the only members of the family now living.

M. Smith settled on the State road near the East Fork, where he now lives, in 1831.

William Howard came here with Hardy Foster. He was a single man and a noted hunter; remained here some time; never made

any improvement; but "Bill" Howard, as he was familiarly called, is well remembered by all the old settlers.

John Warren, a Kentuckian, settled in the south-east corner of the township in the early times. He improved a place here where he resided until his death. He was handy with tools; could stock a plough, make a wagon-bed; he made a good many of the first coffins that were needed in this part of the county. He raised a family of four children; two sons still survive. Stanford Warren lives in Chester, Illinois, and John K. in Texas.

In 1844 John Arnold, a native of Georgia, and a well-known citizen of this part of the county, put up a horse-mill on the East Fork, near the east line of the township. He continued to run this mill several years, and improved a place here. He now lives with his children, and is a hale, hearty old gentleman, aged eighty-six years. He has raised a family of twelve children, five sons and three daughters now living. John W., James A., Felix W., and Mrs. Ester Holt, live in this township; Nathan and I. A. live in Texas; Mrs. Nancy Nichols lives in St. Clair county, Ill.; Mrs. Adaline Nichols lives in Missouri; John W. Arnold, the oldest son, settled the place where he now lives in 1844. His was one among the first prairie farms in this settlement.

The first death was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Morris, in 1827. She was a young girl, eighteen years of age. The neighbors split out puncheons and dressed them up and made

a box; in this rude coffin she was laid away to rest. She was buried on the place first settled by Hardy Foster.

The first birth was Mrs. Sallie Doolen, daughter of Hardy and Mary Foster.

Fosterburg was laid out by Hardy Foster, March 6th, 1854. William Doolen put up a house in which he put a general stock of goods the same year. Samuel B. Jones, William Eagin and A. H. Foster, built a saw-mill here in 1853, that run many years, near the site of the present saw-mill, now run by William Ritter and James W. Arnold.

The merchants here were Daniel McConnel, S. B. Jones, Thomas S. Jones, J. W. Arnold, and many others. Dr. William White was the first physician.

The village had, at one time, three stores, blacksmith and wagon-shop, mill, Methodist church, and about twenty residences, and bid well to become a town of some considerable business, but now it is the most ancient-looking place in the county. The mill, wagon-shop, and a few residences are all that is left. The post-office was discontinued about two years ago.

Supervisors.—J. W. Arnold, elected in 1874; re-elected in 1875; Noah Cruse, elected in 1876, and served three terms; Thomas J. Foster, elected in 1879; W. M. Chance, elected in 1880; W. H. Ballance, elected in 1881.

EAST FORK TOWNSHIP.

(CLINTON COUNTY.)



EAST FORK, so named in honor of the creek which drains the northern portion of its territory, is situated in the extreme north-eastern part of the county, and contains upwards of 23,000 acres. When township organization was effected, in 1874, this precinct was named Morris, in honor of John Morris, one of its oldest and most respected citizens; but, on account of there being a town of the same name in the northern part of the state, it was changed to the name of East Fork, as above stated. It is about evenly divided between prairie and timbered land, the southern half comprising a part of what is known as Grand Prairie. East Fork, a tributary of the Kaskaskia, enters the south-east corner of section thirteen, meanders through the township in a north-westerly course, and passes out in section five, and finally empties into the Kaskaskia in the southern portion of Fayette county. The township is bounded on the north by Fayette county, on the east by Marion, on the south by Meridian township, and on the west by Irishtown. According to the census of 1880, it contained 853 inhabitants.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first to settle in the wilds of East Fork was James Altom, and known in those times as Bulger. He was a native of Tennessee, and came here with his family in the summer of 1818, and settled on section 1. He had a large family, consisting of a wife and eight children, five boys and three girls, named as follows, in the

order of their ages: Thomas, the eldest; Robert, John, Jesse, Spencer, Polly, Lucy, and Nancy. None of the family are now living, except Spencer, who resides in Texas. In 1838 Mr. Altom moved to Missouri. There is but one representative of the family now living in the township, Robert Altom, Jr., a grandson of James, the old pioneer. Robert, Jr., is now living on section 15, and one of the substantial citizens of the precinct.

Miles Gibbs, the next to help to pave the way to this unsettled country, came in the same year as Mr. Altom, 1818. He squatted on section 29. He had a wife and one child. In 1842 he left for the far West, and nothing is known of his whereabouts since that time.

Zachariah Morris, a native of Georgia, migrated with his family to the State of Illinois in 1812, and first settled near Lebanon, St. Clair county, where he remained until 1820, when he moved to Irishtown. He remained here until 1830, and removed to East Fork, where he bought and settled on what is known as the Pope land, in section 13. In the same year he, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, John Rogers, constructed a water-mill on the East Fork. This was the first mill built in the township, as well as the first for many miles around. It contained one run of stone, and run a saw-mill in connection with it. The grist-mill is yet in operation, and is owned and conducted by J. L. Clendenning. Mr. Morris brought up a large family, the names being as follows: James, Salina, John, Mary, Lavina, Rachel, and Joseph,—only two of whom are now living, John and Lavina. They live in the town-

ship, on section 13, near the old homestead, and are considered among the first citizens of the precinct. The old gentleman, Zachariah, and his wife both died in the same year, 1846.

In 1830 William King, a native of Tennessee, came with his family and squatted on section 9. He remained only about four years, when he emigrated to Arkansas. None of his representatives are now living in this part of the country.

John Carter, who was a native of Tennessee, migrated to this state in 1817, when he was a young man, and settled in what is now Meridian township. He afterwards moved to Green county, remaining there for some time, when he again returned to Clinton in 1834, and settled in East Fork. In the meantime he had married a daughter of Gibeon Burton, the first settler of Meridian. From this marriage there was a large family of children, six girls and four boys. Three of the sons, James, Wiley, and James, and one daughter, Mrs. Annie Tabor, are yet living in this precinct.

Abner Clark, Bennett Biggs, John Hawkins, James Brewster, Daniel Casey, Boswell Drake, and Oliver and Fretus Maddux are also among the old settlers.

The following, relating to the hardships and inconveniences undergone by the pioneers of this particular part of Clinton county, we glean from an article written by John Morris, and published by the order of the county board in 1876, centennial year. The early settlers all settled in the timber—believing the prairie land to be worthless, and cleared the little tracts they cultivated.

These locations have been abandoned long ago, and the people who now occupy the land have made improvements and built their houses on more sightly locations. Up to 1830, there was no grist-mill nearer than Carlyle, then fifteen, now eighteen miles distant.

It may seem curious to the younger generation to know how it could have been but fifteen miles, and is now eighteen. One word will explain it. At that time one could ride entirely to the county seat, by taking a diagonal course to the town, as there were no fences or fields to prevent; now we are obliged to take the right angles, on account of the improved farms, and the manner in which the roads are laid out to suit the improvements of the country. Then, to go to mill, and get back with the grist, occupied from two to four days, depending upon the number whose "turn" came ahead of yours. It was like the call of "next" in a first-class barber shop. Then, too, the people all lived on government land, there not being so much as a section of land taken up in the whole township.

One could travel from the Kaskaskia timber east to Salem, a distance of twenty miles, and not come within the distance or sight of a farm or house. At this writing the land is all taken up, and nearly all the prairie, and considerable of the timber land is in cultivation. The prairie is all under fence from one end of the precinct to the other, mostly with rails—and still there is plenty of timber left for all purposes for the convenience of the people of the township. A thing the first settlers thought to be an impossibility only for a short time.

In those early days there was but very little chance for school privileges, there not being a sufficient number of children to afford a school; indeed, there was not a public school in the county at that time. Now there are five good school-houses in the township, and all are well attended. The first school-house taught in, was a tem-

porary little log cabin, situated on sec. 13, in 1828. It was what is called a private, or subscription school, each patron paying pro rata, or according to the number of pupils he sent. The house was built on a little hill near the creek called East Fork, and it is known to this day by a few in the neighborhood, as "College Hill."

The first interments were made on the farm of John Carter, on sec. 10. It is a neighborhood burying-ground, and many have been buried here. It is still used for this purpose.

Simeon Walker was the pioneer preacher, and many are the encomiums given him by the old settlers for his piety, and the consistency of his life as compared with the doctrine he preached.

As early as 1855, there were two church-houses in the precinct—Methodist and Baptist. They were both unpretentious frame buildings. The former was situated on sec. 13, the latter on sect. 14. These were torn down some years since, and better buildings replaced them. The Baptist church was taken down about 1873, and a neat little commodious building placed upon its old site in sec. 14, and the Methodist was constructed in 1880, and situated in sec. 15.

The first justice of the peace was William Cooley. Bennett Biggs and John Morris were among the first after Cooley.

Robert Altom, son of the first pioneer, was the first blacksmith. His shop was situated on sec. 3, the property now being owned by Robert Jimerson. Altom, the blacksmith, killed a man in 1828. It created a great sensation in the neighborhood. He was afterwards tried at Carlyle, and acquitted.

A country store was conducted by James Morris on sec. 13, as early as 1837, but did not exist but a few years, when it went by the board. Business sprang up at the county seat, and overshadowed such enterprises in the country.

FIRST LAND ENTRIES.

* The following are the first lands entered as shown on the records: June 25, 1818, Harvey Wilton entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 10, 80 acres; June 25, 1818, Nathaniel Pope entered the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 13, 160 acres; July 27, 1818, James Altom entered W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, 80 $\frac{20}{100}$ acres; March 15, 1833, Benjamin Allen entered W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 20, 80 acres; March 9, 1833, John Clark and F. Maddux entered W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, 80 acres; Oct. 22, 1829, Samuel Hughson entered E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 13, 80 acres.

A few years ago, corn was the staple product in this precinct, but at this time—1881—wheat is the leading crop, and it stands among one of the first in the county for the productiveness of its soil, and the amount of grain that it produces.

The following parties have represented the precinct as supervisors since township organization went into effect:—Abner Clark, Jr., elected in 1874, and served two terms. John H. Carter, elected in 1876, and served five terms. Abner Clark, re-elected in 1881, and is the present incumbent. There seems to be but one drawback in this township. We have reference to the roads and bridges. By a little labor there is nothing to prevent it from being one of the most desirable territories in Clinton county.

* We are greatly indebted to John Morris for the data in this chapter.

CARRIGAN TOWNSHIP.

(MARION COUNTY.)



HIS township is in the western part of the county—bounded on the north by Patoka—south by Odin—east by Tonti township—and west by Clinton county. The Illinois Central Railroad passes through the township from north to south, near the centre. The East Fork, a tributary of the Kaskaskia, flows through the township from east to west, near the centre, entering on section one, and passing out on section eighteen.

Davidson's creek drains the south-east part, emptying into the East Fork. The township is well timbered along the water courses.

The first settlers here were Frederick Phelps and Samuel Davidson, Sr. Phelps was a Tennessean, and came to St. Clair county, Ills., in 1817, where he raised one crop. The following year he moved to Clinton county, where he married, and in March, 1820, he settled on section 21 of this township. A man by the name of Jones had commenced to build a cabin here, and Phelps bought him out, and Jones left. The following March, Phelps entered the first tract of land—the west half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-one. He was a hard worker and good manager, and gathered about him considerable property. He was a strict member of the Baptist Church, and a good citizen. He raised a large family of children, ten in number, who lived to be men and women. Two of his sons now live in the county: Samuel, who is a hotel-keeper in Salem, and Wright, who is a farmer and lives on the old homestead. The old gentleman died September 2d, 1845. His wife survived him many years.

Samuel Davidson, Sr., a native of Virginia, but raised in Lincoln county, Kentucky, came to Illinois and settled in Clinton county, where he lived a short time, making one crop in 1820. He came to this township, built a cabin on section thirty-six, and broke and planted twenty acres of corn. This crop he raised without any fence, as there was no stock in the county to trouble him, and this was a very large field of corn for those days. He started to Illinois with a family of ten children. His daughter Betsey was married, and sickened and died on the road. After her death, her husband, Thos. Weathers, immediately returned to Kentucky. The remaining nine children married and settled in this vicinity. The sons were William, John, George and Samuel, three of whom were grown upon their arrival here. William, the eldest, afterwards lived on the old homestead, was sheriff of the county two terms, represented the county in the Legislature, and was a very prominent citizen here. He was three times married, but only raised two children—viz.: James, who is a farmer in Centralia township, and Jane, now Mrs. Quick, living in Saline county, Ills. Wm. Davidson died in 1847 from injuries received by a fall from a wagon.

Samuel Davidson's (Sr.) daughters were: Maria, who married Charles Jennings; Ann, who married Israel Jennings; Sallie, who

married Robert Carrigan; Nancy, who married James M. Carrigan; Susan, who married Stewart W. Faridree.

Davidson was an officer, with the rank of Major, in the war of 1812, and served under Dick Johnson. He had four brothers in the same regiment. He died on the place he improved in 1848—his wife preceded him ten years.

Joel Davis, from Tennessee, was the third settler here. He located on section twenty-six, where Mrs. Sugg now lives. Davis made several trips between this settlement and Tennessee. He could not satisfy himself which was the best country—Illinois or Tennessee. He died in the Fredonia prairie, leaving a widow and a family of children to mourn his loss.

Zadock Phelps, a cousin of Frederick, came to this settlement at the same time with Davis, and built his cabin on the present site where the residence of James M. Carrigan now stands. Phelps was a "squatter;" would build a cabin, clear out a "truck-patch," as it was called, and then sell. He started in this way eight different places in this township, four in the Davidson settlement. He was twice married, and raised two large families. He was not a man that accumulated much property. When quite an old man he moved to Washington county, Ill., where he died.

James Chance, a much-respected citizen of this settlement, located a short distance south of where the Baptist church now stands, as early as 1823, where he made a small improvement, now on the place of Mrs. Mary Ann Talbert. He was sheriff of the county two terms; raised a large family of children. He died in this township January 5th, 1866. His widow, who was a daughter of Robert Nichols, still survives him and lives with her children.

Robert Carrigan, a native of Georgia, settled on section twenty-six, in 1830. He improved a farm here where he resided until his death, August, 1834. His widow, now Mrs. Huff, still lives on the old homestead. Mr and Mrs. Carrigan raised a family of three children, John S., Samuel R. and Nancy J. The following December, after Robert Carrigan's death, his brother, James M. Carrigan, settled on the same section where he now resides. Their father, John Carrigan, settled in Clinton county, Ill., in 1817, on Crooked creek, six miles east of Carlyle, where he resided until his death. He was a native of Ireland. James M. Carrigan raised a family of ten children, of whom only three are now living. His wife, who was a Miss Davidson, has lived here since 1820. Mr. Carrigan and wife, and Mrs. Sallie Huff, are now the oldest residents of the township. The township took its name from the Carrigan family.

Zadock Phelps, father of Frederick Phelps, came to this township in 1821. He built his cabin near a spring, on section seventeen. He raised a family of seven children, now all deceased. The old gentleman died in Lawrence county, Illinois, while on a visit.

Daniel Phelps was one of the early settlers here; he located on

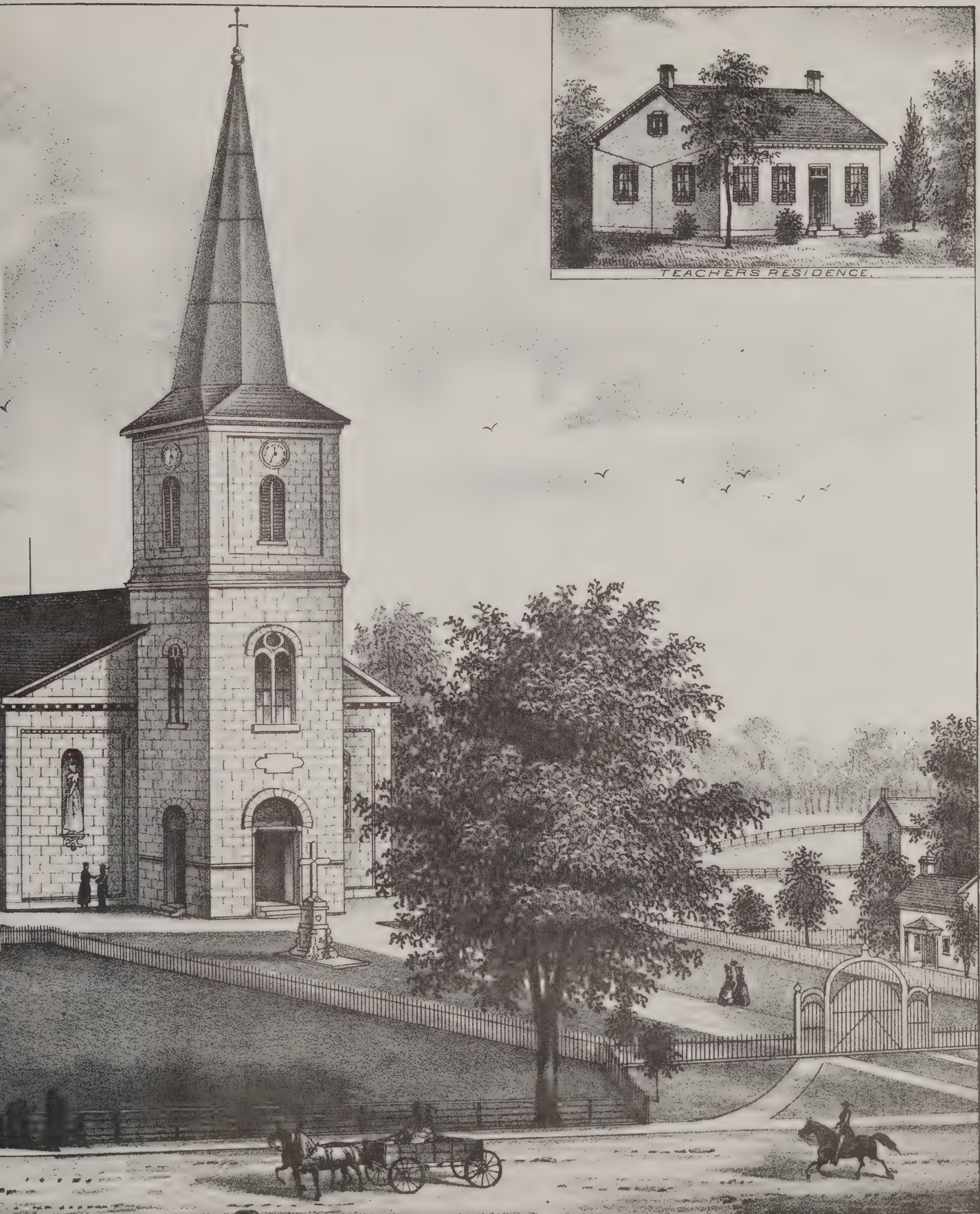


SISTERS' RESIDENCE



SCHOOL.

PARSONAGE. ST. BONIFACE CATHOLIC CHURCH



TEACHERS RESIDENCE

GERMANTOWN CLINTON CO. ILL.

section eighteen, as early as 1824. He was one of the early coroners of the county. He moved around considerable, never stopping long in one place, and died in this neighborhood.

The early residents in the northern part of the township were the Burtons, Tabors and Gilmores.

Gideon Burton moved from Clinton county, Ill., here in 1822, and settled on section five September 26th, 1825. He entered the second piece of land in the township. It was the south-west quarter of the above section. He improved a good farm here; built a horse-mill the same year he came; and raised a large family of children. When he came into this settlement, he brought with him nine grown daughters and three sons. John Carter, Jesse Griffin and Frederick Berry married daughters of Burton, and improved farms near the old homestead. Wiley Burton and Joel Davis were the first blacksmiths. Gideon Burton was a very large and muscular man; his wife was also an uncommonly large woman. They were Tennesseans. Burton died on the place he improved in 1835.

Jeremiah Gilmore located on section six about 1825. He entered land here in 1836, and made a good farm, where he died.

Jacob Tabor, from Tennessee, settled on section six about the same time.

John Gilmore located near his brother the same year, where he improved a small place. He afterwards moved to Effingham Co. Two of his children live in this county; James resides in Centralia, and Mrs. Sarah E. Roth, a widow, lives in this township.

Other early settlers were Absalom Steel, George Harrison, Rob't and F. J. Lewis, Moses, William, Alexander, James and Nelson Ptomey (five brothers), William Dorris, and S. A. Joliff.

The early preaching here was at the cabin of Samuel Davidson, Sr., by preachers of the M. E. denomination. The first birth was that of Luvina Phelps, July, 1821.

Wm. Davidson's wife was the first death, in 1829.

The first school-house was built on section 26, a small log building, in 1833, and R. M. Carrigan was the first teacher. In 1836 another log building was built on the same section, and J. Williams was the first teacher in the new building. It burned down in 1849. The following year a hewed log building was put up in its place. It still stands, and is used as a store-room or lumber-room by Wm. Carrigan.

Wilson's switch is on the railroad, near the center of the township, north and south. He has a saw-mill here. John Puleston has a store here, and recently a post-office was established, called Carrigan, with Puleston as post-master.

SUPERVISORS.

Absalom Steel, elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1875; George W. Eaglin, elected in 1876, and served until 1881; Samuel R. Carrigan, elected in 1881.

GERMANTOWN TOWNSHIP.

(CLINTON COUNTY.)



HIS township was named Germantown in consequence of the large German population within its borders.

It is situated in the southern part of the county, and is bounded by Breese township on the north, Looking Glass on the west, Santa Fe on the east, and Washington county on the south. It is drained by the Kaskaskia river, which flows along its southern boundary, and Shoal

creek, that flows through the township in a south-westerly direction, entering on section two, and passing out on section 32.

The territory is about equally divided between timber and prairie. The Shoal creek prairie, in the north-west part, and the Santa Fe bottom prairie, in the south-east, comprise some very excellent land. In the early settlement a greater part of this prairie was very low, wet land, but by drainage and proper cultivation it has become good dry farming land.

The First Settlement was made about 1814, by James Bankson, Jonathan Hill and James Hooper. They located on the east side of Shoal creek. Bankson built his cabin near the Kaskaskia river. Hill settled on or near section 15, and Hooper on section 23. Old man Cooper, who had three grown sons, viz., Harmon, Albert and John, settled on section 15, where he built a horse mill as early as 1818; about five years later the entire family moved away. Wm.

Steele entered the west half of the south-west quarter section 22, Feb. 14, 1817, which he improved the same year. His brother, Fielding Steele, entered land here at the same time, and began an improvement. Charles and Wm. Wakefield settled on section 15 in the early part of 1817. They lived here only a short time, and then moved to Shelby county.

In the fall of 1817 Henry Neeley came in and bought the improvements of James Bankson, on section 27, and entered the land the same fall, where he resided until his death. He raised a large family of children.

Robert Chesney and Caydon Usher improved places on section 13, in the fall of 1817. Chesney lived here the remainder of his life, and Usher afterward moved to Missouri. Other early settlers who located here about 1817, were Absalom Yarbrough, who was a justice of the peace for a number of years; John Creel, William and John Orrendorff. The two former lived and died here, and the two latter moved north some years later.

Godfrey Ammons, from Tennessee, became a resident in the east part of this township as early as 1821. About six years later his two brothers, Jackson and Jefferson, came and located in the same neighborhood, where they all improved farms. They dealt considerably in stock, and were worthy citizens, and left good estates.

The First School-house was a log building, and stood on section 13.

It was erected in 1827, and the first teacher was a Mr. Stinnett. N. Locey taught here in 1828, and J. J. Justice in 1830.

The first preacher was Elder Joseph Chance, of the Baptist denomination. Reynolds says of him: "Mr. Chance was not a man of great talents, but he was faithful in the improvement of the gifts bestowed upon him—devoted much time in preaching and visiting destitute settlements—raised a large family, and while on a preaching tour, died in Washington county, Illinois, April 20th, 1840, aged 75 years." Rountree and Simpson were also among the early preachers here.

The first Germans who settled in Clinton county, located in this township. The first Germans to arrive were Ferdinand Boehne and Frederick Hemann. They left Germany in 1833, embarking for Baltimore. From Baltimore they went to Bedford, Pennsylvania, where they found employment. Their scanty wages were saved with diligence, so that in the spring of 1834 they had the necessary funds to defray the expenses of a journey to the west. Thomas Johnson, an Englishman from Liverpool, came with them. He was in possession of funds which were used to purchase some improvements, five in number, ten acres each, of "squatters" in the vicinity of where Germantown now is. In the autumn of 1834 another German family, that of Frederick Hiedemann, arrived in the settlement. This family, being Protestants, did not remain long. Theodore Vornholt and Franz Haukap arrived in 1835, each of them purchasing 80 acres. Lebanon was the nearest post-office. The first letters mailed here by the settlers induced Joseph Haukap and Henry Seidenburgen to come to the settlement. They arrived in 1836.

Conrad Vornholt, Nicholas Frerker and brother, Henry Otke, a brother and four sisters came over in the same ship, landed at New Orleans late in 1835, thence up the river to St. Louis, arriving in the settlement in 1836. The same year came Gerhard Hahnwinkel and Herman Koelker.

Other Germans, who followed, were Frank H. Schroder, Sr., Henry J. Hoehchler, J. H. Hilmes, H. Bernhardt Wobbe, Sr., J. Bernhardt Wobbe, Joseph F. Beckmann, W. H. Beckmann, Sr., G. Henry Horcheler. The above all settled north and west of Shoal creek, and all improved farms. Casper H. Eves settled south of the creek; he came to the county in the fall of 1835. John Nordmann came in 1839; he lives on section thirteen. C. Meyers, Frank Albers, H. Knitmann, were also early settlers.

The first religious services were held on the third Friday after Easter, by father Meyer, in the house of Boehne and Hemann. He baptized two children born in the settlement, Maria E. Schroeder and Maria A. Albers. Rev. Meyer remained three days, and solemnized two marriages, viz.: Ferdinand Boehne and Margaretha Hahnwinkel, and Franz Haukap and Elizabeth Hemann. From this time Rev. Meyer visited the settlement every third month.

The settlers purchased in the summer of 1837 one hundred and twenty acres of church land, as they called it, for seven hundred dollars, from Lawson and Milton White. This purchase gave origin to the town of Germantown. The name Hanover was selected, because a majority of the settlers had come from the kingdom of Hanover. In order to raise money to pay for this land, they laid out one forty-acre tract in building lots of one acre each, reserving eight acres in the centre for church and parsonage. The lots were all sold, and, with the exception of two only, paid for. Frederick Hemann, Theodor Vornholt, and Frederick Otten, were the first trustees.

The first building in the town was erected by a peddler named Schanton, in which he put a small stock of goods.

Lambert Frerker built the second house, a grocery ten by fourteen feet.

The third, a boarding-house, was erected by Franz Haukap. The first boarders were Rev. Fortmann, Anton Honkomp and wife, C. Guethnes (who was afterwards county clerk), and Heinrich Lampen and wife. Mr. Lampen held the office of justice of the peace here from 1845 to 1861, when he removed to Carlyle, where he now lives.

An old log-house was now turned into a church, and served as such until 1841, when the settlers undertook to build a more commodious house of worship. A building, thirty-six by forty feet, was erected, all assisting, it is said, even the worthy priest, Father Fortmann, could be seen, axe in hand, for weeks working as diligently as any mechanic. In furthering the erection of the church, there was also connected a public school, with Christopher Guethnes as teacher. The church and school building had been erected at an expense of about thirteen thousand dollars.

In about ten years it became apparent that a larger building was needed, and a new one was begun, to cost twenty-four thousand dollars. It was built in 1854, constructed of stone taken from Shoal creek, or near its banks, some distance north of Breese, and is as yet the finest church building in the county, and one of the handsomest structures in Southern Illinois.

Hanover Star Flouring Mills, at Germantown, now owned by Henry Schurmann, has a capacity of two hundred and fifty barrels per day. It was originally built about the year 1848, by F. Schroeder, Chr. Schwake, E. Leonard, and Chr. Guethnes, and was intended for a saw mill.

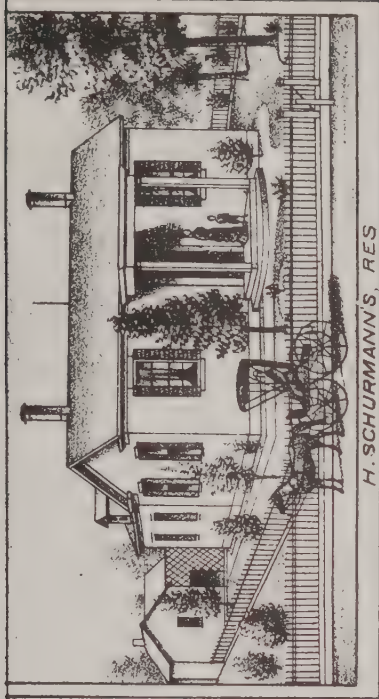
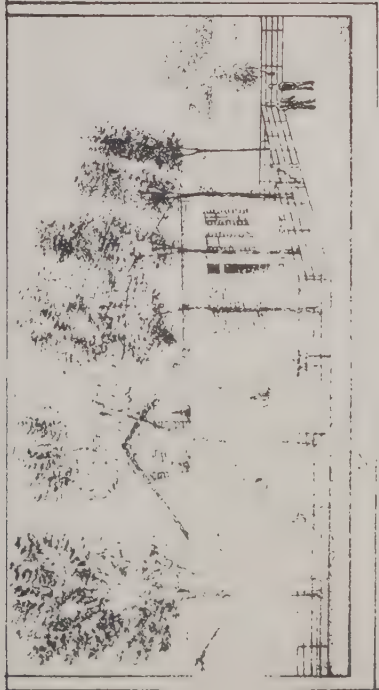
After running the mill about a year, the partners sold out to Leonard. Schroeder lost one hundred dollars in this transaction, a large amount of money in those days. The property changed hands almost annually, and came in possession of John Niemeyer, on the 5th of March, 1855, who made various improvements.

In 1859 he took Henry Lampen and Dr. Henry Kleinekorte in as partners. They now added a grist mill in the same year, the farmers furnishing the necessary timbers gratuitously. The new building was forty by forty feet, and stood on the north side of the old saw mill, the machinery of which was also the motive power of the grist mill.

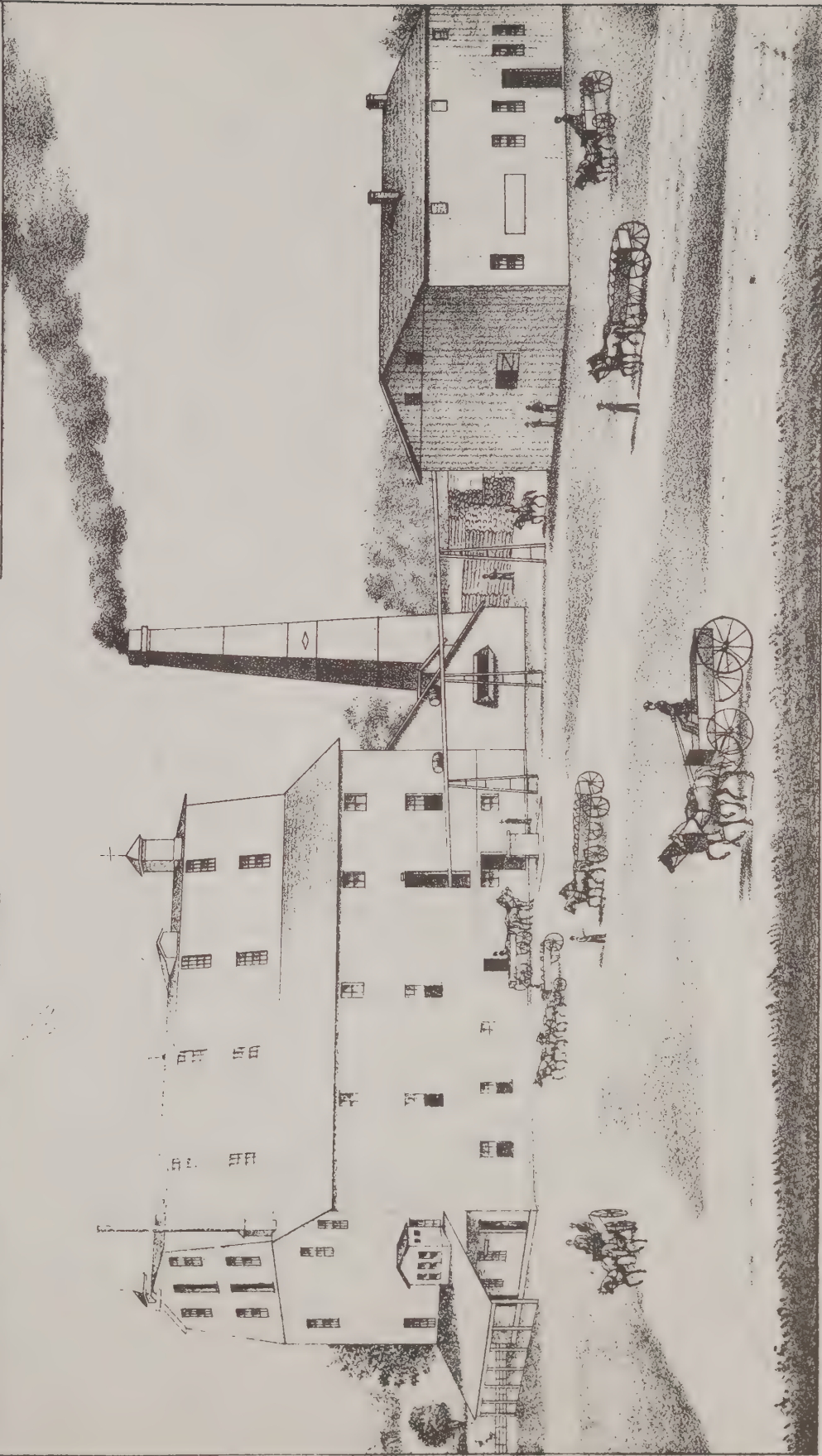
Niemeyer sold out to his partners in 1860, who now traded the machinery of the saw-mill to Anton Albers and B. Dumstorff, erected a granary and engine house, and purchased a new and larger engine. Lampen sold out to Dr. Kleinekorte in 1866, who had his brother-in-law, G. Otke, to manage the business till May 1st, 1869, when Kleinekorte died. Henry Usselman, Franz Sprehe, and Mrs. Kleinekorte rented the mill from the administrator of Kleinekorte's estate, and took in Henry Schurmann to superintend, until November 10th, 1869, when Usselman, Sprehe, and Schurmann became the purchasers. This company made extensive repairs and improvements in the years 1871 and 1872. Usselman died Sept. 28th, 1878. The mill was put up for sale, and bought by Sprehe and Schurmann, January 19th, 1879, who had many changes and improvements made, particularly to the main building, and run the mill very successfully until the twenty-third of December, 1880, when Sprehe died.

It became necessary again to offer the mill for sale, and on the 23d of April, 1881, the same was sold by special administrator to the present owner, who is now (July, 1881) undertaking the largest change ever made in the same, by changing it to a gradual reduction on the Jonathan Mill system.

The mill building now is fifty-two by sixty feet, is five stories high, with a flat iron roof, and has a ninety-horse power engine,



H. SCHURMANN'S RES.



HANOVER STAR MILLS THE PROPERTY OF HENRY SCHURMANN, GERMANTOWN, CLINTON CO., ILL.

7 Jonathan Mills machines, 1 Mills bran machine, 4 rolls, 4 run of burrs, 27 reels, 6 purifiers, and 2 bran dusters.

The saw mill here is operated by Henry Albers. There are six *General Stores, Dry Goods, Groceries and Notions*, by W. Westermann, L. Hundmann & Co., Joseph Hallermann, Bernard Waller, Henry Schlautmann and John Welling.

Post-master.—John Niemeyer.

Furniture.—Herman Koch, John Welling.

Tailor and Clothing.—Henry Breunmer, Henry Beckercord.

Physicians.—Charles Gissey, Druiding and J. Murdick.

Blacksmith shops.—Franz Heman, George Sudfeld, Henry Schmitz, and Henry Robke.

Wagon Makers.—Henry Hagen, Anton Menke, Franz Smith.

Saddles and Harness.—Joseph Schroeder.

Shoemakers.—Theo. Timpe, Henry Hoff.

Millinery.—Miss Robben, Miss Miller.

The village of Germantown is in a prosperous condition, and her business men are wide-awake and enterprising, and are doing much to develop her material growth.

Supervisors.—The following are the names of the gentlemen who have represented Germantown in the Board of Supervisors since township organization:

Henry Usselmann, elected in 1874; Fredrick Becker, elected in 1875, re-elected in 1876; J. B. Tonnies, elected in 1877, re-elected in 1878, 1879, and 1880; B. Wobbe, elected in 1881, and is the present incumbent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

PETER WALLRATH.

THIS gentleman, who has been engaged in teaching at Germantown since the spring of 1875, was born in Crefeld, in Rhine-Prussia, on the 29th of August, 1844. His parents were Zaccheus Wallrath and Catharine Jansen. Peter was the fourth of a family of nine children. He received his preliminary education in his native village. From the age of fifteen to nineteen he attended school at Crefeld. He was afterward a student at a seminary at Kempen, where he graduated, receiving a diploma which entitled him to teach in any of the common-schools in Prussia, and which relieved him from military service, except for six weeks. He taught in the city of Essen one year, and afterward served six weeks in the German army, during the German-Austrian war of 1866. At the solicitation of his older brother, Rev. M. Wallrath, then at Cincinnati, (now residing at Colusa, California) he came to America in 1867. He had obtained a good knowledge of the English language before leaving Germany. He taught six months at Peru, Ohio, where he married Catharine Portzelt, a native of

Bavaria. In 1868 he took charge of the public schools at Haubstadt, Gibson county, Indiana, and retained that position three years. In 1871 he went to California, and spent three years in Humboldt county of that state. On his return from the Pacific coast he came to Illinois, and after a short stay in O'Fallon, in 1875, took charge of the public schools of Germantown, Clinton county. As a teacher he has been successful. He brought with him to this country the best recommendations from Germany, and wherever he has been has secured the highest testimonials as to his ability as a teacher, and his character as a private citizen. He has four children, whose names are: Mary, Lizzie, Henry and Anna. He has taken an active interest in politics, and has been a warm supporter of the principles of the democratic party. He was an alternate to the national democratic convention of 1880, at Cincinnati, which nominated Gen. W. S. Hancock for President. He has made many friends during his residence in Clinton county, and is known as a man of sound principles and superior business qualifications.

TONTI TOWNSHIP.

(MARION COUNTY.)



TONTI Township comprises town three north, two east, and is bounded on the north by Foster, south by Salem, east by Alma, and west by Carrigan township. The Kaskaskia river flows through sec. 6, and also touches sec. 5. The township is heavily timbered in the north, and west part. The Chicago branch of the Illinois Central Railroad enters the township at section 32, and leaves it on sec. 12. Tonti is a station on the line situated on sec. 28. The depot building, stock yards, and the residence of the railroad agent, J. W. Johnson, comprise the town. Mr. Johnson is now building a grain-house, and buys grain at this point. All Chicago freight shipped to Salem is billed to Tonti, and then hauled to Salem, a distance of four miles.

There was a post-office here at one time, but it was discontinued about twelve years ago, after an existence of three years. Mrs. Robert Patterson was the post-mistress, the office being kept at the residence of Robert Patterson, a farmer near by.

The first settler in this township was William Pursley. He located on sec. 14, as early as 1820. June 20, 1823, he entered the west half of the north-west quarter of the above section, it being the first land entered in the township. He was an old man when he came here and only lived a short time after he deeded his land. His wife was a Miss Lydia Little before marriage. She was the woman who rescued Thomas Higgins from the Indians during the war of 1812. She was a medium-sized woman, was born and raised on the frontier, and had wonderful nerve. It is said that she could handle a rifle with as much dexterity as any ranger. She raised a family of nine children, now all deceased.

After the death of her husband she lived in this county many years, and then, with part of her family, removed to Texas, where she died soon afterward. Several of her descendants now live in this county.

Britton Smith, one of the old settlers in this township, says, when he came to Marion county in 1829, there were seven families living in what is now Tonti township, as follows:—The widow Pursley, William Marshall, Thomas Allmon, John Eddington, Ross Jones, John Davidson and Robert Nichols.

William Marshall was from Tennessee. He settled in the east part of the township about 1823, and afterwards bought the improvements of William Nichols, where he resided several years. He was a man of some education, and taught school here as early as 1825. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and was also the fiddler of the neighborhood. It is said of him that often when a marriage was to take place in the neighborhood, he would take his fiddle under his arm, and walk to the place where he was to perform the marriage-ceremony, marry the happy couple, and then play for the merry dancers all night. He was full of mirth and fun, and would always enter into the festivities with as much zeal as any of the younger men.

He represented the county in the legislature, and was the first county surveyor. About 1838 he sold out in this settlement, and moved to what is now Carrigan township. He raised a large family, and resided at the latter place until his death.

Thomas Allmon, a native of Tennessee, came to this settlement in 1827, and made an improvement on section fourteen, where he afterwards entered the land five years later. He was a blacksmith by trade, and the first in this part of the county. He was a successful farmer, and left a widow and a large family of children. David Allmon, his oldest son, entered the fifth tract of land in the township, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter section fifteen. Here he built his first cabin, and commenced farming, adding tract after tract until he had quite a large farm, where he lived until his death. His widow still survives him and resides on the old homestead.

John Eddington settled on section fifteen in 1823, where he resided until his death. He was one of the prominent farmers here in his time, and one of the early county commissioners. He raised a family of six children, one son and five daughters. Three of the latter yet survive, and are all widows. Mrs. Elizabeth Hoyt lives on part of the old Eddington homestead. Mrs. Eliza J. Foster, and Mrs. Nancy Gray live in Patoka. Ross Jones from Tennessee settled a place on section thirty-six in 1828, where he lived a few years, and then sold out and moved north of the East Forks, Kaskaskia, on the Vandalia road, in what is now Foster township.

John Davidson settled in the south-west part of the township in 1828, where he lived many years. He afterwards moved to what is now Carrigan township, where he died.

Robert Nichols, the oldest of fourteen brothers and four sisters, several of whom settled in this county, located in the north-west part of the township, where he improved a farm in 1823, and resided until his death in 1836.

William Nichols settled in the north-east part of the township in 1823. He owned a slave, and in 1826 moved to Missouri. Wm. Marshall bought his improvements. The place afterwards fell into the hands of John S. Martin, who lived here for many years. Martin was an enterprising and intelligent man, and came here with some considerable means. At one time he owned about two thousand acres of land in this vicinity, and for many years filled the office of Justice of the Peace. He died at Alma in 1865.

Abraham Smith located on section twenty in 1831. He lived near Salem one year prior to this. He died on the Vandalia and Salem road, on section ten, in 1854. He raised a family of five sons and two daughters. Five of the family are yet living. Two of his sons, Mordecai and Britton, came to Salem in 1829. They were then single men, aged twenty-six and eighteen—the former married and subsequently settled in Foster township, 1832, where he now resides. The latter drove stage, worked by the month, and kept a grocery store at Salem until 1837. He then married, and

the same year bought an improvement on section twenty-eight, where he lived until 1840. He then settled on section five, where he still resides.

Israel Jennings, Jr., whose father was one of the early residents in the vicinity of Walnut Hill, entered the west half of the north-west quarter of section thirty-one, where he improved a good farm. He was twice married, accumulated a good estate here, and at his death left a large family of children.

James Black, Jr., a native of Maryland, from Kentucky here, settled on section seventeen in 1831. In August of the same year he entered eighty acres, where his cabin stood; the following year he put up a horse mill, which he continued to run until his death in 1834. He raised a family of ten children, six now living, Mrs. David W. Allmon, Mrs. Hiram Allmon, and Mrs. Van T. Turner are widows; Robert K., Thomas J., and Francis M.; they are now residents of this county, except Thomas J., who lives in Utah. Robert K. Black settled the farm where he now lives in 1839; for many years after the death of his father he ran the Black horse mill. He has raised a family of eight sons, all residents of the county.

Charles Purcell, a native of Tennessee, came here in 1832; the following year he settled on section two, where he improved a farm that he afterwards entered, on which he resided until his death in 1846. He raised a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, six of whom Abraham A., Thomas W., Charles S., and Jemima, now Mrs. William R. Carrigan, live in this county, John F., lives in Texas, and William E. is a resident of Springfield, Ill.

J. D. Gray located on section seventeen about 1840. He filled

the office of Justice of the peace for several years, and was a minister of the Methodist church.

Lemuel Ballance came here in 1836, and entered forty acres in section thirty-three the spring of the same year; he afterwards improved a second place on section seventeen, where he died.

General Joshua Woodard, from Ohio, settled near where his son Charles now lives in the spring of 1840. He subsequently moved back to Ohio, where he died.

James R. Talbert, a native of Virginia, settled in the west part of the township in 1840; he improved a farm and lived here many years; he afterwards moved to Tonti station and improved a place. He raised a family of ten children, five now living. He died November 26, 1874; his widow survives him and lives in Carrigan township. Other early settlers here are James McHaney, George and Samuel Davidson, Hiram, L. D. and Jackson Allmon, John Sullens, John Augland, Edward Cole, Thomas J. Boring, T. D. Williamson and Frank Parker.

The first school-house was a log building on section ten; it stood in the heavy timber and quite a distance from any residence. It was built about 1824. William Marshall was the first teacher. Other early teachers were William B. Hadden and R. K. Black.

The Baptist denomination built the first church on section ten, a log building. It has since been replaced by a neat frame building.

SUPERVISORS.

L. M. Bisel, elected in 1874; Ander Tully, elected in 1875, and served four terms; Eli W. Boring, elected 1879, and re-elected in 1880; W. H. Ballance, present incumbent, elected in 1881.

LOOKING-GLASS TOWNSHIP.

(CLINTON COUNTY.)



THIS township derives its name from the Looking Glass prairie, of which about twenty-five sections are within the boundaries of the township. A small portion of Shoal Creek prairie is on the west side. The township is in the extreme south-west part of the county, and contains about 48 sections, mostly fine farming land. It is bounded on the north by Sugar Creek, east by Germantown, west by

St. Clair county, and on the south by Washington county. Sugar Creek flows through the eastern part of the township from north to south, and into the Kaskaskia river, which flows along the southern boundary of the township. The timber belt along Sugar Creek is from three quarters of a mile to a mile and a half in width, along the Kaskaskia from one to two miles in width. "Squatters" settled in this timber as early as 1810 or '12. Elisha Rittinhouse entered the first land in the township June 9th, 1817; it was the south-east quarter section 9, town 1, S. 5 west. It was not known how early he came to this place. In 1814, he was living on Silver Creek, in St. Clair county. He lived near the Kaskaskia, many

years. September 24th, 1817, Solomon Silkwood entered the west half of the north-east quarter section 18, town 1 south, 5 west, where he made an improvement and lived many years. John D. Patton began an improvement just south of Silkwoods about the same time.

Daniel White entered on Nov. 10th, 1817, the north-east quarter of section 2, town 1 north, 5 west, where he improved a farm. He was a native of Virginia, and came to Illinois in 1816. He first stopped near the Journey fort, in what is now Sugar Creek township, but only remained here a short time. He then went to Union Grove, in St. Clair county, where he lived until the fall of 1817, and then settled permanently as above stated, where he resided until his death in 1841. He was three times married, and raised a family of fifteen children. Three are now living, viz.; Daniel and A. H. White, lawyers in Carlyle; and Mrs. George Furgerson, now living in Mt. Vernon, Illinois. November 27th, 1817, Jacob Crocker entered the east half of the south-east-quarter section 27, town 1 north, 5 west, where he made an improvement the same year. In July, 1818, Peter and Israel F. Outhouse, both entered land in section 13, town 1 north, range 5 west, where they im-

proved farms. August 22d, 1818, George Ward entered one hundred and sixty acres in section 27; his cabin stood near Sugar Creek, where he lived many years. In the latter part of 1818, Anthony W. Casad entered eighty acres near the Daniel White place, where he improved a farm. James Boxley also settled a place joining White's, in an early day, where he lived many years, and afterwards sold out to William C. White, who lived here on this place until his death. July 20th, 1818, William Middleton entered the north-east quarter of section 17. A man by the name of Thatcher had a ferry on the Kaskaskia here, and Middleton bought him out, and afterwards ran the ferry until his death. It was on a direct well-traveled road, from the south-east to St. Louis, and much patronized by movers from the south going into Missouri in the early times, and Middleton's Ferry was known far and wide. Robert Middleton, a brother, settled about two miles farther down the Kaskaskia river the same year, his cabin stood near the line of St. Clair county. The Middletons both died on the places they improved here. Eli Ward, and a man by the name of Hagerman, also located in this part of the township before 1820.

John Duncan, a native of Kentucky, settled in what is now Sugar Creek township in 1818, where he lived several years, and then moved down and improved a place one mile north of where Damionsville now is, afterwards moved on the west side of the creek, and improved a farm, where he died in 1842. He raised a family of four children. M. Duncan, now living at New Memphis station, is the only survivor of the family. He was born in the county in the year 1829.

Archibald Traylor, a Virginian, who had lived several years in Kentucky, emigrated to Illinois in 1814, intending to settle somewhere near the Kaskaskia river. After crossing the Ohio river and traveling several days toward the Kaskaskia, he heard of the Lively family being killed by the Indians, and concluded the country was a little new. He returned to Kentucky, where he remained until 1819. He then again returned to Illinois and settled in the south-east part of this township. He built a two story hewed log house that stood upon the bluff, on the east side of Sugar Creek, and it could be seen for many miles from the west. He resided at this place until his death. He raised a family of seven sons, two now living, viz.: James Traylor, who was a babe when brought to this county, now lives near Queen's Lake, and Andrew J. Traylor, who now lives in Montgomery county.

John Traylor, eldest son of Archibald Traylor, settled a place on the west side of Sugar Creek, on the edge of Looking Glass prairie in 1832. James Orten settled on the east side of the township, where he improved a farm in an early day. He died about 1832. He left four grown sons, who married and located in the same neighborhood, two of whom died here, and the other two joined the Mormons and went west. Theopolis W. Harrell settled in the Orten neighborhood soon after Orten came here, where he resided until his death. He left two sons and two daughters. Joel and Morgan were his sons; Joel killed a man by the name of Hawkins in this settlement, about 1836. He left the country and remained away several years, and afterwards returned, but was never brought to trial, as the killing was thought to have been done in self-defense. Hawkins was a man who was much on his muscle, and meeting Harrell in the timber, cutting wood, concluded he could whip him for some objections he had been making in regard to Hawkins calling upon his sister. It is said Hawkins sat his gun down by a tree, took off his shot pouch and unnecessary traps, and advanced upon Harrell, who struck him with an axe, the blade of which cutting deep into his breast—he expired almost instantly.

The first German family who settled in the township was that of B. H. Heimann, a native of Hanover. He located on the east side of Sugar Creek, section twenty-four, in 1837. He here improved a farm, where his son, John B., now lives. When he came to this county he had no team, nor money to buy one with, and he raised his first crop with a hoe, breaking up the raw prairie with a hoe. In this way he put in four acres of corn the first year and raised a good crop. He raised a family of six children, and died in 1852. The next spring, 1838, Edward Teke and family came in and settled on section twenty-five, where he improved a farm and resided until his death, in 1867. The same spring Harman Kalmer settled here also. H. Henry Sandle, J. H. Sandle and Harman Rensing all settled on section twenty-four. In 1839 or '40, Nicholas Midden-dorph located on section twenty-five. Soon after W. Baahlmann, now living on section fifteen, came to the county in 1843. In 1842 and '43 the Germans began to settle here quite rapidly. Anthony Harbstreit came to Clinton county in the spring of 1844, and settled in this township. He is an extensive land owner and stock raiser. He was elected county commissioner in 1873, but township organization taking effect some time after he served only three months.

The first school-house built in the township stood near the centre, and was a small log building put up about 1830. The first school-house built by the Germans here was also a log building, located on section twenty-four, and Joseph Ostendorf was the first teacher, in 1844.

Dayton was laid out by John C. Gore and Alsa Cannaday, on part of the north-east quarter of section seven, and part of north-west quarter of section eight, town one south, range five west, and situated about a quarter of a mile west of where New Memphis station now is. This town was laid out in the spring of 1840, and was on the St. Louis and Nashville wagon road. Washington Carter kept a hotel and stage stand here. Simon and Deatrix had a store. In the same building was the post-office. There was a blacksmith shop and about fifteen houses. The town has been abandoned about twenty-five or thirty years.

Wertemberg, on section sixteen, at the ferry, was laid out by Andrew Eisenmayer in 1856. The same year M. Duncan built a house and opened up a stock of groceries. In 1854 Eisenmayer put up a saw mill here. The mill is now operated by Frederick Brickner. Five houses and the mill comprise the village.

DAMIONSVILLE.

In 1860 the Catholic church, a handsome brick structure, 46 by 70 feet, was built; since enlarged to 46 by 120 feet, with a steeple 140 feet high. It was furnished in 1877. It is an ornament to this section of the county, and speaks volumes for the enterprise and public spirit of the congregation. In 1861 Henry Haidders erected a store building, in which he put a small stock of goods. The third house was built the same year by B. Stephens, who opened a store here, and a post office was established the following year. The village has now three stores, kept by Henry Book, who is the post-master; Martin Jansen, and Gustave Lehrter. There is also three saloons, two blacksmith shops and wagon-maker; also a good school building. The village has about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. It is located in sections twenty-three and twenty-six, and was named in honor of bishop Damion Yunker, of Alton, Illinois.

NEW MEMPHIS

Is beautifully situated on a slight elevation in the prairie, in the north-west quarter of section 5, town 1 south, 5 west. In 1862 the Lutheran denomination built a neat brick church here. March



THE BUSINESS PROPERTY OF HENRY HUMMEL, NEW BADEN, CLINTON CO., ILL.



BUSINESS PROPERTY & RESIDENCE OF MARTIN JANSEN, DAMIANSVILLE, ILL.

29, 1865, John S. Schuchmann laid out the town. In the same year and year following John Schuchmann & Co. built a large brick flouring mill here, which was operated until it was burned down, Feb. 1879. In 1865 John Killenberg built a house, and opened a small store. The next to build were John Koob and V. Strovel. In 1866 F. Lunt, William Peters, G. Peters, and F. Peters, under the firm name of Lunt, Peters & Co., built a large brick business house, and opened a general store. The building is now occupied by William Peters. F. Peters was the first post-master. M. L. Kugler is the present post-master. The town now contains three stores, one hotel, a good two-story brick school-house, of four rooms, where two teachers are employed; a church, and about thirty residences, with a population of 175. New Memphis station is situated on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, one and a-half miles south of the village of New Memphis. Station house, grain house, and grocery store is kept by M. Duncan.

New Baden was laid out by Dr. F. N. Carpenter, August 15, 1855, in the N. W. quarter of Sec. 18, Tp. 1 W., R. 5 W. Henry Pool, a German, and blacksmith by trade, put up the first house here, and began working at his trade. R. Spicer erected the second; it was a log house, in which he lived. The third house was a brick, put up by August Spicer, in which he opened a grocery. The above houses were built a few years before the town

was laid out. The first post-master was Laurence Geiger; he also had a general store here. V. Heinemann is the present post-master. In 1866 C. Scheurer, H. Dichmann and Peter Freese built a large, first-class flouring-mill here, with four run of burrs. This mill burned down in 1869. There is now a small grist and saw-mill here, run by M. Miller. The village has two good stores, kept by Henry Hummel and Christ. Shoemaker; four saloons; three blacksmith shops; two shoemakers; one tailor; fifty-two houses, with nearly two hundred population.

Queen's Lake is a post-office and station on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, that passes through the south-west part of this township. It is situated near the bank of a beautiful little lake, from which it derived its name. In 1871 L. D. Cabeny built a large ice-house here, that was burned down in the spring of 1880. In the fall of the same year J. B. Couklin erected a very large structure in its place. There is a pic-nic ground here to which the Louisville & Nashville R. R. runs a special train out from St. Louis every Sunday during the summer months. In 1876 M. B. Williams got a post-office established here. There is a saloon and about half-a-dozen houses at Queen's Lake.

Supervisors that have represented the township: Conrad Wanger was elected in 1874; H. O. Netemeyer was elected in 1875, and has served up to the present time.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY SANTEL,

THE present collector of Looking Glass township, was born in Clinton county, on the 31st of March, 1850. His father, John H. Santel, was a native of Holland, and came to America when sixteen years old, settled in Clinton county, and married Margaret Wendel, who was born in Hanover, Germany. Henry was the second of a family of four children. He was raised in Clinton county. After attending the schools in the neighborhood of his home, at the age of sixteen he went to St. Louis, and there attended the Christian Brothers' college. He afterwards became a clerk at Damiansville, in the store of his father, who is carrying on the mercantile business at that place. While living at Damiansville, he married Catharine Ackermann, who was born in Lorraine, then a part of France, now belonging to Germany. This marriage took place on the 16th of August, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Santel are the parents of five children—Henry, Mary, Margaret, Joseph, and August. In 1872 Mr. Santel began his experience as a teacher. After teaching at Little York six months, in 1873 he became the teacher at Kalmer's school-house, in Looking Glass township, where he has since taught eight successive years, giving full satisfaction as an able and conscientious teacher. He is an active democrat in politics. In the spring of 1880 he was elected collector of Looking Glass township, and was re-elected without opposition in the spring of 1881. His father is still a resident of the county, and carried on the mercantile business at Damiansville six years.

OTTO NETEMEYER,

THE present member of the board of supervisors from Looking Glass township, was born in Prussia, Sept. 27, 1827, and was the oldest of five children of Gerhard Netemeyer and Gertrude Himmelhaus. Three of the children are now living, Mr. Netemeyer and two sisters who reside in St. Louis. His mother died when he was nine years old, and he then had his home with an uncle till he came to America. His father came to this country in 1837, and, after living for a time in Baltimore, came west and settled in Clinton county. In the year 1846 Mr. Netemeyer's father sent for him and his two sisters to come to America. They reached Clinton county, where their father then lived, and Mr. Netemeyer was employed on a farm in the vicinity of Germantown. On the 11th of January, 1854, he married Helena Baahlmann, who was born in October, 1835, in Hanover, Germany. In 1853 he entered eighty acres of land in Shoal creek prairie, which he improved. In 1857 he moved to the present Looking Glass township. He has been an industrious man, and owns a fine farm of 220 acres.

He has had eleven children: Anna R., now the wife of Henry Arensten; Gerhard L., Maria G., William A., now deceased; Henry H., Anton W., now dead; John A., Catharine M., Joseph T., Helena A. and Louisa. He is a democrat in politics, and has voted the democratic ticket ever since 1848, when he supported Lewis Cass for the presidency. In the spring of 1875 he was elected supervisor from Looking Glass township, and has been re-elected every term since.

IUKA TOWNSHIP.

(MARION COUNTY.)



THE boundaries of this township are Omega on the north, Clay and Wayne counties on the east, Romine township on the south, and Stevenson on the west. This township formed the largest part of Maguire precinct previous to 1873. It is drained by the Skillett Fork, which enters in the north-east of section 3, and passes out in south-east of section 33. Its affluents are Fulton, Jamison, and Dumb's creeks. Originally it was more than three-fourths timber; now nearly one-third is in cultivation. Portions of two prairies are within its limits, Romine on the west, and Ramsey's on the east. The former had the name of "Bone Prairie," on account of the large number of wild animals killed there, whose bones were found by the early settlers bleaching on the prairie. The O. and M. railroad enters it on section 18, and leaves on section 12. On this are the stations of Iuka and Greendale.

OLD SETTLERS.

Patrick Conner was the first to settle in the township. He was a noted hunter and trapper. This was about the year 1820.

Mr. Jamison, from Tennessee, settled on section 9 in 1821. He was killed by the Indians in 1823. Jamison Creek received its name from this pioneer.

A man named Tadlock settled on the old state road about the same year.

Leonard P. Piles, a Tennessean, moved here in 1822. He was a great hunter, and removed to Missouri in 1829, on account of scarcity of game. He died in 1872. Five of his grandchildren reside in this county—two in Iuka township, the wives of William Jones and B. F. Middleton.

About the year 1825 Jesse Tinkler, a native of Indiana, came here.

In the year 1829 Solomon Smith, wife, and six children came from Lincoln county, Tennessee, in a four-horse wagon, locating first near Salem; afterwards came to this township. He died in 1846. His son, M. M. Smith, in 1841 located on section 8. He now occupies the first dwelling-house erected in Iuka.

George McGuire, wife Ann, and eight children left their home in Tennessee in 1829. They stopped during the winter on Tennessee prairie, and the next year settled on section 8. He died in 1833; she died of cholera the same year. Their children, Sarah Smith, Cowan Barr, and Abner Barr are now living in Jersey county, Ill.; Elizabeth Lauterman in Lawrence county; Thomas McGuire, wife, and eight children live on section 20. He has resided here since 1829.

Thomas L. Middleton, who was born in North Carolina, and reared in Tennessee, removed to this state in 1831. The journey was made in a six-horse wagon, and they—for there were several in the company—barely escaped with their lives in crossing the Ohio. They settled in Haines township for a time, and in 1834 lo-

cated on section 7. Thomas L. was a great hunter, as well as preacher and physician. He died in 1876, aged 77 years. His family was composed of four sons and four daughters. The latter are all dead. One of the sons resides in this township, and the other in Omega. His son, B. F. Middleton has in his possession a gun with which his father, in fifty-one shots, killed forty-seven deer, showing that he was an expert marksman.

John B. Middleton, in the winter of 1831-32, with a wife and three children, moved from Tennessee, and stopped for one year or more in Little Prairie, settling, finally, in 1833, on section 19. His wife died in 1850, and he in 1879. Two of his children survive. Alfred, the younger, lives in Texas, and D. J. in section 18. Seven brothers lie buried in Fulton grave-yard, Haines township.

Denning Baker, a Tennessean, came here with a wife and family of seven children in 1832. His third wife only survives.

In 1838 Thomas Chapman, also from Tennessee, came to the county, and died in 1872. Ten out of twelve children are living. One, J. W. Chapman, is a prominent farmer of this township.

On Ramsey's Prairie, in 1837 or '38, Rolling Mattingly, from Tennessee, settled on section 24. He is said to have been the first hatter in the county.

About the same time Jesse Breese, who was a great hunter and manufacturer of wooden mold-boards, located on section 24.

James Songer settled here very early on section 25. He was from Indiana, but a native of Virginia.

John Litteral, Oram Daggett, and John W. Eblin were early settlers on the same prairie.

Edward Young, a native of Tennessee, came here from Indiana in 1820, with a wife and six children. He first settled two miles south of Salem; then in Stevenson, and finally in 1842 located on section 13, where he died in 1876, being 73 years of age. W. J. Young, the oldest of the family, lives in section 13; E. J. in Minnesota, and Sarah with her mother.

Joshua Holliday was born in North Carolina in 1817; in 1826 moved to Indiana; to Clay county in 1841. The same year he settled permanently on section 25. He reared a family of fourteen children.

Mariah Holliday and daughter, Permelia, from Indiana, in 1830, moved to this township, where the mother died in 1869. The daughter, Permelia, is now the wife of Cyrus Vaughn, and resides on Sec. 23.

Curtburt Cheely was born in Virginia, and a resident of Tennessee sixteen years. He enlisted in the war of 1812. In 1832 he came to this township and settled on Sec. 16. He was killed in 1868, by a runaway team. His wife, Lidia P. Cheely, nee Middleton, died in 1872. Charles Cheely, the only child living in the township, was born in 1836, and has lived within one mile and a half of the old homestead ever since.

Land Entries.—Sept. 1, 1824, Leonard P. Piles, W. half N. W. quarter Sec. 9, 80 acres. Sept. 11, 1836, Jesse Tinkler, S. E.

quarter N. E. quarter Sec. 12, 40 acres. June 27, 1836, Thomas How, S. W. quarter S. W. quarter Sec. 6, 40⁰³/₁₀₀ acres. June 27, 1836, D. Baker S. W. quarter N. W. quarter Sec. 8, 40 acres. Dec. 2, 1836, Seneca Sparling, N. E. quarter S. E. quarter Sec. 6, 40 acres. Feb. 11, 1837, John B. Middleton, N. E. quarter N. E. quarter Sec. 19, 40 acres. March 4, 1837, James Songer, S. E. quarter S. E. quarter Sec. 26, 40 acres.

The First School was taught by Cinthia Cooper, about the year 1841, at String Town, in a log house. This was a select school. The first school-house owned by the district was in what is now called District 2. The building was made of split logs, 16x18 feet, and had been previously used as a dwelling. The teacher was T. W. H. Miller.

The first house built for school purposes only was the Cooper school-house in Section 8. It was built of round logs, and had a puncheon floor. Samuel Dewel taught the first school there, in 1845.

The McGuire grave-yard is the oldest in the township. It is in Section 9. No burials have been made there for about thirty years.

Dr. T. L. Middleton preached the first sermon, in a log cabin, where the Iuka cemetery now is. Within forty feet of that spot he lies buried. Among the early preachers were: William Finley, Presbyterian; Joseph Hellem, Thomas Casey and John M. Griffith, Methodist.

The first church edifice erected in Iuka was the Cumberland Presbyterian.

William Middleton was the first justice of the peace and school trustee. Elisha Wadlow, William Brownfield and James Songer were also early justices.

The first blacksmith shop was owned and run by A. B. Taylor. A. O. Estis had the second shop, at the State road.

John McGuire opened the first grocery store.

First Mill.—Thomas L. Middleton built the first mill; it was on the State road, in Sec. 7; it was run by horse power, and could grind ten or fifteen bushels per day. Grinding was done for the early settlers from Tennessee Prairie to Xenia. At the above mill, in 1835, Thomas L. Middleton kept the first store.

Game.—Such game as prairie chickens, turkey and deer were plentiful. Bears were occasionally found. Calvin Pyles, at an early day, in chasing one of these animals on his horse, plunged over a cliff twenty-five feet in height. Fortunately he received but slight bruises. The bear was overtaken and killed.

Iuka is well supplied with convenient wagon-roads. The principal one is the Vincennes. It was traveled as a mail route in early days, and it was necessary to guard the portions bordered by timber, for occasionally the coach was overhauled by highwaymen. James Cook and William Fuget introduced the first blooded horses of the Waggoner and Gray Eagle breed. T. L. Middleton, in 1840, introduced Berkshire hogs.

Thomas L. Middleton was the first physician; G. D. Ramsey, William E. Middleton and James Davenport were early practitioners.

FREDERICKSTOWN.

The village by this name was platted in 1835 by Robt. Shields, and laid off by Elisha Wadlow in 1840; in 1850 it had at least one hundred inhabitants, and was the leading town in the township. It was a stopping-place for stages, and numerous were the rough characters who congregated there. Jas. Fisher built the first house, and F. D. Newell kept the first store. Frederickstown was the first post-office; it was established in 1845, with John Lawson as post-master.

After the building of the railroad, the town ceased to grow.

The buildiangs were mostly moved to Xenia. The village has entirely disappeared.

Greendale is a station in section 12. Greendale post-office was established here in 1873 H. F. McNeal, post-master.

In Frederickstown, or "Dutch Town," as it is sometimes called, an old lady was shot while sitting in her house. This occurred in 1864, and the murderer was never detected.

Soon after the passage of the O. & M. road through the township, a town was laid out on sections 17 and 18, on land owned by D. J. and Alfred Middleton, and in honor of a large and influential family it was named Middleton. The post-office was called New Middleton to prevent a clash of names. In 1856 Sanger, Camp & Co. laid out the town. Tho first house was built by Jerry Allmon in 1856; it was a small frame building, and stood where J. Humphreys' brick store now stands. In this house J. Allmon kept the first store. James A. Middleton opened the second stock of goods.

Ned Young kept the first boarding-house. The first hotel was kept by Calvin Coon.

In 1858 the first blacksmith shop was built and managed by Capt. J. S. Jackson.

John and J. W. Fyke built and carried on the first saw mill.

Harrison Eagan was the first Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, and T. L. Middleton, the first Methodist clergyman.

The first physician was L. L. Morgan.

The first teacher was Mary Finch. The first select school was taught the following spring, Miss Mina N. Lear being the teacher.

Capt. J. S. Jackson was the first lawyer to locate here.

The first justice of the peace was Solomon Smith.

New Middleton post-office was established in 1857. P. E. Cutler, Samuel Jones, J. S. Muzzy, Green Beasley, Martin Beaver, F. A. Boyer, J. W. Humphreys, and the present incumbent, C. M. Jones, have served as post-masters.

By an act of the Legislature, in 1867, the town of Middleton was changed to Iuka, a name suggested by soldiers who were in the battle of Iuka, Mississippi. From this town the township took its name. The first board of trustees were: John Harlan, president; H. C. Harris, police magistrate; C. A. Neff, C. M. Jones, and L. A. Fuller. James Perriman was clerk.

The Iuka Cemetery, containing five acres, was laid off one mile east of the town in 1875.

The C. P. Church was erected in 1863, at a cost of \$1800; it is a frame building.

The M. E. Church, a brick building, was built in 1877; it cost \$1600.

The mill was built in 1866, by Collins Bros., at a cost of \$10,000; the building is a three-story brick. It has two run of burrs, with a capacity of fifty barrels per day. They also buy and ship wheat, and other grain.

Alut one thousand railroad ties are received here, on an average, each month; they are mostly the product of Romine township.

There are three churches in the township: Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist, and German Lutheran.

The school-houses are seven in number.

Cooper shops.—J. W. Humphreys has \$2500 invested in a cooper shop. From seven to ten men are employed, manufacturiug each year about six thousand pork barrels, lard kegs and tierces. He pays out each year, for labor, \$3000.

Geo. E. Daniels employs from eight to ten men a portion of the year. His capital is \$3500; labor and material cost him \$2000 per year.

Iuka is pleasantly situated on the O. & M. road, and has a population of about four hundred. Its citizens show good taste in the erection of public buildings and private residences.

A public school building was erected in 1863, costing \$600; an addition has been made, costing \$300 more. Margaret Dickens was the first teacher in the new building.

Stone Quarry.—At a quarry that has been used for more than thirty years, a fine quality of Keokuk limestone was discovered last May, on land adjoining Daniel Middleton's farm on the south. This is about three-quarters of a mile south of Iuka. The discovery is a valuable one.

The business of the town is shown in the following:

General Merchandise.—J. W. Humphreys, D. W. Holstlaw, Jas. H. Deaver, B. N. Beaver, George E. Daniels.

Drugs and Notions.—Dr. T. L. Irwin.

Hardware and Harness.—S. Crundwell.

Milliners.—Mrs. Sallie Irwin, Mrs. Lucy Holstlaw, Miss Nora Rutter.

Harness, Shoemaker and Barber.—W. A. Moody.

Groceries and Restaurant.—Daniel Quinn.

Telegraph Operator, Freight and Ticket Agent.—A. B. Hatmaker.

Butcher Shop, Confectionery and Grocery.—Mathew Ahinderer and Mrs. Krodell.

Tobacco Store and Barber Shop.—L. H. Windle.

Drugs and Groceries.—Walter and Max Irwin & Co.

Physicians.—B. F. Middleton, W. H. Riley, T. L. Irwin, J. A. Irwin.

Shoemaker.—M. Hatmaker.

Lawyers.—Capt. J. S. Jackson, Capt. J. J. Schoolfield.

Blacksmiths.—Samuel Young, S. W. Bryant, J. T. Rawlings.

Hotels.—Mrs. Rea W. Neff, John Stevens.

Restaurant.—I. N. Songer & Co.

Coopers and Grain Dealers.—J. W. Humphreys, Geo. E. Daniels.

Livery and Feed Stables.—James Connelly, William Gaines.

Lumber Yard.—G. E. Daniels.

Undertaker.—J. W. Fyke.

Dealer in Hay and Stock.—J. W. Chapman.

Carpenters.—Benj. Huddle, J. W. Fyke, Martin Beaver, P. S. Perrill.

Post-master.—C. M. Jones.

Town Officers.—President, J. W. Fyke, Robert Chirch, Thomas Keel, Jacob Jones, John Holstlaw; Clerk, P. S. Perrill; Treasurer, B. F. Middleton; Police Magistrates, C. M. Jones; City Marshal, M. M. Smith.

Anti-Horse Thief Association.—This was organized in the fall of 1862, and has for its object the protection of the horses of its members only; no member has lost a horse since its organization.

Charter Members.—Reuben Chance, James M. Huggins, Henry Pruden, Noah Brubaker, Jesse Eddings, D. L. Stevenson, I. D. Lear and Alfred Middleton. First officers: President, Reuben

Chance; Secretary, I. D. Lear; D. L. Stevenson, Treasurer; Capt. C. A. Neff. Present Officers are: Noah Brubaker, President; J. Irwin, Secretary; Henry Pruden, Treasurer; I. D. Lear, Captain; Jasper Young, First Lieutenant; John Chapman, Second Lieutenant.

Beneficial Societies.—John D. Moody Lodge, No. 510, A. F. and A. M., was instituted October 3d, 1861, with the following charter members: Jno. D. Moody, W. E. Middleton, L. W. Costellow, M. M. Smith, D. J. Middleton, Solomon Smith, and J. T. Finley. First Officers: Jno. D. Moody, W. M.; W. E. Middleton, S. W.; L. W. Costellow, J. W. The officers at present are: T. L. Irwin, W. M.; J. W. Humphreys, S. W.; S. C. Swalley, J. W.; J. A. Irwin, S. D.; J. H. Holstlaw, J. D.; B. F. Middleton, Secretary; Manuel Beaver, Treasurer. Membership, forty.

Iuka Lodge, No. 694 I. O. O. F., was organized June 23d, 1881. Charter members: William Gray, W. H. Riley, C. M. Jones, W. W. Ragan, F. M. Perrill, and Nathan P. Huff. The first and present officers are: William Gray, N. G.; C. M. Jones, V. G.; F. M. Perrill, Rec. Sec.; W. H. Riley, Per. Sec.; N. P. Huff, Treasurer. Present membership, nineteen.

Below is a list of the township officers: Supervisors, John Harlow, elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1875; J. W. Chapman, elected in 1876; James A. Hogue, elected in 1877; Solomon Smith, elected in 1878; D. W. Holstlaw, elected in 1879; Jas. B. Collins, elected in 1880; D. W. Holstlaw, re-elected in 1881, and is the present incumbent.

Town Clerks.—C. A. Neff, elected in 1874; I. L. Rogers, elected in 1875; W. D. Denton, elected in 1876; J. L. Middleton, elected in 1877; F. M. Perrill, elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1879; Jno. H. Holstlaw, elected in 1880; Dow Russel, elected in 1881.

Assessors.—Solomon Smith, elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1875; J. H. McClain, elected in 1876; Lafayette Young, elected in 1877; John P. Russell, elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1879; Woodson C. Cheeley, elected in 1880; J. W. Chapman, elected in 1881.

Collectors.—S. C. Swalley, elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1875; J. W. Humphreys, elected in 1876; S. C. Swalley, elected in 1877; J. L. Middleton, elected in 1878; W. C. Cheeley, elected in 1879; J. Loyd Middleton, elected in 1880; W. J. Fyke, elected in 1881.

Commissioners of Highways.—A. B. Turner, J. D. Hogue, and C. Featherly, elected in 1874; W. H. Morris, elected in 1875; John Heise, elected in 1876; M. V. B. Swalley, elected in 1877; O. J. Hays and Geo. Schlosser, elected in 1878; Geo. Schlosser, re-elected in 1879; M. V. B. Swalley, elected in 1880; William Jones, elected in 1881.

Justices of the Peace.—D. J. Middleton and F. J. Gaty, elected in 1874; J. B. Eddings and F. J. Gaty, elected in 1878; J. B. Eddings and Robert W. Williamson, elected in 1881.

Constables.—P. S. Perrill and T. C. Muzzy, elected in 1874; J. F. Eddings and P. S. Perrill, elected in 1876; James Bell, elected in 1878; T. C. Muzzy and Clarence McNeal, elected in 1881.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CAPT. JAMES S. JACKSON

Is **THE** grandson of John Jackson, who emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky at an early day with Gen. St. Clair. He had only one son, named William, who was the father of the subject of this sketch. Wm. Jackson was born in Franklin county, Ky., April 6, 1798, and moved to Marion county, Ill., in 1851, where he continued to reside until his death, on Nov. 7, 1867. His first wife's maiden name was Lettitia Pace. By her he had two sons. She died about 1828. He was again married to Miss Sarah Mayhall, by whom he had seven children, four boys and three girls. This lady died October 20, 1844, in Franklin county, Ky. A third marriage was contracted with Emiline Cline, by whom he had seven children, five boys and two girls.

James S. was the oldest son of the second marriage, and was born in Franklin county, Ky., six miles from Frankfort, the capital of the state. He received only a common school education at home, and at the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to the trade of blacksmith, in the city of Louisville. His life was uneventful until 1850, when he enlisted for the Cuban invasion, under Lopez. His command rendezvoused at New Orleans, where he remained drilling under Colonel Pickett, of Confederate fame, until Lopez, Crittenden, and other leaders were garroted, when the expedition being thus broken up, he returned to Louisville.

In the winter of 1851 he removed to Illinois, and continued to work at his trade, meanwhile reading law, until the breaking out of the rebellion. Prior to this, however, at the time of the Mormon trouble, he was elected captain of a company of soldiers, and ordered to report for acceptance to Governor Bissell. His company was accepted on condition of there being a call on the state of Illinois.

At the commencement of the late war he raised a company of men, and was elected captain. His company formed a part of the 22d regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which rendezvoused at Belleville, and was mustered into service June 11th, 1861, for three years.

He took an honorable part in the battle of Belmont, was at New Madrid, Island No. 10, and Fort Pillow, in all of which he did his duty. On the army's moving up the river, he took an active part in the operations that culminated in the capture of Corinth, and went in pursuit of the enemy as far as Okolona, Miss.

He assisted Gen. Palmer's brigade under General Negley, to hold Nashville until the retreat of General Bragg from Kentucky. Attached next to the army of the Cumberland, he took part in the battle of Stone river, and the subsequent operations that resulted in forcing Bragg across the river at Chattanooga.

At Chickamauga he was made prisoner, taken to Richmond, and put in the famous "Libby Prison," where he remained ten months. When the prisoners were transferred south he was first taken to Macon, Ga., and thence, in 1864, to Charleston, S. C., where he was confined in the work-house. Here taking the yellow fever, he was

moved to the yellow fever hospital, five miles from the city, and when convalescent, was taken to Columbia, S. C.

He was ultimately discharged at Wilmington, N. C., and sent to Annapolis, where he was honorably discharged from service March 12, 1865, and ordered to report for settlement of accounts, at Washington, D. C. These being adjusted, he returned to his home in Marion county, Ill., full of patriotism, but with his health much impaired by rheumatism.

He was elected county clerk of Marion in November, 1865; he served four years. During this period he was admitted to the bar, in 1866. He was subsequently elected State's Attorney, in 1872, and served in that capacity four years.

In 1878 he was elected a representative to the General Assembly, for the forty-third district.

Stricken with paralysis in 1873, he was rendered quite helpless, yet he has successfully practiced his profession ever since, and can be seen any day, full of energy, transporting himself from place to place in Salem, by means of an ingeniously constructed wagon, which he propels by means of a lever attached to the wheels.

Captain Jackson married, May 13, 1869, Miss Permelia A. Green, a daughter of Dr. D. K. Green, of Salem. They have two children. Ella, the only one living, aged twelve, enjoys the distinction of having been the first girl "page" in the General Assembly of Illinois, her father being at the time a member.

DR. BENJAMIN F. MIDDLETON.

DR. BENJAMIN F. MIDDLETON is of Welsh ancestry. His grandfather William was born in North Carolina, and moved to Tennessee, where he remained, following the occupation of gunsmith, and engaged in local preaching until 1831, when he moved to Marion county, Ill.

Thomas Middleton, the Doctor's father, was born in Guilford county, N. C., was married in Tennessee, in 1818, to Miss Mary McNelly, by whom he had eight children. He commenced the study of medicine in 1825, practicing awhile in Tennessee, and on his arrival here, in 1831, continued in practice until his death, in December, 1876.

He was one of the first local preachers of the county, and a member of the Methodist Church, until the division, when he attached himself to the Southern branch.

His son, Dr. B. F. Middleton, was born in Tennessee in 1830, studied medicine with his brother, W. E., in Marion county, and entered on the practice in 1850.

In 1852 he married Miss Mary E. Pyles, daughter of Josiah Pyles, by whom he has seven children. He still continues the practice of medicine at Iuka, his home, and is recognized as one of the leading physicians of the county, and by his constant reading and study keeps fully abreast with the progress of the times. He is careful, painstaking, and successful.

D. W. HOLSTLAW.

D. W. HOLSTLAW, supervisor of Iuka township, was born in Marion county, Illinois, in 1849. His father, Daniel S. Holstlaw, was a Kentuckian, who moved to Marion county about 1830, and united in marriage with Ruth W. Middleton, daughter of William Middleton, by whom he has eleven children.

D. W., the fourth son of the above marriage, was born in Marion Co., received a common school education while working on a farm, and commenced life by clerking in the store of J. W. Humphrey. Soon after he became a partner, and finally set up for himself in the mercantile business.

In 1879 he was elected supervisor of the township, being the democratic candidate.

In 1881 he was re-elected, and is the present incumbent. He married in 1875 Clara R. Stevenson, daughter of the Hon. S. E. Stevenson. Mrs. Holstlaw was educated at Almira College, Greenville, Ill., and was for several years a teacher. While at Greenville she became a professor of religion, and joined the Missionary Baptist church in 1874. In 1875 she became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. They have two children—Her- shall, born in 1876, and Florence, in 1878.

Mr. Holstlaw is an elder of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which he has been a member since 1861. He was deacon prior to his being elected elder.

He is an exemplary man, never having drunk a drop of whisky, or sworn an oath in his life. He is now engaged in mercantile business in the thriving village of Iuka.

CLEMENT TOWNSHIP.

(CLINTON COUNTY.)



THIS township was formerly known as Carlyle, when township organization took effect, but in 1875, Carlyle was subdivided into four towns, to wit, Carlyle, Clement, Wade and Santa Fe; Clement being bounded as follows: On the north by Irishtown, on the east by Meridian, south by Lake, and west by Carlyle. It contains more than fifteen thousand acres, and a population of 947, according to the census of

1880. The surface is gently undulating, and it contains some of the finest prairie land in the county. Lost Creek flows through the south-eastern part of the township, entering on section thirty-six, and soon afterwards leaving the precinct on section thirty-five. The Kaskaskia cuts the north-west corner, section four, and then takes a southerly course along near the line of Clement and Carlyle. The township is about evenly divided between prairie and timber; the former predominating, however, and is among the best prairie soil in southern Illinois. Grand Prairie contains some of the best land of the state, extends almost entirely through the precinct from the north-east to the south-west. The O. & M. railroad nearly bisects the township, extending east and west, and thus affords the people with the best of transportation facilities.

The first pioneer here, and in fact the first in this part of the country, was Haden Watts. He was a native of Georgia, and came to this state with his family in 1812. He first located at or near Lebanon, St. Clair county, where he remained until the fall of 1816, when he removed to this county and settled on section thirty-five. On his advent in the state, he with his family, "forted" about three years near Lebanon. It may be curious for the present generation to know what is meant by "forting." In those times, it must be remembered, that the wild and untamed Indian had the precedent and possession of this part of the country. It became necessary in order for the pioneers to protect themselves and families against

the savages, to gather together in some safe retreat. This was done by building a fort, as it was called, with block-houses, stockade, etc., where the people lived together for mutual protection. This is what the old timers call "forting." Mr. Watts was the head of a large family, and in his time was one of the representative men of this part of the county. Dr. William Watts, one of the most respected citizens of Clement, is now the only living representative of the Watts family in this precinct.

Isaac Hughson, another pioneer, came to this part of the country in the summer of 1818. He was a native of Putnam county, New York. When he came to this state he had a large family, consisting of a wife, four daughters and three sons. Their mode of conveyance was the primitive style of immigration, an ox-wagon, and sailing under the canvas known in the West as a "prairie schooner." Mr. Hughson located on the north-west quarter of section 11. In those early days he was often obliged to go to East St. Louis, for milling purposes, Nicholas Jarrot's water mill on Cahokia creek being the nearest point at that time. The only direct representative of the family now living in the township, is Abraham Hughson, the youngest son, who is still occupying the old homestead. Two of the family moved to Texas in an early day and died there. The father and mother died on the old farm in Clement township at a good old age.

Edward Cole came in the fall of 1817, and settled on section ten. He was a native of Kentucky, and was one of the first to pave the way for what the people of this township enjoy to-day. He erected the first mill built in this part of the country. This was in the fall of 1819. Robert C. McKeever, Sen., then a young man, aided in building it. It was situated on section ten, the old Hughson homestead. It was a rude affair, known by the early settlers as a horse-mill. Mr. Cole also built the first frame house in this precinct; in fact the first in this part of the country. For many years afterwards it was the main house used for church services by the

Methodist denomination. At this house occurred one of the sensational events of those times. A Methodist minister by the name of Folks was then preaching in this part of the state, and made his headquarters at Mr. Coles. It seems that a half-breed Indian by the name of Prayer was then living here, and through a desire to rob the house of Cole, or a contracted hate toward Rev. Folks, he came in one day with a loaded gun, bent on mischief. Mrs. Cole sent her little girl to inform Folks, who was then staying with the family, that the Indian was there, and from appearances meant to do him harm. Folks grasped a gun that was at hand, and as the Indian came up the stairway the preacher fired and killed the Indian in his tracks. Of course it created a great sensation; the preacher was indicted for murder, stood his trial, and was cleared on the plea of self-defense. Some of the representatives of the Cole family are yet living in the county, and are among the substantial farmers of this part of the country. Among other old settlers were Benjamin Allen, Harry and Thomas Wilton, a man by the name of Hooper, and Leon Fish and Samuel Lee, all of whom were here as early as 1818. Jane Bond, *nee* Allen, was born here in 1823. She is still living; was the wife of Thomas Bond, now deceased. With the exception of Carlyle, the first land entry was made here within the county. This was made by John Edgar, April 29, 1815. He entered the south-west quarter of land in section twenty-one. For the benefit of our readers we append the names of those who made entries up to 1819.

FIRST LAND ENTRIES.

The first lands entered in this township were as follows: April 26th, 1815, John Edgar entered the south-west quarter of section 21; April 8th, 1817, Benjamin Allen entered the north-west quarter section 28; June 16th, 1817, Thomas Hood entered the north-west quarter section 22; June 16th, 1817, W. L. E. Morrison entered the west half of the north-west quarter of section 21; July 4th, 1817, Edward Cole entered south-east quarter of section 10; December 1st, 1817, James Wadsworth entered south-east quarter of section 1; February 7th, 1818, George P. Todson entered 476 $\frac{1}{3}$ acres, in section 1; August 16th, 1818, Jacob Gonterman entered the north-east quarter of section 10; December 19th, 1818, John Adams entered the south-east quarter of section 15; April 25th, 1815, Henry Mace entered the south-east quarter of section 33; April 18th, 1817, John Wadsworth entered south-east quarter of section 34; June 6th, 1817, James B. Morrison entered east half of the south-west quarter of section 28; January 5th, 1818, Jacob Crocker entered west half of the north-east quarter section 33; April 15th, 1818, Thomas Crocker entered east half of the north-east quarter of section 33; July 3d, 1818, Robert McEver entered the north-west quarter of section 36, 160 acres.

The first land cultivated was by a man of the name of Gunlack, as early as 1812. He was what was known as a "squatter." This was on section 21. In the same year, Mr. Gunlack moved with his family to Shawneetown, in the southern part of the state. He returned again in 1815, and improved the land upon which he had struck the first blow toward civilization, in what is now Clinton county. His house was a little rough log-cabin, with puncheon floor, and the old-fashioned stick and mud chimney. The roof was constructed with split boards called shakes, and held to their place with what was then called "weight-poles." This was probably the first house constructed in the county, with the exception of the old "Hill Fort," and the ferryman's pole cabin situated just over the river in what is now Carlyle.

The first school-house constructed was in 1819, and situated on section 16, about a mile north-west of the village of Clement. It was built of rough logs just as they were felled in the timber. The

puncheon floor, seats and desks, were also a necessary part of the structure. The first interments made in this part of the county were on the school-house ground. It has long since been abandoned for a burial place or school. The first preaching was about 1819, by the Reverends Folks and Carter; the former being the person who killed the Indian which has already been mentioned. In those days church services were held in the private houses of the neighborhood. The first church-house built in this precinct was in 1864, by the congregational denomination, and situated in the village of Clement. It was an ordinary frame building, with no pretensions to architecture. It was removed last year, 1880, to give room for the fine brick structure now standing upon the same ground. For a complete history of the rise and progress of church affairs, see special chapter on this subject.

Among the early justices of the peace, were Turner Nichols, Joseph Outhouse and Joseph Huey, the former probably being the first in the township. Charles Newton, then living at Carlyle, Dr. Hollingshead and Thomas Afflick were the first physicians. Dr. Hollingshead was drowned while attempting to cross the river near Carlyle. Dr. Bearce was the first resident physician, and came here some years after the others had been practicing.

The following scrap of interesting history of the hardships of the pioneers, we glean from an article prepared in 1876—Centennial year—by Mr. Robert C. McKeever:

"Among other difficulties and trials we had to encounter, was one of Pharaoh's plagues, the green-headed fly. They would come or gather in swarms on the stock, and, in a short time, would kill the horses or cattle if turned out on the prairie without shelter. All our chance, in those days, was to plow very early in the morning and late in the evening. We also plowed by moonlight every chance we had, and slept during the middle and heat of the day. We tried the following means which gave us some advantage over the flies. We would make a smoke in an iron pot, and swing it from the point of the staple in the yoke. In this way we could plow later in the morning and earlier in the evening. Oxen could naturally stand the flies better than the horses, though the ox, when covered with the green-heads, which stung him like a swarm of bees,—it mattered not whether he was hitched to a wagon or plow—would run at break-neck speed to get to the bush or under a shelter. No man could hold or stop him at such a time. There was still another great pest here in those days, and that was the wolves. You could hear them howl around your house at all times of the night, in every direction. Some would howl and others would answer. There were three kinds, the prairie or small wolf, and the large gray and the large black wolves. The former were about the size of a small dog with the color of a gray fox. They never traveled with more than two together, oftener going alone. When grown they would sneak around the barn-yard, both by day and night, even coming to the very doors of your house, and catch the chickens, geese, pigs, etc. The only way one could raise any of these domestic animals, was to keep them huddled around the door, and then keep an excellent watch over them. The large gray, or black wolves, were as large or larger than the biggest dog. They were somewhat slimmer made, and could run with tremendous speed. They generally went in packs from two to fifteen, and if they encountered a dog, woe unto him! If they came across a flock of sheep away from the house, they would kill and destroy the whole flock in one night. There were other more wild animals then roaming over this part of the state, some of which were very useful to the pioneers for food and clothing. It did not require an experienced hunter to kill game in those days. Any one, even the women, who could hold up a gun and take aim, could shoot deer then. Often two

or three were killed before breakfast, sometimes by the settler standing in the door of his cabin.

The following named persons have represented the township as supervisors since township organization. Billings Grinnell elected in 1875, and served until 1880. George Kenower elected in the spring of 1880, and served one term; J. E. Baston elected in 1881, and is the present incumbent.

VILLAGE OF CLEMENT.

This neat little prairie village is situated on the O. & M. railroad, about four miles east of the county-seat. It was first laid out in the spring of 1858, by Joseph W. Huey, and situated on sections twenty-two and twenty-three. Mr. Zophar Case was the surveyor. In 1860 Daniel Collins made an addition to the town, and in 1867 two others were made and known as the Steel and Huey additions. Although the town and post-office are named Clement, the station is called Collins'. This was done by the railroad company in honor of Mr. Daniel Collins, who donated a portion of the ground on which the town stands to the railroad corporation.

The first house in the village was a frame dwelling, and was hauled from near Lost creek about 1852, and used by Joseph W. Huey for a dwelling. It is yet in existence, but is divided into two parts, one of which is used for a kitchen by William Wilton, who lives in the northern part of the town. The other portion forms a dwelling for Nic. Heltner.

The first merchandising was done by Joseph W. Huey in 1854. The store was situated on the ground now occupied by Oliver Outhouse's mercantile house. It was a small one-story frame building, suitable for a country store. The first business house in what is now Clement was a blacksmith-shop, owned and operated by Daniel Collins in 1852 or 1853. It stood upon the same block of ground that the store did above mentioned.

Incorporation.—Clement was incorporated as a village the 9th day of March, 1867. The first councilmen elected were: Joseph W. Huey, Jacob Klein, C. S. Anderson, Henry Strang, and Michael Reithman. Samuel Johnson was elected Police Magistrate, and Thomas E. Allen appointed Marshal. The present members of the Board are: George Kenower, W. F. Wilton, R. C. Musgrave, Abram Haney, and W. S. Outhouse. Magistrate, Samuel Johnson. George P. Cooper, Marshal.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Clement Mills.—This industry was established in 1880 by S. A. Hogue, and situated south of Sherman street, in the southern part of the township. It is both a flouring and saw-mill. The grist mill proper is a frame building two and a half stories high, and 24x40 on the ground. Both mills cost \$4,000, and have a thirty horsepower engine. The capacity of the grist mill is fifty barrels of flour and two hundred bushels of meal per day. It has two run of stone, and, in connection with the saw-mill, gives employment to eight men. The latter has a 52-inch saw, and has the capacity of sawing 4,000 feet of lumber daily.

Hay Press.—Owned by Lindley Brothers. It was established in 1875, and is situated just south of the railroad track, near the depot. It has the capacity of baling six tons of hay per day, and gives employment to four men, besides two or three teams.

General Stores.—Henry Linhough, Oliver Outhouse, August Blauke, Richard Olive, R. F. McAdams.

Druggists.—Charles E. Baker, Dr. D. R. Marks.

Agricultural Implements.—Henry Roper.

Blacksmith and Wagon Makers.—Hang and Strang, T. T. Berry, Charles Swank.

Harness Store.—James Matsler.

Tinner.—Ely Myers

Cooper Shop.—Lewis Ebly.

Physicians.—W. F. Watts, J. T. Pace, D. R. Marks.

Carpenters.—F. W. Kirkham, J. W. Nichols. O. Bridges, Geo. Ward.

Butchers.—Crocker & Allegood.

Painter and Glazier.—R. W. Johnson.

Boot and Shoemaker.—John Kluth.

Undertaker.—Geo. Kenower.

Milliner and Dressmaker.—Mrs. Phippin.

Grain Dealers.—R. C. Musgrave, Geo. P. Cooper.

Hotels.—Collins House, Clinton House, Reithman Hotel.

Post-master.—Chas. E. Baker.

SECRET SOCIETY.

Clement Lodge, No. 674, I. O. O. F., was organized April 30th, 1880, with five charter members. The following were the charter officers: S. A. Hogue, N. G.; O. Outhouse, V. G.; J. T. Praher, Sec.; W. F. Watts, Treas. The present officers are as follows: O. Outhouse, N. G.; Dr. W. F. Watts, V. G.; R. C. Musgrave, Sec.; Richard Olive, Treas. The present membership is 26. The lodge is in a flourishing condition financially and otherwise. It meets every Saturday night in their hall.

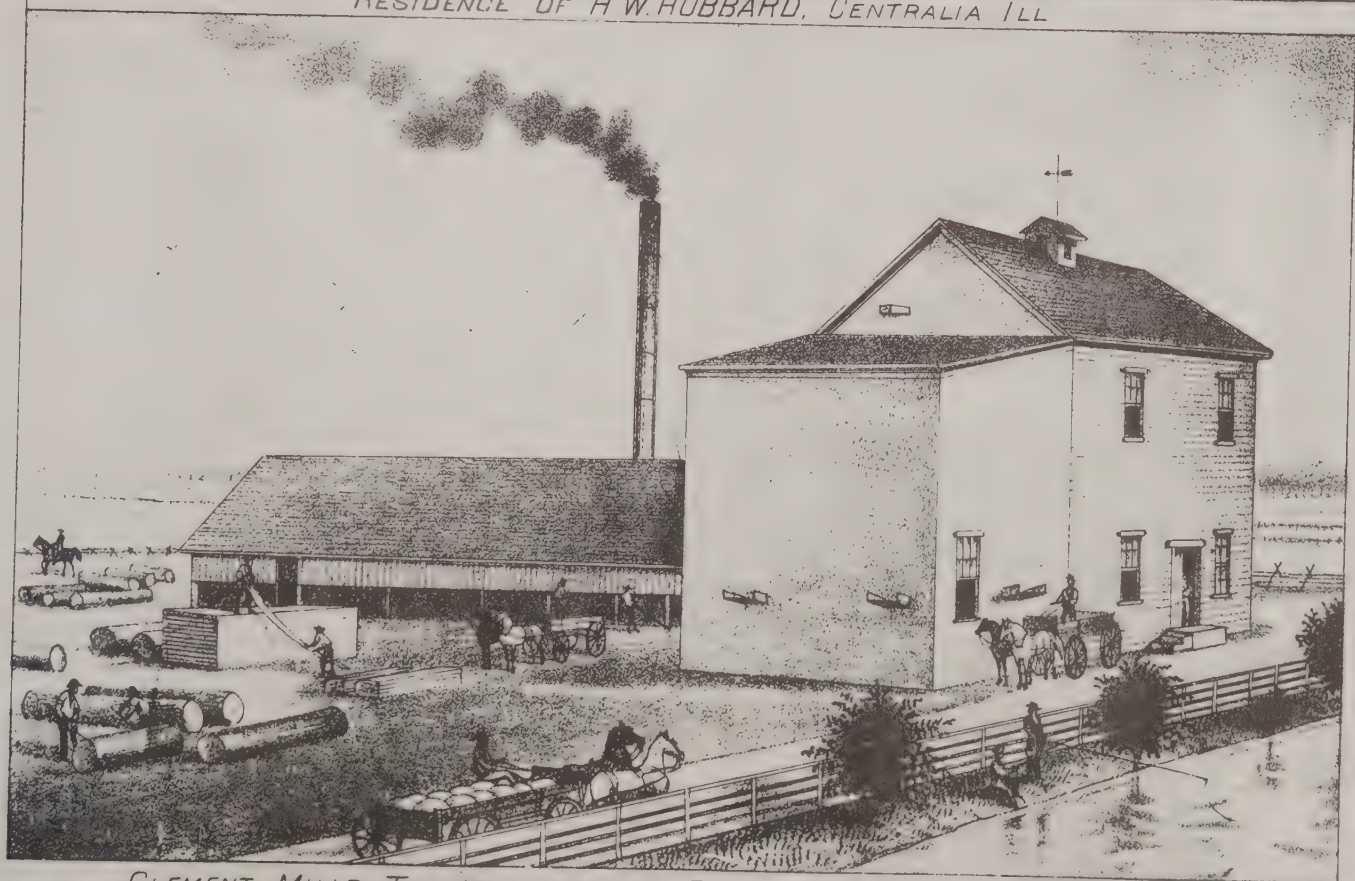
We would be doing this chapter an injustice without a special notice of the Clement school-house. For a town of its size, only about 300 inhabitants, it can certainly be proud of its school-building. It is situated in the south-western part of the town, and at the western terminus of Sherman street. It is a frame structure, two stories in height, and contains four rooms. It has a belfry with a bell, and every other convenience for a graded school. It was built last year, 1880, at a cost of \$3200. Two acres of nice prairie ground, planted with shade trees, surround the building, which afford ample play-ground for the pupils.

The village also contains three churches, the Methodist, Christian, and Congregationalist. The latter is a fine brick building, and cost upwards of \$2000. They all have spires and bells, and are well arranged for church service. For a more complete history relating to churches and schools, see special chapters on the same, elsewhere in this volume.

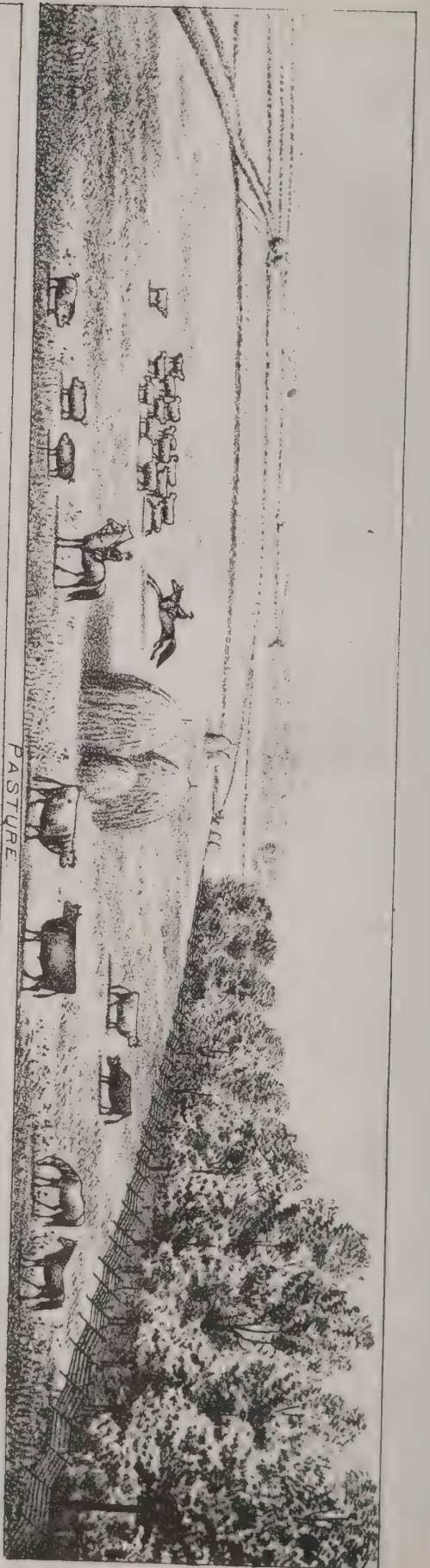




RESIDENCE OF H.W. HUBBARD, CENTRALIA ILL.



CLEMENT MILLS. THE PROPERTY OF S.A. HOGUE, CLEMENT, CLINTON CO. ILL.



PASTURE



PLEASANT VIEW "THE FRUIT & GRAIN FARM OF R. W. NEIL SEC. 26, T. 2, R. 2 (CLEMEAT TP) CLINTON CO., ILL.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL A. HOGUE.

THE Hogue family, on the paternal side, is of Scotch descent. The great-grandfather of Capt. Hogue emigrated from Scotland to America, and settled in Pennsylvania. Samuel Hogue removed to the territory of Indiana in the year 1790, and settled in what is now known as Gibson county, where he died in 1815. On the maternal side the great-grandfather, whose name was Armstrong, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war; and grandfather, on same side, a soldier of the war of 1812, and was in Hull's surrender. His father, William Hogue, was born in Gibson county, Indiana, in 1812, and lived there until Feb. 15, 1845; removed to Marion county, Illinois; thence to Jefferson county, and in 1857 to Hamilton county, Ills., and died in November, 1878. He was a wagon-maker by trade, and also engaged in farming. He married Sarah Finney, who was born in Ohio in 1812. She died in Jefferson county, Ills., in 1847. There were four children by that marriage, three of whom are living. Mr. Hogue, after the death of his wife, married Eliza Goodrich, by which union there were six children, three living. Capt. S. A. Hogue is the eldest offspring of the first marriage. He was born in Gibson county, Indiana, Oct. 5, 1834. He served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith trade, from 1851 to 1853, in Mt. Vernon, Illinois, and worked at his trade until the breaking out of the war. On the 20th of August, 1861, he enlisted for three years in co. G, 40th Regt. Ills. Vol. Infy. He participated with his regiment in all the battles and skirmishes until the battle of Shiloh. In a desperate attempt to capture a rebel battery in that battle the regiment was repulsed, and lost two hundred and seventy-five men. In the charge Mr. Hogue was wounded in the left hip. The wound was of a serious nature, and incapacitated him from doing further duty, and he was discharged and mustered out of the service. He returned home, and, after the wound healed, he raised a company of cavalry, and they were mustered into the service in January, 1864. It was known as co. H of the 13th Ills. cavalry. Mr. Hogue was elected captain, and duly commissioned. He remained in active service, in command of the company, for nine months; but the wound received at the battle of Shiloh rendered him unfit for the hard duty, and he was compelled to resign. His resignation was accepted, and he retired from the service in August of 1864. In 1865 he came to the village of Clement, and followed wagon-making. He carried on the business for nine years. In 1874 he engaged in saw-milling on Crooked Creek, and in 1876 purchased the saw mill in Clement, and operated it. In 1880 he built the flouring mill known as the "Clement Mills," (a view of which can be seen on another page), and in 1881 he enlarged and built an addition to it, and also fitted it up with new and improved machinery and introduced all of the latest designs for the manufacture of the best grades of flour under the new patent process. His mill is the means of bringing a large amount of trade to the village, and also exhibits commendable enterprise on the part of Mr. Hogue.

On the 17th of November, 1853, Mr. Hogue was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Holder, a native of Jefferson county, Illinois. Her parents, Willis and Firiba Holder, were natives of Tennessee, and were among the early settlers of Illinois. By the union of Capt. and Sarah Hogue, there have been nine children born, six of whom are now living. Their names, in the order of their birth, are—Mattie, Arthur, Flora, Hugh, Jim and May, twins. Those deceased died in infancy. Mrs. Hogue is a member of the M. E. church. He is a member, in good standing, of the I. O. O. F. In politics he was originally a Whig. In 1856 he voted for Millard Fillmore for president. He afterwards joined the republican party, and has been a member of that political organization from 1860 to the present.

The Hogue family are of patriotic stock. During the late rebellion they furnished three sons, the father, and a son-in-law to the service. James Hogue, the second son, died while in the service. He was a member of the 40th Regt. Ills. Vol. The father and his son-in-law, Jacob Helm, were members of the 56th Regt. Ills. Vol. The latter was burned to death in the steamer Lyon disaster in the Atlantic Ocean, while conveying troops home to be mustered out of the service. George was a private in the 16th Ills., and afterwards in the 135th Regt. Ills. Infy.

Capt. Hogue is one of the enterprising business men of Clinton county. In the community where he has lived since 1865 he is much respected for his worth as a man and citizen.

RICHARD W. NEIL.

THE subject of the following biographical sketch was born in Hampshire, England, April 18, 1831. His father, James Neil, brought his family to America in 1841, and came direct to Illinois and settled in Morgan county, north of Jacksonville, where he bought a farm, and continued farming until 1857, when he retired from active life. He removed to Jacksonville, and remained there until his death, which occurred in March, 1873. He married Miss Ann King, also a native of Hampshire, England. She died in 1869. There were six children in the family—four daughters and two sons—three of the children are now living.

Richard W. is the third in the family, and the eldest living of the children. He remained at home until his twenty-first year. In 1853 he rented his father's farm, but he met with a flat failure in his first venture. In 1858 he came to Clinton county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of raw unimproved land in section 26 of Clement township, and commenced at once improving it. In 1870 he built the large and commodious dwelling-house, a view of which, together with the farm, can be seen on another page, and there he has resided to the present, surrounded by such comforts and conveniences as are the certain attendants upon a life of industry and good management. Mr. Neil has a beautiful farm, and is an extensive grower of fruit, particularly peaches, the

same of which has gone out into other parts of the state and country. In years, when fruit is plenty, he ships large quantities, which find a ready sale wherever his fruit is known.

On the 8th of April, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Blackburn, a native of Wath, Yorkshire, England. Her parents, Mathew and Sarah Blackburn, were natives of the same place. The family emigrated to America in 1842, and settled in Morgan county, Illinois, in 1843, where they remained until death. The father died in 1863, and the mother in 1875. They both died on the place upon which they settled in 1843. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Neil there were seven children; two of them are living, both sons, named William Henry and Charles Edmund Neil. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, and take an active interest in that Christian organization.

Politically, Mr. Neil in early life arrayed himself on the side of freedom and human rights. He was an avowed hater of the system of slavery. His first vote was cast for John P. Hale for president in 1852. In 1856 he voted for John C. Fremont, and in all subsequent elections has voted the republican ticket.

Mr. Neil, as intimated above, is one of the substantial farmers of Clinton county. He is one of that kind of men who succeed in the world, not perhaps from his superior knowledge, but from habits of industry, economy and good, careful management. In his home everything is neat and in perfect order, which is evidence of wifely care and good management. Both he and his wife are pleasant people, and make the stranger heartily welcome to their home.

GEORGE KENOWER.

THE subject of the following biographical sketch is a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He was born June 29th, 1816. His great-grandfather, John Kenower, emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary war. Jacob, the grandfather, was born and raised in Cumberland county, Pa. His son, Jacob, father of George, was born in the same county. In 1834 he moved his family to New Carlisle, in Clark county, Ohio, and remained there eight years, then went to Huntington, Indiana, where a son had located, and remained there until his death, in 1867. He followed farming. He married Sarah Wise, of Cumberland county, Pa. She died in 1854. There were eight children by that marriage, four sons and the same number of daughters. Seven of the children are still living. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of the family. When he was eighteen years old he went to Dayton, Ohio, and served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, then came west, reaching Carlyle, Clinton county, December 8th, 1837. There he worked at the carpenter trade until 1856. In 1855 and 1856 he was in the furniture trade. In the spring of 1858 he sold out and removed to Xenia, in Clay county, Ills., where he continued the furniture business, and also worked at his trade. He stayed there five years, then came back to Clinton county, and purchased a farm near Clement, and farmed for ten years. In 1873 he bought property in the village of Clement, moved there, and opened up a small furniture store, doing a repairing and undertaking business, and there he still continues to reside. On the 2d of December, 1849, he married Miss Ann Shelley, a native of Lancaster county, Penna. Her parents, David and Barbara Shelly, came to Clinton county, Illinois, in 1834. Mr. Kenower, by his marriage, was the father of four children, two of whom are living, named George F. and John T. Kenower. The first is a graduate of the Illinois Industrial University, at Urbana, Illinois, and adopted the profession of teaching as the business of his life, and at

present is engaged in that vocation in Belleville, Illinois. John T. is a student in the same University now in his junior year.

Politically, Mr. Kenower was originally a whig, until the organization of the Republican party, with which he has affiliated since. In 1877 he was elected to represent his township in the Board of Supervisors, and was returned each year for four years. He was chairman of the Board for three and a half years. He has been one of the Board of Trustees of the village of Clement for the past three years. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F., has passed through the chairs several times, and represented his Lodge in the grand body of the state.

DR. D. R. MARKS.

THE subject of the following sketch is a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He was born August 7, 1823. His grandfather, Wm. Marks, was a New England German. He emigrated to western Pennsylvania before the war of 1812, and was a soldier in that war. He married a lady by the name of McMichael, who was of Welsh parentage. He was the father of seven sons. William, one of the sons, rose to distinction, and represented his state one term in the U. S. Senate, from 1825 to 1831. Isaac, another son, and father of Dr. Marks, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., and died there in July, 1848. He married Sarah Richey, a native of Washington county, Pa. She died in January, 1860. There were six children by that marriage, three of whom still survive the parents.

Dr. Marks is the youngest of the family. He was educated in the common schools and in the academy in his native county. He was apprenticed to the druggist trade in the town of Butler, in Butler county, Pa., and after his apprenticeship expired he entered the office of Dr. Randolph, and commenced the study of medicine. In the fall and winter of 1852 he attended lectures in the medical department of the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, Ohio and took one full course. He then commenced to practice in New Bedford, Lawrence county, Pa., and remained there four years, then removed to Butler county, and in 1860 to New Matamoras, in Washington county, Ohio, and continued there until January 1st, 1862, at which time he enlisted in company C of the 77th regiment, Ohio volunteers. He was transferred to the medical department of the army, and was made hospital steward. He remained in that position for fifteen months. He was then discharged, and soon after was appointed to the position of surgeon, and ordered to the Alton prison, at Alton, Ill. He remained in charge two and a half years, or until the end of the war. In 1866 he came to Clement, Clinton county, and there he has continued the practice of his profession to the present.

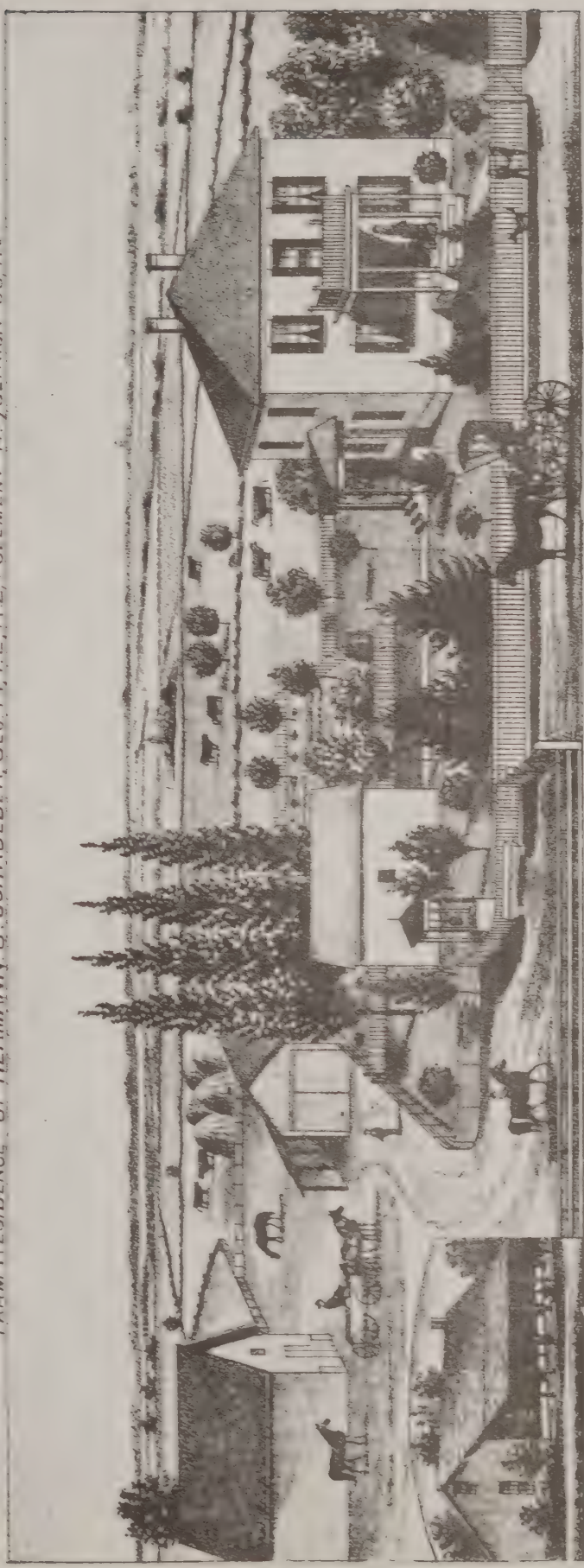
In 1863 he entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1864, with the degree of M. D. On the 1st of January, 1880, he opened a drug store in connection with his practice. He is a member of the Clinton County Medical Society. He is a republican in politics.

He has been married three times. His first wife was Elizabeth Kennedy, who died in 1858, leaving a son and daughter, named James Hervey and Mary Emily. In 1860 he married Elizabeth McGoron. She died in 1865, leaving one child, named Sally Richey Marks. On the 1st of January, 1867, he married Lavantia Bartle, a native of Hancock county, Ohio. One child by this marriage, named Frank Lorin Marks.

Dr. Marks enjoys a large and lucrative practice, and has been very successful in his profession.



FARM RESIDENCE OF HERMANN G. SCHROEDER, SEC. 14 T. 2, R. 2, (CLEMENT Tr.) CLINTON Co., Ill.



FARM RESIDENCE OF B. J. GERDES SEC. 12, T. 2, R. 2, (CLEMENT Tr.) CLINTON Co., Ill.

MAJOR SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Major Johnson was born in Breckenridge county, Kentucky, April 30th, 1828. John Johnson, his grandfather, removed to Kentucky soon after that state was admitted into the Union. His son William, father of Major Johnson, remained in the state until 1831, when he removed to Indiana and settled in Terre Haute. The next spring he went to Gibson county, in same state, and remained there until his death in the spring of 1842. He was a millwright by trade, and also a large land-owner. In the latter years of his life he was extensively engaged in shipping the produce of the country down the river to New Orleans. He married Mildred Idson, a native of Virginia. She died a few weeks before her husband. By that marriage there were seven sons and two daughters, two of whom are still living, Nancy, the wife of Jacob McClelland, and the subject of this sketch. In the fall of 1842, Samuel went to Clay county, Ills., and soon after returned to Franklin, Indiana, where he went to school. He remained there until the spring of 1844, then came back to Clay county, Ills., and in the fall came to Clinton county, Ills. Here he found his first work with Daniel C. Collins. In 1847 he enlisted in Capt. Niles' company in the 5th Illinois Regiment for service in the Mexican war. The company rendezvoused at Alton, Illinois, where the regiment was organized, then proceeded in boats up to Fort Leavenworth, and from there marched across the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico. He remained in the service until October, 1848, when he was mustered out. He returned to Clement in Clinton county, Ills., where in 1848 he repaired a house and opened a school, hired a teacher by the name of Hillhouse, and went to school. He continued a pupil until 1849.

In 1850, he commenced farming, in which he continued until 1859, when he went to Denver, Colorado, for the purpose of recruiting his health. He returned in the fall of 1859, and the next year farmed for Oliver Outhouse. In 1861, when the war broke out, he raised the first company of soldiers in Clinton county, under the Ten Regiment Bill. They remained in the state service until the 11th of June, 1861, when they were mustered into the United States service, and the company was then known as company "A," of the 22d regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. On the organization of the company, he was elected captain, and remained such until July, 1863, when he was mustered out, and the same day was mustered and commissioned major of the regiment. He remained in the service, and was for the greater part of the time in command of the regiment, until July, 1864, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged. He was slightly wounded a half-dozen times, and once seriously. The first in the engagement at Charleston, Mo., Aug. 19th, 1861, when he received a flesh wound in the right leg. In the desperate battle of Chickamauga, while leading his regiment, he was wounded by a minie ball passing through his hips. The wound was of such a fearful character that he was left for dead. The surgeon in charge examined him, and pronounced the wound mortal, and refused to even dress it, and in consequence, he lay six days without receiving any medical treatment, but notwithstanding the desperate nature of the wound, Major kept calling regularly for his three rations each day, and what is still more singular, the ball passed through the body from hip to hip, yet there was an entire absence of fever, very little suppuration, and his appetite was as good as ever, and he was almost entirely free from pain during the entire time. After he was taken from the field of battle he was placed in a stock car, and jolted over the road to the hospital in Nashville, but notwithstanding all this rough treatment, and in defiance of the doctors, he persisted in getting well.

He sent in his resignation, but it was not accepted. He did camp duty after his convalescence, but was unable for active duty. He returned from the service on the date above mentioned. After his return home he engaged in mercantile business and the lumber trade. During the last few years he has been in the real estate business.

He was a democrat until 1860, and from that time has been a republican. On the 21st of March, 1850, he married Miss Mary Outhouse, a native of Clinton county. She died July 19th, 1868. Five children by that marriage, two of whom are living. Both Anna and Nora are at home.

He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., belonging to Scott Lodge, No. 79, Carlyle, Ill. He is a member of the M. E. Church. He was elected the first police magistrate of Clement, and is yet in office.

BERNHARD I. GERDES.

ONE of the leading representative men and farmers of Clement township is Mr. Gerdes. He was born in Hanover, Germany, Nov. 12, 1838. His father, Bernhard I., was a silversmith by trade, and followed that calling through life. He brought his family to America in 1849. They landed in Baltimore, and went to Cumberland, in Maryland, where Mr. Gerdes followed his trade. In the spring of 1851 he removed west to Vandalia, in Fayette county, Ill.; there he continued his trade, working at it until his death, which occurred in the year 1858. His wife died in 1856. He was the father of four children, two sons and two daughters. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of the family. He was educated in the German schools of Cumberland, Md. After he came to Vandalia he attended the English schools, and in both received a good common-school education. He learned the trade of silversmith with his father, and worked at the trade until 1861, then he enlisted in a company of cavalry that was attached to the 30th Regt. Ill. Inf. The cavalry continued with the regiment until after the battle of Shiloh, when the companies attached to the 30th and 31st Regiments Ill. Inf. were consolidated into what was known as "Stewart's Battalion," and afterwards the 15th Ill. Cavalry, under command of Col. Bacon. Mr. Gerdes remained in the cavalry service for over two years, then he was taken sick and rendered unfit for military duty, and was soon after mustered out and honorably discharged. He returned home and regained his health. In May, 1864 he enlisted in the 145th Regt. Ill. Vols., and remained in the service until the regiment was mustered out and discharged. In 1865 he removed to Clinton county, Ill., and commenced farming on Sec. 12, Tp. 2, R. 2. There were some slight improvements on the place, but the fine dwelling-house that now ornaments the farm was erected by Mr. Gerdes in 1880. A fine view of the premises may be seen by reference to another page of this work.

On the 22d of February, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Hughson, a native of Clinton county. She was born Sept. 10, 1840. Abraham Hughson, her father, is a native of New York. He married Miss Mary Shelly, of Lancaster county, Pa. Mr. Hughson is one of the early settlers of Clinton county. He is still a resident of Clement township. There have been four children born to B. I. and M. C. Gerdes, all sons. Their names are: George Abraham, Charles B., Isaac Franklin, and John Hughson Gerdes.

Mr. Gerdes was formerly a democrat. He voted for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. He then went into the army, and since then has voted as he shot. He has remained a firm and consistent re-

publican from that time to the present. He has held various local offices in his township, and has been township collector for several years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and belongs to Clement Lodge.

JOHN J. PRATIER.

AMONG the old settlers and prominent families of Clinton county, Illinois, is the Prather family. James Prather, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born and raised in Allegheny county, Maryland. During his early life he was a prominent man in his native state, and was for a time a member of the Maryland Legislature. He came west to Illinois in 1837 on a tour of observation, and while here purchased the land where John J. now lives. In 1838 he removed his family here, and made this his home until his death which occurred April 23, 1846. He was a man possessed of large means, which he invested in lands, and owned at one time between three and four thousand acres. He married Harriet Collins, of Virginia. She died in 1852. There were twelve children by that union—seven sons and five daughters. Three children have survived the parents.

John J. is the eighth in the family. He was born in Allegheny county, Maryland, June 8, 1835, and was but three years of age when the family came west. He here grew to manhood, and has lived on the same farm from his childhood to the present. When his father bought the farm it was unimproved, except about forty acres. All the improvements, or nearly all that are now on the farm, have been made by Mr. Prather since he has come in possession of it. When he was young he received a limited education in the county schools, which were then operated on the subscription plan. He learned to read and write and calculate in figures. His education has been improved in later years by reading, and also by habits of close observation.

After the death of his father he and his brothers conducted the business on the farm until the death of his mother, when the property was divided.

On the 22d of March, 1860, he was happily united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Sophia Harmon, a native of Clinton county. She was left an orphan at an early age. Her father, Jacob Harmon, was a native of North Carolina, and her mother, Laura, was born and raised in Illinois, and was one of the pioneer families of the state. By the union of John J. and Sophia Prather there have been four children born to them. Their names in the order of their birth are Laura Ellen, James W., Sophia and Mary Cornelia, all of whom are yet beneath the parental roof.

His estimable wife and eldest daughter are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Prather is not a member of any particular church organization, but gives liberally to all denominations. He is a respected member of the I. O. O. F., and belongs to Clement Lodge, No. 674. He is also a member of the beneficiary order of A. O. U. W., No. 176, Carlyle, Illinois.

In matters of politics he is a republican, belonging, however, to the conservative wing of that party. On state and national occasions he votes with his party. In the county and local elections he votes for good men regardless of their politics. He is one of those men who know that all parties commit mistakes occasionally, and that there are good principles and good men in all political organizations, but thinks also that there are a few more in the republican party than any other, consequently, in case of doubt, he always gives the republican party the preference.

He has followed farming and stock-raising all his life, and has been very successful. He is the owner of over nearly seven hundred acres of land, and has the proud consciousness of knowing that it is

his, and that it is not encumbered with debt. In his habits he is very temperate; he neither smokes nor chews, nor has ever drunk alcoholic or fermented liquors. He is not a prohibitionist, but simply does not use tobacco or liquor in any form because he does not like it, and believes he is better in health and pocket without using it. He is a pleasant, agreeable companion and a good neighbor, and is respected by the entire community.

H. G. SCHROEDER

Was born in the Dukedom of Oldenburg, Germany, April 12, 1827. In 1845, at the age of eighteen years, he emigrated to America, landing in Baltimore in September of the same year. He went to Cumberland, Maryland, and there worked on the turnpike; afterwards followed gardening. In 1852 he came west to Terre Haute, Indiana, and was for eight years engaged in gardening. He then came to Clinton county, Illinois, and rented land of Mr. Outhouse, in Clement township. In 1863 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of prairie land and forty acres of timber in the same township. It was raw, unimproved land. There Mr. Schroeder has lived to the present. He has by hard work converted the barren waste into a fine, productive, and beautiful home. A view of the same may be seen on another page of this work.

On the 26th of July, 1851, he married Miss Anna Gerdes. She is a native of Hanover, Germany. Her parents, Bernhard and Anna Gerdes, emigrated to America in 1849, and settled in Cumberland, Maryland. Both parents died in Vandalia, Fayette county, Illinois. By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder there have been six children born to them, three of whom are living. Their names, in the order of their birth, are—Mary Catharine, wife of Anton Nothaus, a farmer, and resident of Clement township; Anna L. and Levina Josephine. The other children died in childhood. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder and family are members of the Catholic church.

Politically Mr. Schroeder has been both a democrat and republican. In 1852, he voted for Franklin Pierce, and in 1856 for John C. Fremont. In 1860, he voted for Douglas, and was a war democrat, and in favor of the restoration of the union and the suppression of the rebellion. Since then he has remained a democrat. Mr. Schroeder's occupation since he has lived in Illinois has been that of a farmer and stock raiser, in which he has been quite successful. He started in life poor and unaided. In fact, about all he possessed, was strong hands, industry and a determination to succeed, and with these, assisted by his excellent wife, he has succeeded in carving out for himself a comfortable competency, and, at the same time, making for himself a name for strict honesty and integrity, which, after all, is the best heritage he can leave to his posterity.

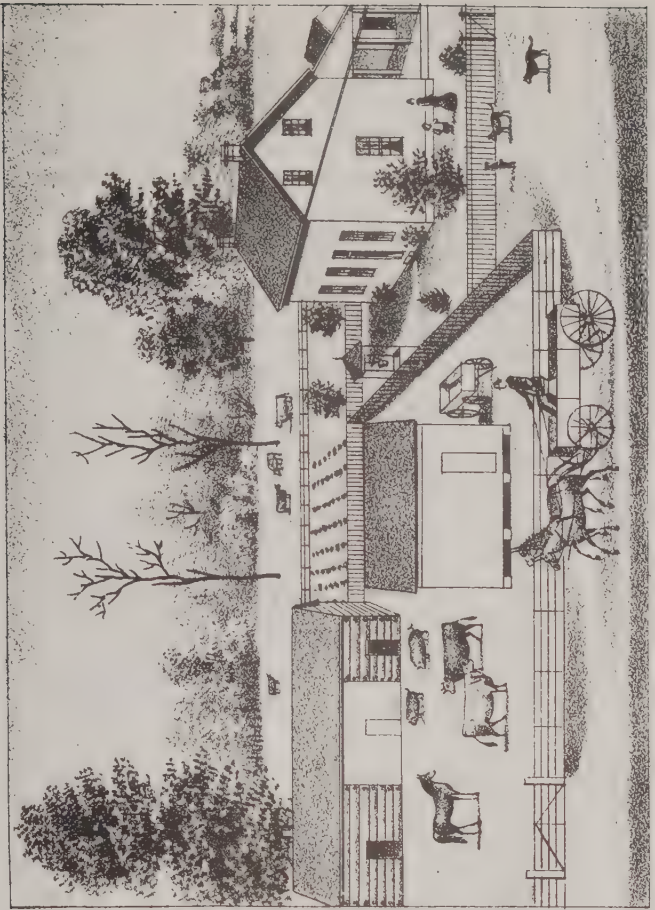
DANIEL C. COLLINS

Was born in West Virginia, then Old Virginia, June 24th, 1818. His father was a native of the same state. He was possessed of considerable wealth, which was principally in slave property. He concluded to come west, but before doing so, set all of his slaves, twenty-five in number, free, and sent them across Maryland into Pennsylvania. Two days later he started for the west, landing in Carlyle on the 2d of May, 1829. He died in Clinton county in 1832.

He married Ruth Prather, who was born in Allegheny county, Maryland. She survived her husband many years, and died Aug. 18th, 1861. The grandfather of Mr. Collins was a soldier in the Indian wars, and was captured by the Shawnee Indians, and held a



RESIDENCE OF J. W. MADDUX, CARLYLE, ILL.



RESIDENCE OF FERDINAND BECKER JR. SEC. 8, T. 1, R. 3, SANTA FE TP, CLINTON COUNTY, ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J. J. PRATHER, SEC. 34, T. 2, R. 2, (CLEMENT TP) CLINTON CO., ILL.

captive for four years. His maternal grandfather was also a soldier in the same wars. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a truly remarkable woman, and was possessed of most excellent sense, business tact and good management. After the death of her husband in 1832, she took charge of the entire business, kept the family together, bought land, managed its cultivation, and in time accumulated a large amount of property, which before her death she divided among her children in the most equitable manner possible. She so arranged that after her death her business was settled up at a cost of a few dollars. The property was all vested in her until a short time before her death, Daniel C., nor the other children owning anything until her demise. There were eleven children born to her and Mr. Collins, four of whom are still living. Daniel C. is the fourth in the family. He was in his twelfth year when the family came west, and here has been his home ever since. He practically never left home.

In March, 1861, his share of his mother's property was given to him, and then, for the first time, he became possessed of real estate and personal property. His opportunities for receiving an education were limited, and were received while yet in Virginia, and when he was between the years of six and twelve. On the 17th of March, 1834, his mother bought a quarter section of land in section 28, T. 2, R. 2, where the family remained until the division of property

took place. Mr. Collins has been thrice married. The first marriage was with Margaret A. Willeck, on the 17th of March, 1853. She died July 3d, 1858. She was of German parentage. By this marriage there were four children, two of whom are living, Sally and Maria. Ruth died in infancy; Maggie died May 7th, 1879. On the 27th of November, 1860, he married Phœbe A. Augustus, a native of Canada. She died March 21st, 1879. There were several children by this union—three living. Their names are: Emma, John J. and Edwin Collins. August 20, 1879, he married Lydia A. Potts. She was born and raised in the State of Georgia. She died, without issue, September 28, 1880.

The Collins family were members of the Methodist church. Mr. Collins, however, is not a member of any church organization, but is rather inclined to a liberal belief in religious matters. Politically he was a Whig, voting that ticket up to 1860, when he cast his ballot for John W. Bell. In 1864 he voted the republican ticket, and has been a member of that party to the present. Mr. Collins, in his manners, is a plain-spoken, straightforward man. No one is left in doubt as to his position upon any question in which he has any interest. He is among the old settlers of Clinton county, and is much respected by his large circle of friends and acquaintances.

PATOKA TOWNSHIP.

(MARION COUNTY.)



Situated in the north-west corner of the county, and contains thirty-six sections, mostly prairie land. Very little if any land in the township is unfit for cultivation. It is bounded on the north and west by Fayette county, on the south by Carigan township, and east by Foster township. The Illinois Central Railroad passes almost through the centre, from north to south. Patoka is drained by North Fork and Flat Creek and their tributaries.

Henry Holt, who lives on section fourteen, is the oldest settler now living in the township. His father, Harmon Holt, came from Georgia and located on the above section in the winter of 1826, where he resided until his death. He left a widow and a family of six children, four daughters and two sons. Henry is now the only survivor of the family. He was born in 1810, and was consequently sixteen years of age when his father came here. He says there was not a family living in what is now Patoka township at that time. The following spring John Cole and family came in; they settled a short distance north of Holts', on the same section. Cole subsequently went to Arkansas. For the next three years these two families were the only residents of the township. In 1829 Jephtha Meador, a native of Tennessee, came. He also located on section fourteen; his son, Simeon Meador, now lives on the old place. The old gentleman raised a family of eight children, and resided here until his death. The next settler was Stephen Hopkins. He located on section thirteen, where he improved a small

farm, moved about from place to place, and finally died in Fayette county. Ignatious Anderson came here from Clinton county, Ill. He settled on the edge of the Flat Creek timber, near the county line. William Brown afterwards bought Anderson's improvements, and, on Feb. 3d, 1836, entered the forty. The cabin stood on it, being the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter section six. This was the first tract of land entered in the township. Henry Holt entered the second piece, forty acres, where his father's cabin stood March 4, 1836. He was married in 1832 to Miss Nichols, daughter of Jesse Nichols, one of the early residents of Marion county. They have had born to them a family of ten children, four now living. This aged couple still reside where they first started.

Joseph Meador settled on section fifteen in 1830. The farm is commonly known as the Walton place. There he lived about two years, and sold to E. Epperson, who made it his home for many years, and then improved a farm on Flat Creek, and subsequently sold out and moved to Missouri. Labon Gallion settled on section four in the fall of 1852; four years later he entered forty acres in that section, now the widow Wilson's place. Gallion afterwards moved to Fayette county, Ill., where he died.

Young Edwards located north of Flat Creek on the county line in 1831. Ayers Conant, from Georgia, settled on section eleven in 1830, where he improved a small farm. He was a man of fair education, and was the first justice of the peace in the township. He moved about continually, made three trips to Missouri, after he settled here, and died in Foster township.

Levi Stites improved the Peter Smith place about 1831, where

he lived many years; he afterwards returned to Tennessee, and subsequently came back to this county, then moved to Missouri, where he died, after making a trip to Texas. Jesse Pugh "squatted" near the centre of the township in 1831. He soon after moved to Texas.

Solomon Cross located on section twenty-three, in 1831. His wife died soon after they came here. This was the first death in the township. After the death of his wife Cross moved to Fayette county.

The first birth was Martha Holt, daughter of J. F. and Elizabeth Holt, now Mrs. William Eagin.

John Altom, a Tennessean, came to Clinton county, Ill., when a child, with his father, James Altom, who was one of the early settlers in the north-east part of Clinton county. In 1842 he moved to this township. He died in the town of Patoka in 1877. He was twice married and raised a family of seven children, five now living and residents of the county, except the youngest son, who lives in Texas.

The first school-house was a small log building and stood on section fourteen. Isom Finch was one among the first teachers.

The following gentlemen have represented Patoka in the board of supervisors since township organization:

J. H. Hudspeth, elected in 1874, and served two terms; Thomas J. Foster, elected in 1876; David Nichols, elected in 1877; James Simcox, elected in 1878, and has been re-elected each year since, is the present incumbent.

Patoka was laid out by James Clark and Brigham, July 4th, 1854; C. F. Jones' addition, May 11th, 1855; Railroad addition, May 11th, 1855. When the railroad was being built through here, the company put up the depot building before the road was finished, and a man by the name of Crawford boarded the railroad men in this building.

In the spring of 1854, Cyrus Walker built the first house, after the depot, in which he put a general stock of goods. This building still stands, and is a part of the dwelling of the Walker Brothers. Mr. Walker took Crawford's place in the depot and boarded the railroad men. He was also the first railroad agent here. After his coming he immediately got a post-office established. At this time the road was not in operation, and the mail was carried from Fosterburg. Mr. Walker got this office established more for his own benefit, as he wanted his mail regularly. He proposed to the department he would carry the mail for the proceeds of the office. He could not be contractor and post-master at the same time, so the name of Alexander Rodman, a farmer near by, was sent in as post-master, the office being kept by Walker at his store. He built the first business house, in which he moved his goods, in 1856, now occupied by Dr. E. M. Beach, who was the first physician. Mr. Walker erected several other buildings, and was prominently identified with the place until his death, in 1872.

The second business house was a produce store, kept by Richardson & Gray, in 1855. In 1854 the crops in this section were almost a total failure, and they sold meal-flour and feed to the farmers.

The next business house was erected in the fall of 1855, by Williams & Kessner. The village is built up on the west side of the railroad entirely, with the exception of Walker's residence. The place grew quite rapidly through the years 1855, '56 and '57, after which little improvement was made until 1864.

The first blacksmith shop was carried on in 1857 by Snyder & Harrison. They erected a commodious building in which they put a steam engine and began the manufacture of all kinds of farm implements. Snyder was also a good gunsmith. Part of the building still stands, and is now occupied by F. Geiger.

In 1861 Cyrus Walker built a grist mill. It was a small frame structure, with two run of burrs. The following year he rebuilt and enlarged it, putting in new machinery. In 1865 he sold the machinery and moved the building to the present site of the Patoka Milling Co., making additional improvements and putting in new machinery. When finished it was a mill of three run of burrs. It was operated under the firm name of Walker & Sons until 1873. It has since been greatly improved by the Patoka Milling Co., and is now a first-class mill in every respect—has four run of burrs and does a good business, merchant and custom work.

There are two saw mills here; the first was operated in 1863, by Alexander Wickersham. The mills here now are run by Esquire Farmer and Jesse Altom.

Two frame churches grace the village, an M. E. and Presbyterian. Also a two-story brick school-house, where three teachers are employed.

Patoka Lodge, No. 613, A. F. and A. M., received its charter October 5th, 1869. It has now fifty-seven members, and is in a good, healthy condition, having nearly \$1000 loaned, bearing interest.

The I. O. O. F., No. 324, was organized here in the year 1866. It was removed to Vernon about two years ago, and is now increasing in numbers rapidly.

The A. O. U. W. was organized here July, 1879, and has a membership of thirty-one, and is growing steadily.

The business of the place is as follows:

Physicians.—E. M. Beach, B. F. Rodgers, W. J. Knapp, E. Martin, Sen., T. N. Livesay, J. B. Lewis, E. Conner.

General Stores.—Farmer & Leniger, S. Ulman, W. K. Simcox.

General Store and Drugs.—Jesse Altom.

Drugs.—Livesay & Lewis. They also publish a newspaper, mention of which is made in the article on the Press.

Drugs and Groceries.—E. M. Beach & Sons.

Grocery Store.—Stephen Wadkins.

Hardware.—James Simcox

Furniture and Lumber.—Thiell & Eaglin.

Harness and Saddles.—W. T. Clark, Byron Smith

Millinery.—Mrs. E. O. Livesay, Mrs. Marion McHaney; the latter is the post-mistress.

Hotels.—T. Wadkins, R. Underwood

Livery Stable.—Aaron Farmer.

Blacksmith Shops.—Thomas Quayle, F. Geiger, John Church.

Vernon, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, was laid out by W. D. Murfin, in 1872.

The office of T. K. Dickey was the first building erected in 1872. He built a large hay barn here the same year. In 1873 Murry & Harris opened a general store. The depot building was erected in 1880; prior to that time an old baggage car was used as a depot.

D. W. Murfin got a post-office established here in 1873, and has since been post-master, the office being run by deputies.

The flouring mill was built in 1873 by Edward Lawrence, and has since been considerably enlarged, and now owned and operated by Dansbury & King. It is a frame structure, with two wheat and one corn burr.

The M. E. church was built in 1881, and is a neat, frame building.

T. K. Dickey is in the grain business, buys hay and all kinds of grain.

General stores by Ebb Robinson, Richard Atkins

Drugs by Dr. Samuel Morton, Dr. J. W. Murfin; they are also the physicians of the place.

Blacksmiths, Wm. Gouldsborough, Phillip Gordinier.

Hotel, Frank Binion.

The village is in a prosperous condition.

IRISHTOWN TOWNSHIP.

(CLINTON COUNTY.)



IRISHTOWN is one of the northern tier of townships, and is bounded on the north by Bond county, on the east by East Fork township, on the south by Clement and Carlyle, and west by Wheatfield, and was formed as a township in 1874, when township organization took effect. It received its name from being first and principally settled by the sons of the Emerald Isle. It is mostly rich prairie land, Carlyle Prairie occupying the western half of the township. The eastern portion was originally timber, much of which is now improved, and contains some of the best wheat land in the county. The Kaskaskia river enters the township from the north-east in section four, and takes a south and westerly course through the entire precinct, and passes out in the central southern part in section thirty-three. It will thus be seen that the township has fair drainage facilities, besides plenty of timber for the wants of its people. It embraces about thirty-nine sections of land, and in 1880, contained a population of 886.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

James Burnside, a native of Ireland, was the first white man to make settlement here. This was in the spring of 1817. He came to this country in 1816, and first stopped in Indiana. Here he remained one year, when he came to Illinois and settled on section 28. He came to this country a single man, but married in Indiana before coming to this state. From this union there were six children born, John, Samuel, Sarah, Robert, Thomas, and W. G. All of the family are now dead, except the latter, who is still living in the township on section 16, and has a family of six children. W. G. Burnside is one of the substantial citizens of the county. James, the elder, died on the old homestead in 1852. Mrs. Burnside, his wife, died in 1832, twenty years before her husband.

Another pioneer, John Strode, came in the same year as Mr. Burnside—1817—and located on section 32. He was a public-spirited man, and in an early day sunk a well and established a salt-works on his premises, the land now being owned by Mrs. Perine. The vein reached, scarcely yielded brine in paying quantities, and in sinking the well deeper, with the hope of reaching another vein, a large volume of fresh water came in, and finally the enterprise was abandoned. Some of the old kettles for evaporating purposes may yet be found in the neighborhood.

In 1823, quite a large colony made settlement here, from which time really dates the prosperity and progress of the township. Among the most prominent of these settlers were the following:

James Russell, who was a native of England, came in the year aforesaid, a single man, but soon afterward married an Irish lady for a wife. They brought up a large family, several of whom are yet living in the township. Mrs. Russell, his wife, a very old and intelligent lady, died only two or three years since. The old gentleman died about five years ago. Neilly McNeill, a native of Ireland, James Burnside, Sen., father of James afore-mentioned, John Burnside, brother of James, Jr., the Martins, Thos. Nichols, the Hills, and the Reids all came in the same year with several others, which formed a permanent colony in this part of the county.

John Johnston, a native of Ireland, came to the state with his family in 1839. He first settled in School Creek Bridge, and moved into this precinct in 1842. When he came to this country, he had but a wife and two children. They afterward had a large family grown up to them. But two of his children are now living, Elizabeth, who is living in Kansas, and Wm. G., residing in the township on section 16. The mother, Mrs. Johnston, is yet living, and resides in the precinct. She was born in 1800, and is, therefore, eighty-one years of age. The old gentleman died in 1878, only three years ago.

Land Entries.—The first land entered was as follows: April 7, 1817, Samuel Lindley entered the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2, 158 $\frac{53}{100}$ acres. July 7, 1817, J. Slade and C. Barnes entered the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15. September 25, 1817, James Burnside entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28. Jan. 29, 1818, James Petrick entered the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2, 157 $\frac{52}{100}$ acres. February 27, 1818, John Strode entered the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32. March 10, 1818, Thomas Nichols entered the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3, being 156 $\frac{38}{100}$ acres. Francis Carr, March 16th of the same year, entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28. March 30th, same year, L. Powell and N. Longworth entered the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21, 160 acres.

Among the early preachers were Simeon Walker, Andrew Cole, and a man by the name of Willars. Thos. Keys and James Russell were the first justices of the peace. The latter was a very prominent man in the precinct, and for a time served as county school commissioner.

Probably the first teacher was Mrs. John Clabaugh, formerly Miss O. Melvany. This was in 1837. She taught in a private house in the neighborhood. The first to teach in a school-house was James McKay, in about 1840. The house was a small log cabin, situated on section 28, the remains of which passed away several years ago.

There are two churches in the precinct, both Methodist. One is

a brick structure, situated at Keysport. It was built about five years ago. The other is a frame building, situated in the south-west corner of section 17. It was built in 1875. It has no pretensions to fine architecture, but serves well for the wants as a place of worship for its neighborhood.

KEYSPORT.

This is a little town situated on an elbow of the Kaskaskia, in section two, in the north-eastern part of the township. It was laid out by Thomas Keys, in 1846, from whom it took its name. The surveyor who laid it off was F. D. Taylor, and it was placed on record July 26, 1847. There are four streets extending east and west, named as follows: Washington, Lafayette, Adams, and Jef-

erson; and three extending north and south, with the following names: Democratic, Republican, and Whig streets; it, therefore must be a national town.

The town contains about fifty inhabitants, and the following business: One steam grist-mill, formerly run by water power, and owned by Palmer & Burner; a portable saw-mill, owned and conducted by Owens & Apple. It has two small stores, which carry a general stock; a post-office and a blacksmith shop.

The following gentlemen have represented the township board in this precinct since township organization: Wm. G. Burnside, elected in 1874, and served two terms; Wm. G. Johnston, elected in 1876, and served three terms; Samuel Norman, elected in 1879, re-elected in 1880 and '81, and is the present incumbent.

HAINES TOWNSHIP.

(MARION COUNTY.)



HIS township derives its name from an early settler, Edmond Haines. Stevenson township bounds it on the north, Romine on the east, Jefferson county on the south, and Raccoon township on the west. Formerly it was about three-fifths timber, now it is nearly two-fifths. The western part is a high undulating prairie, and forms a water shed between the Kaskaskia and Wabash rivers; it is drained by Horse, Fulton, Harvey's, and Point Rock creeks. The eastern and southern portions are covered with a heavy growth of timber, which furnish plenty of lumber and fuel. The landscape, on the west, presents a beautiful appearance, and from Hickory Hill, on a clear day, Salem, eleven miles distant, can be seen over the lofty tops of the forest intervening.

Game.—Deer, wolves, wild cats, opossums, coons, foxes, squirrels, prairie chickens, and wild turkeys were hunted by the pioneers. Deer were the most sought after. The wild meat obtained in the early days formed a large part of the living of the "old settler."

The large and beautiful prairie was named in honor of its first settler, Abram Romine. Isaac McClellan, from Ohio, was also a pioneer. John Boucher settled on section 2, in 1815. James McDaniel and Jeptha Mount were early settlers in the southern part of the township; on the north Green De Priest built a cabin about the year 1820. In 1824 David Fulton came from Tennessee, and settled on section 2; his family consisted of four sons and four daughters. He died in 1877, at the advanced age of 94 years.

The oldest settler now living in the township is William Hill, who came to the state from South Carolina, in 1803. There were twelve children in the family. The company was made up of thirty individuals. They were nine weeks on the way, and at one time lost the road, and were four days without sustenance. He removed from Randolph county, Ills., here in 1825. He was a soldier for nine months in the war of 1812 and three months in the Black Hawk War.

In pioneer days he was fond of eating opossum, coon, and ground-

hog. He was married in 1819, to his second cousin, Jane Hill; they lived together 61 years, when she died. Four of his children, James, Samuel, William and Robert, are now living in this township; with his children "Uncle Billy" spends his declining years.

Jas. McD. Hill was born on section 2, in 1827, and has lived within one-half mile of the same place ever since.

Mary Wilkins and her husband emigrated from South Carolina and settled in this township in 1829. She will be 101 years of age the fifteenth day of August, 1881, and never saw a railroad or train of cars. She reared a family of 16 children, ten of whom are now living. She has had one severe spell of sickness in this long period; she was partially bereft of reason during the past winter.

The first entries of land in this township are the following: March 14, 1825, John V. Boucher, W. 1/4 S. E. 1/4 section 3, 80; June 7, 1863, Wm. P. Byars, N. 1/4 N. E. 1/4 section 36, 80; June 7, 1836, Wm. Wham, N. W. 1/4 N. E. 1/4 section 8, 40; June 7, 1836, Isaac B. Charlton, N. W. 1/4 N. W. 1/4 section 4, 34 1/20; June 8, 1836, Alex. Kell, W. 1/4 S. E. 1/4 section 30, 82 1/20; June 8, 1836, Thomas Kell, S. W. 1/4 S. E. 1/4 section 30, 40; June 8, 1836, John Stormont, E. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 section 19, 81 1/20; June 18, 1836, James Telford, E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4 section 19, 81 1/20.

Among the other early settlers was Reuben Chance, who resides in section 19, near the present home of John Stormont. Where Wert Byers now lives, Jeremiah Fields came about the year 1830, and Millington Easley located where Wyatt Fullerton lives at present. Near the same place, in 1827, Thomas Williams settled. He was from Tennessee. Durham Tracy came about the same period.

In 1829, Isaac Carlton journeyed here in a wagon, and settled near the north edge of the township; he died five years ago. There were four children, James, Mary, George, and Nancy. James lives in Oahu, Ann in California; the others are dead. His wife, Elizabeth Carlton, still lives at the old homestead, and is 77 years of age. She was a hard worker in early days, as well as her husband, and claims to have plowed the first ten acres in this part of Illinois,

hauled rails with two yoke of oxen, had the first loom made in Romine prairie.

Of those who came at a later date, were Joseph Stonecipher and wife, who, with ten children, removed from Tennessee, in an ox wagon, in the year 1834; he settled on Sec. 22, and remained here until last April, when he moved to Salem.

Thomas Kell came originally from South Carolina, but moved from Jefferson county, Ill., to where he now lives, in 1835. There were twelve children in his family; seven of these are now living in this township. At his arrival there were no houses on the prairie.

In 1835 Joseph Wham came from Tennessee in a wagon, made by himself, drawn by two yoke of oxen, and settled in Sec. 5, near the present residence of his son, Robert M. McWham. He died in 1858. Four of his children came with him, namely: William M., John M., Robert McM., and Benj. A. The father and three sons served in the Mexican war, and all lived to return. Benj. A. died shortly after arriving at home, from disease contracted in the service. Only one now survives, Robert McM. Wham, who lives on Sec. 9. He is a man of influence, and has served the people faithfully, as township supervisor, for many years.

John Blackburn, a North Carolinian, settled in Marion county in 1833. His only son now living, Andrew, came to this township the same year; has a family of eleven children, all married and living, five in Sec. 2. Andrew Blackburn has one hundred and thirty-four grand-children and eleven great-grandchildren, not counting a few that are dead. He is now seventy years of age.

In 1836 John Storment, a Kentuckian, settled where his son William now lives; another son, Samuel, resides in the same vicinity.

Jarrut Purdue, a Tennessean by birth, came in two ox carts from that state in 1838, and settled where James Purdue now lives. He died in 1874, being seventy-five years of age. His family consisted of himself, wife and eight children, as follows: Margaret, now dead; Mary, Richard, William, John, Jacob,—also dead; James and Andrew. Five of the boys are living in the township; all are farmers and influential men in the community. Richard also has a store, and does a good business.

James Telford came in a wagon from South Carolina, in 1822, first locating in Jefferson county; removed to this township in 1836, and settled in Sec. 19. He had seven children.

In 1839, William Beasley settled in Sec. 23; he was from Tennessee; he died in 1879.

The first sermon was preached by John Benson. The early preachers were: David R. Chance and William Chaffin, of the Christian denomination; Rev. — Pritchett, Baptist; John Kell, Presbyterian; Rev. — Boyakin, Missionary Baptist, and Joseph Hellems. There are three churches in the township—United Presbyterian, Baptist and Christian. The school-houses number seven.

David Fulton was the first wheelwright; Dr. Middleton was the first physician who practiced here; he had also a large practice, extending over several townships in the early history of the county.

The pioneer doctors were, Frazer, Simmons, Pratt, Hill, Hollingshead and Watson.

Thomas Cahorn taught the first school in Sec. 2, in 1827, in a small log building. He was from Philadelphia, Pa.

A school was taught in 1835, in a little log cabin in Sec. 5. It was a subscription school, and cost each pupil two dollars per quarter. The tuition could be paid in whatever they chose—in pelts, corn, honey, etc. "Old Billy Hadden" was the teacher. At first the township was divided into four school districts, and

the first house for school purposes was built on Hickory Hill, about 1842. It was constructed of logs, with one cut out to admit the light; a chimney was in one end.

The building was subsequently moved away, and Sebird Wilkins now occupies it. John Storment sold the first stock of goods in 1840, in section nineteen, where his grandson now lives.

Green Fields probably kept the first blacksmith-shop in section thirty-two, about the year 1838 or 1840.

Isaac Charlton, Durham Tracy and Joseph Wham were the pioneer justices of the peace. The latter resigned before going to the Mexican war. Wm. Wilkinson was an early constable.

Euly was the first post-office. It was established between the years 1850 and 1858. It was there about three years. W. C. Alvis was post master. It was on the Salem and Fairfield route. A Mr. Boucher, a comical genius, who nicknamed all the early settlers, built the first mill on Fulton creek, east of where James Hill now lives, at a cost of about \$200. The first settlers thought it very industrious, and said, when it cracked one grain, would immediately bounce upon another. Mrs. Elizabeth Charlton says it could just about keep the Boucher and Charlton families in meal. It was finally washed away; a portion of the dam still remains.

The Fulton grave-yard, in section two, was the first in Haines township. Joseph Wham laid off a burial-ground in 1841, on section nine, on land now owned by Robert Wham, and his step-mother was the first interred in it. At first it was designed to be a private burial-place, but of late it has been deeded to the county court.

The first township officers were: Anderson B. Wham, Clerk; John C. Gaston, Collector; Thomas J. Huff, Assessor; J. H. Mount, William Telford, and E. G. Alvis, Highway Commissioners. The officers at present are: Clerk, B. F. Huff; Collector, J. E. Haines; Assessor, Wm. Wham; Commissioners of Highways, Michael Justus, W. Hill, and Samuel Keel.

Abe Romine was the first to introduce blooded horses into the township. John Storment and Alexander Kell introduced the first cattle of the Durham stock.

The Indian Trail referred to in Raccoon township crossed north-west of Haines; and at a point of timber, at a very early day, a man by the name of Harvey was enticed from his companions and murdered in cold blood. His friends placed the lifeless body in the crotch of a tree, in order to keep wild animals from it, while they pursued the Indians. On their return they found that the body had fallen to the ground, and was almost devoured by the wolves. The remains were buried at that place, now known as "Harvey's Point," near where David Brazel now resides.

FOXVILLE.

This village is situated in the south-west corner of section sixteen, and it is in a valley, as it were, overlooked by the more elevated country surrounding. It was laid off by T. M. Haines, who was nicknamed "Fox." Hence we have Foxville. The intention was to call it Romine City, but representative Martin's memory failed him, and he could think of nothing but Foxville. Wm. Gaston owned a great part of the land it occupies. Hamlet Sullivan built the first house, 16x32 feet, which still stands between the stores of Purdue & Ford and J. J. Bell. It is now used as a warehouse by the first named business house. This was in 1867. John Palmer opened the first store in this building in 1868.

E. A. Ford was the first post-master, and Richard Purdue deputy. It was established in 1871. The present post-master is Dr. A. P. Kell, who is also the leading physician of the village. Mail is received

twice each week—Tuesdays and Saturdays. It is on the Salem and Home route.

Wm. Easland had the first blacksmith-shop.

Haines, Jasper and Carpenter built and carried the first mill. It cost \$7,500. Capacity, two hundred bushels per day. T. M. Haines & Co. sold out to J. C. and J. M. Kell in 1874. J. C. died in 1875, when C. T. Kell became a partner. They have a saw-mill in connection with it. Both mills are kept busy most of the year. Rev. J. D. McBryant was the first preacher, and was of the Christian order. The first physician was Dr. Goostree. S. W. Wham was the first teacher. The first lawyer was B. F. Huff. John M. Kell served as the first justice of the peace.

In 1872 a man named Middleton accidentally shot himself in the store of Ford & Purdue. He died almost instantly.

The church built in 1870 was blown down by a storm, and was re-built east of town.

The present business of the village is:—

Dry Goods and Groceries.—Ford & Purdue, J. J. Bell.

Drug Store and Groceries.—Dr. Goostree.

Physicians.—A. P. Kell and A. G. Goostree.

Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights.—Belt & Clayborn.

Millers.—Kell Bros.

SECRET SOCIETY.

Romine Lodge, No. 663, I. O. O. F., was organized at Foxville, July 11th, 1879, with the following charter members: Lemuel Lefingwell, Newton Hawkins, E. A. Ford, Joseph T. Belt, Richard Purdue, Samuel P. Hill, Wm. C. Purdue, A. G. Goostree, and W. M. Hill. The first officers were: E. A. Ford, N. G.; Joseph T. Belt, V. G.; Samuel P. Hill, Recording Secretary. At present they are: N. G., Alexander Stonecipher; V. G., G. C. Meyer; Record. Sec., Wm. R. Kell; Permanent Sec., J. E. Haines; Treasurer, Richard Purdue. The Lodge now has forty-eight members.

Foxville has a population of 59.

Supervisors.—Robert McM. Wham, elected in 1874; James McD. Hill, elected in 1875. Robert McM. Wham, elected in 1876. T. J. Huff, elected in 1877; Robert McM. Wham, re-elected in 1878, and has been re-elected each year since, and is the present incumbent.

WADE TOWNSHIP.

(CLINTON COUNTY.)



HIS township is a creation of what was a part of Carlyle, when township organization took place in 1874. In 1875, Wade and Clement were severed from Carlyle, the former being the western portion of said precinct. It is mostly undulating prairie land, with a belt of timber extending through the western portion of its territory. Beaver Creek, which flows in from the north, enters the township in section 4, and takes a south-westerly course and passes out

in the south-west corner in section 31. All along the creek, on either side, there is plenty of good timber, especially on the west.

Wade is bounded on the north by the town of Wheatfield, on the east by Carlyle, on the south by Santa Fe, and west by Breese, and contains about 18,000 acres. Carlyle prairie extends entirely through the township from north to south, and constitutes the larger portion of the land in the precinct. Beaver Creek prairie also occupies several sections in the north-west. The Ohio & Mississippi railroad passes through the center of the township, extending east and west. Splendid farms, and farm improvements dot the landscape on every hand. What a change since its first settlement, which occurred in 1817, at which time the untamed Indian was chasing through the timber and cantering over the prairie in search of the wild game that was then so plenty in the country.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

Samuel B. Watkins, was what could undoubtedly be called the pioneer of this township. This was early in 1817. He was a native of Tennessee, and a regular backwoodsman, rough and un-

tamed in character, almost as the Indians themselves. He prided himself in the name of being, in the language of Jack Stackpole, in the romance entitled the "Nick of the Woods," the "ringtail squealer of these yer parts," and were he living at this time, he would consider this notice of his character as being a great compliment. His advent in the state was as early as 1812, when he stopped for a time in St. Clair county, and came here as above stated, and squatted in the timber near Beaver Creek. His house was simply a hunter's pole-cabin, papered largely on the outside with the skins of wild animals. He had no family but a wife. Both died many years ago.

Probably the next to settle here was Samuel Brown, a native of Kentucky. He entered his land on the last day of the year 1817, and soon afterwards took possession by moving on it with his family. This was on section 17, in the central western part of the township, not far from Beaver Creek. Samuel was the son of George Brown, who settled in Santa Fe precinct early in 1817. The former had a family of a wife and two daughters. He died in 1820, leaving his wife in comfortable circumstances.

Another old settler by the name of Christopher Learning, came about the same time as Mr. Brown, and entered the west half of the south-east quarter of section 29. He lived here but a short time, when he moved to parts unknown. His place was known as "Learning Hill."

John Smith came as early as 1819, and settled on section 5. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and migrated here with a large family, six boys and two girls. None of the family are now living in the county. A Mr. Branstetter was another pioneer. He squatted in the north-western part of the township. He came with a

small family, but moved to other parts many years ago. Among other old settlers, though of later date, were John Clabaugh in 1828; M. J. O'Harnett, same date; David Clabaugh in 1837, who married Miss Nancy St. Clair Sharp, born in the county in 1823; and O. B. Nichols, who came here in 1837.

The first real farm improvement made, was by Samuel Brown, on his advent in the year above stated; all prior to that were mere squatters or hunters. The first house built, known to any one in these times, was the pole-cabin, the property of Samuel B. Watkins, the pioneer hunter of Tennessee. The first frame house constructed was built by Oliver Maddux and situated about three-fourths of a mile south of the little station of Buxton. This was in 1834. Prior to this, nothing but log-houses dotted the territory. The first regular school taught was by Hugh L. White, in about 1832. The house was a little log concern, improvised for the occasion, and situated in the south-western part of the township.

Among the early preachers of the gospel were Robert Carter, Joshua Bond, Jesse Hale, and Simcon Walker. The Methodist denomination prevailed wholly at that time, and church services were held in the private houses of the neighborhood. The places of interment in this precinct, from time immemorial to the present, have been only private burial places. Of these there are several in the township.

Probably the first marriage ceremony took place in 1823, the contracting parties being John N. Moore and Mildred S. Brown. The officiating party was Absalom Yarbrough, justice of the peace. Jonathan Sharp and Zachariah Maddux were also among the early justices.

The following are some of the earliest land entries made in this township:—November 1, 1816 Thomas Watkins entered N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 8, 160 acres; December 3, 1817, David Pierce entered E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 7, 80 acres; on same day, Levi James entered W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 35, 80 acres; December 31, 1817, Samuel Brown

entered E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 17, 80 acres; January 24, 1818, Christopher Learning entered W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29, 80 acres.

This township, although among the last where real permanent settlements were made, is now considered among one of the best for farming purposes in the county. Splendid farms and thriving farmers are well represented within its borders. The roads and bridges are kept in good condition, which is one of the best evidences of the thrift and enterprise of its people. The population, according to the census of 1880, was 751.

The following is a list of the names of the supervisors who have represented the township since its organization: O. B. Nichols, elected in 1875, and served two terms; William Lutz, elected in the spring of 1877, and served one term; Jonathan Sharp was elected in 1878 and served till 1879; S. E. Tuttle, elected in the spring of 1879, served one term; Philip Eder, elected in 1880, re-elected in 1881, and is the present incumbent.

Buxton, a way station on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, is situated four miles west of the county seat. It was laid out into town lots by Zophar Case in 1866, and named Buxton by him in honor of H. P. Buxton, who was then an attorney for the railroad. Mr. Buxton lives in Carlyle, and is the senior member of the law firm of Buxton & White. Buxton once contained a small store, but it has since been disposed of. Indeed, it is too closely situated to the county seat to form much of a town. It still retains a post-office, and affords this convenience to the people of the surrounding country. The present post-master's name is Richard Wade. According to the records, the would-be-town formerly belonged to the following parties, as the record reads: "W. H. Maddux, David Clabaugh, Elisha Sharp, F. W. Carter, George Shumway and John Lapham, proprietors of Buxton." It is situated on section 21, and the deed of the real estate was made by James Marton and wife to Elisha Sharp. When the country shall become thickly settled, which it eventually must be, then may Buxton become one of Clinton county's neat little villages.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ELISHA SHARPE.

THE subject of the following brief biographical sketch is to the "manor born." He first saw the light of day December 4th, 1850. The place of his nativity was Clinton county, Ill., near where he now resides. The Sharpe family on the paternal side are of German ancestry, and on the maternal Irish, from the north of Ireland. Henry Sharpe, the grandfather of Elisha, came to Illinois in 1809, and settled on Turkey Hill in St. Clair county. In 1819 the family removed to Pleasant Ridge in Clinton county, Illinois, and here the old pioneer remained until his death. His son Jonathan, father of Elisha, was born in Pennsylvania in 1797. He came West with his father—here grew to manhood, lived and died in Clinton county, Ill., December 30th, 1851.

All of the Sharpe family possess more or less mechanical skill, ingenuity and inventive genius. They were mechanics and farmers. Jonathan Sharpe married Mary St. Clair, a native of North Carolina, born in 1800. Her parents removed to Kentucky when she was six years of age, and six years later to Illinois, and settled on Turkey Hill in St. Clair county in 1812.

By the marriage of Jonathan and Mary Sharpe there were nine children, who arrived at maturity and had families. Seven of these are still living. The mother died August 15th, 1875. Elisha was born on Pleasant Ridge, or in Santa Fe township. He was raised on the farm, and attended the subscription schools in the winter, wherein he acquired the rudiments of an education.

The schools of those days were crude, and the methods employed to instill learning into the youthful mind imperfect, as compared with the present. It may therefore be said that Mr. Sharpe's education is more the result of extensive reading, habits of close observation, aided by a retentive mind, than the result of his attendance upon the schools.

He has also engaged in teaching six months in the year for the past twenty odd years, which has aided him vastly in the improvement and storing of the mind with much useful information. He has had much experience in teaching, and is among the able educators of this section of the State.

In 1877 he was appointed county school superintendent, to fill the vacancy caused by the forced resignation of Philip Bottler,

who had defaulted. During his administration, he visited all the schools in the county, and was very industrious in establishing reforms that abounded in advantages to the public schools.

On the seventh of November, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen J. Hughson, daughter of James Hughson, of Texas. She died April 25th, 1880. Six children by that union. Their names in the order of their birth are:—Temple, wife of Thomas Settle; Flora, wife of Lawrence Hubert; Florence E., Mary, G. Wyman, and Katie Sharpe.

On the 30th of June, 1881, he married Mrs. Eliza Wood, *nee* Jennings, of Salem, Marion county, Ill. In religious matters Mr. Sharpe is a believer in Spiritualism and the doctrines as taught by A. J. Davis, the author and great leader of the advanced thought upon that subject.

Politically, the family were all whigs. He voted for Scott in 1852, and for Fillmore in 1856, after which he became a republican. He was a delegate to the republican state convention, held at Decatur in 1860, and before that convention urged the claims of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. During the war he was an intense Union man, and did much by speeches and otherwise to sustain and foster Union sentiment in this locality. In 1864 he enlisted in company B of the one hundred and forty-fifth regiment Illinois volunteers, and remained a soldier until the expiration of his term of service.

In 1875 he joined the Greenback party, and voted for Peter Cooper for the presidency in 1876. In 1880 he voted for Hancock. In 1856 he was elected justice of the peace, and held the office for one term. In 1867 he was appointed postmaster of Buxton, and has held the office to the present.

CAPT. M. J. O'HARNETT

Is a native of Carlyle, Clinton county, Ill. He was born June 27, 1828. The family, on the paternal side, are of Scotch-Irish extraction, and on the maternal, of Welsh ancestry. John. M. O'Harnett, the father of the present family, was a native of Delaware. At an early age he removed to Tennessee, and there married. Subsequently he removed to Kentucky, and in April, 1828, came to Carlyle, Clinton county, Illinois, and remained here until his death, which occurred Nov. 20, 1840. He was quite a prominent man in the county, and was elected Probate Judge for several terms, and was also justice of the peace for many years. His wife died Dec. 7, 1845, in St. Louis, where she had gone the June preceding. He was a soldier of the Black Hawk war, and was in the service three months. Capt. M. J. in his youth received such an education as the subscription schools of the county afforded, and remained at home until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he enlisted May 16, 1847, in Capt. Bond's company, or company A, of the 5th Ill. regiment. Col. Newby commanding.

The company rendezvoused at Alton, where the regiment was organized, then embarked in boats, and went up the river to Fort Leavenworth, and from there marched across the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico.

He enlisted as a private, was appointed a drummer, and afterward promoted to the fourth sergeantcy of his company. He was mustered out in October, 1848, and returned to Carlyle, where he engaged in mercantile business and general trading until the breaking out of the late war. He had, prior to that time, formed an independent company of cavalry. On the first of September, 1861, they enlisted in the U. S. service, and were attached to the 30th regiment Illinois Infantry. They remained with that regiment un-

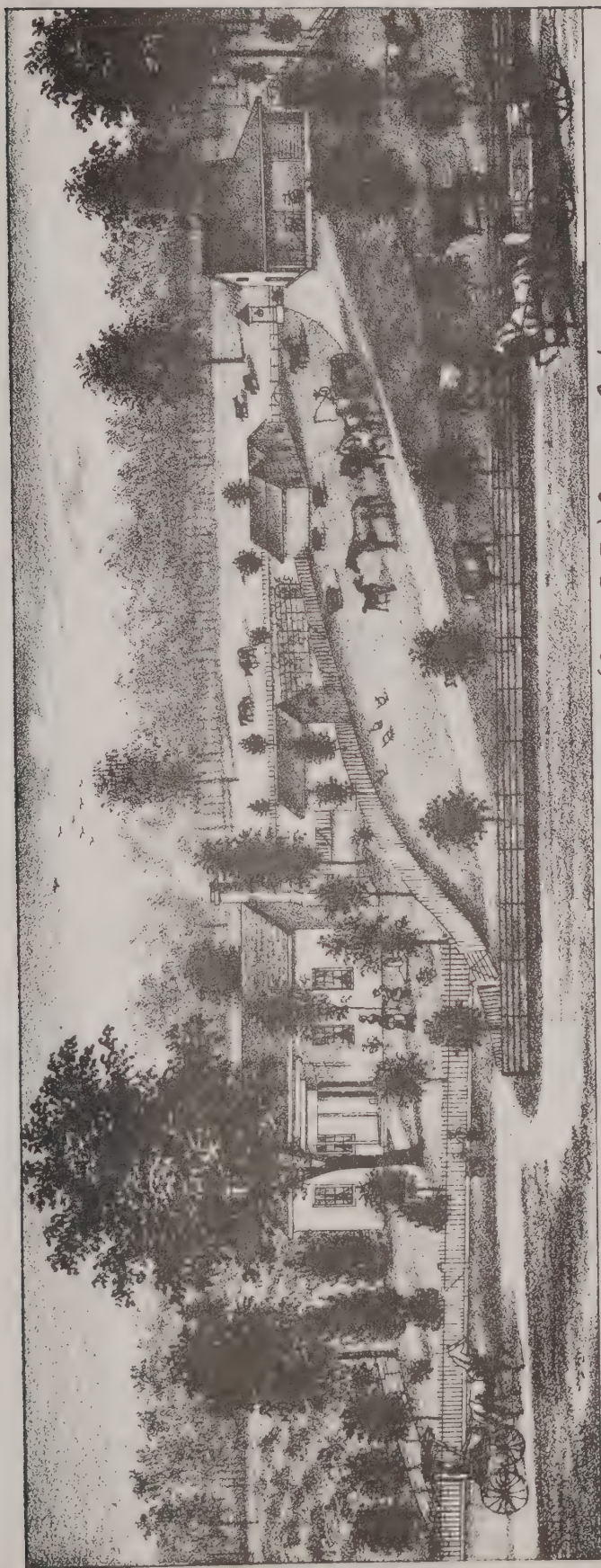
til after the battle of Shiloh, when they were organized into what was known as "Steward's Battalion," and subsequently became a part of the 15th Illinois Cavalry, under command first of Col. Steward, then Col. Bacon. He was elected captain of his company, and remained in the service until March, 1863, when he resigned on account of ill health, and inability to perform military duty. He returned home, and from that time to the present has been engaged principally in farming and stock raising.

Politically, Capt. O'Harnett was a democrat until the formation of the greenback party, since which he has voted the greenback ticket. In 1865 he was nominated and elected county judge on the democratic ticket, and served one term in that office. Prior to that time he had been justice of the peace for one term, at Aviston, in this county.

On the 4th of December, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Stephens, a native of Clinton county, Ill. She died May 17, 1871. There are four children, living, by that marriage. Amanda, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Frank Hubert, and Elizabeth is the wife of John Hubert. The others are unmarried. On the 6th of November, 1876, he married Mrs. Mary W. Hug-gins, *nee* Moore. Mrs. O'Harnett had two children by her former marriage. Her daughter Ada is the wife of Oliver Lyon.

DAVID CLABAUGH.

THE Clabaugh family are of German ancestry. Their forefathers settled in Maryland, and afterwards removed to Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, where the grandfather and grandmother died. John, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Maryland. He came west to Ohio in 1817 or 1818, where he remained until 1837, then removed to Illinois and settled in Wade township, in Clinton county, where he entered land for his children, and also bought land which he improved. He remained there until his death, which took place in 1849. He in early life married Margaret Humphrey, a native of Wales. She died in 1850. There were seven children by that union. David is the next to the youngest. He was born in Clark county, Ohio, March 25th, 1819. He came west with his father's family, and was then a young man of eighteen years of age. He remained at home with his father until he married. He then entered forty acres of land, and at different times thereafter entered other tracts, until he had over two hundred acres. When he entered the first land there was not a house or fenced piece of land on the broad prairie, from where he now lives to Carlyle. It was an open prairie, covered with grass, infested with wolves, deer, and other animals, and game common to the prairies of the West. There Mr. Clabaugh toiled and worked, and gradually made a home. But it was attended with many hardships. Prairie fires were common in those days, and frequently did serious and great damage, and often the toil of months would be swept away in a few minutes. On the 22d of October, 1841, he married Nancy St. Clair Sharpe, a lady who was born and raised on Pleasant Ridge in Clinton county, Illinois. She died July 28th, 1876. There were twelve children born to David and Sarah Clabaugh, six of whom are still living. John Henry is the eldest of the children. He was a gallant soldier during the late war. He enlisted in 1862, in the 111th Regt., Ill. Vol., and remained in the service until the close of the war. He participated with his regiment in all the hard fought battles of the war in which it was engaged, and also went with Sher, man on his famous "March to the Sea." He married Mary Jane-Young. Mary Margaret is the wife of John T. Walker, who was also a soldier in the same regiment with John Henry. Thomas Wesley, the second son, married Celeste McClain. He was during



FARM RESIDENCE OF T.M. WEAST, SEC. 16, T. 1, R. 3, (SANTA FE TR.) CLINTON CO. ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF DAVID CLABAUGH, SEC. 28, T. 2, R. 3, (WADE TR.) CLINTON, CO. ILL.

the war a member of the 145th Regt., Ill. Vol. Sarah Ann, the second daughter, is dead. Jonathan T. died in infancy; also Elizabeth E. Samuel M. is now at home on the old homestead. He married Luvina Jane Scott, a native of Bond county, Illinois. David Fillmore, Elisha N., died at fourteen; Cleona C. died in infancy. Lillie May, the youngest, is still at home. He is a member of the M. E. Church. His wife during her life was also a member of that church. Mr. Clabaugh takes but little interest in politics, except to exercise the right of suffrage, and vote the republican ticket. He was formerly a whig while that party was in existence. Mr. Clabaugh in his early life worked hard. He started in life poor. He was ambitious to succeed, and get a farm and sufficient land, which would enable him to take the world easy in the evening of his life. He has succeeded, and now is passing down by the vale of life with the full consciousness that it has been wisely spent.

O. B. NICHOLS.

Among the old and prominent settlers of Clinton county, Illinois, is Mr. Nichols. He is a native of Otsego county, New York, and was born May 5th, 1810. The family is of Scotch and English ancestry. David Nichols, the father of O. B., was born in the town of Brimfield, in Hampton county, Mass. He moved to Otsego county, New York, in 1803, and settled in the town of Butternut, where he remained until 1840. He then came west with the intention of making Illinois his home. He stopped at Springfield, Ohio, where his wife was taken sick and died. He came to Illinois to see his son and remained here a short time, then returned to Massachusetts. He returned to Xenia, Ohio, and died there soon after. He married Celia Bashfield, of Massachusetts. The Nichols family were of a patriotic stock. The grandfather of O. B., and his brothers, were soldiers in the revolutionary war, and participated in the first battle at Lexington. There were ten children born to David and Celia Nichols, three of whom yet survive. O. B. Nichols received an excellent English education in the schools of his native county in the state of New York, and in the academy of his town. He was raised upon the farm, but also worked at the carpenter trade, and learned the trade of mason. At the age of nineteen years he bought his time of his father, earning the money by chopping wood at two-bits a cord. In the winter of 1830, he started west to seek his fortune. He went to Delaware county, Ohio, arriving there about Christmas. In the spring he went down to Cincinnati and engaged with a map and book publishing house, and did soliciting and general outside work for the firm for four years. He then rented a saw mill, in connection with another party, but before he got it into operation, his partner decamped, and left him to pay for the concern. It was a very unprofitable undertaking. He then rented a hotel in New Carlisle, Ohio, and operated it for one year, then went east and visited his folks, and in March, 1837, came back to Cleveland, Ohio, and from there started west, landing in Carlisle May 13th, 1837, where he and his brother-in-law rented a farm for one year. He then rented the farm where John Clabaugh now lives, and farmed it two years. He then bought forty acres of land in section 26 of Wade township, and added to it until he had a large body of as fine land as there was in the county. He has since sold off one hundred and seven acres. The original forty acres that he purchased were partially improved. Ten acres of it were fenced, and there was a small log house on it. He gradually

improved it, built several additions to the house, cultivated the land, set it out in fruit trees, and in a few years was a prosperous and independent farmer. In 1877 he moved to where he now lives, and there he is enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life. On the 26th of February, 1835, in Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Clabaugh, a native of Huntingdon county, Penna. She died July 20th, 1876. On the 2d of April, 1878, he married Mrs. Arminda J. Hicklin, *nee* Cox. By the first marriage there were ten children, four of whom are living—three sons and one daughter.

William Henry Harrison, the eldest son, married Sally Nichols. He is a resident of Carlyle, and is a mason by trade. John Webster, second son, married Miss Jane Brown. He died January 7th, 1866. O. B., third son, is now living in Vernon county, Missouri. He was a soldier in the late war. He entered the service soon after the war broke out, and remained until the close of the war. He was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea. He married Myra Allison. Erastus Sumner Nichols was also a soldier in the late war. He was a private in the 15th Illinois Cavalry. He died March 28th, 1865 from disease contracted while in the service. He married Miss Jane Clabaugh, and left one child, a son. Thomas Spillman, who is now a resident of St. Joe, Champaign county, Illinois, married Miss Margaret Allison, who died, leaving three children. He afterward married Jennie Swisher, of Champaign county, Illinois. He was a soldier in the 145th Regt. Ill. Vols., and afterwards enlisted for the war and remained in the service until the close of hostilities. Sarah Catharine is the wife of Oliver Nichols, now of Clement, Clinton county, Ill. Lucretia died in her sixth year. His last wife had seven children by her former marriage, five of whom are living. She is the descendant of the celebrated Baber family of Virginia, a noted family in the history of that State.

Mr. Nichols has been a member of the first Presbyterian church of Carlyle for many years. He has been much interested in the Sunday School work, and has done much to promote an interest in that direction. He was superintendent of the Union Sabbath School of Carlyle for over sixteen years, and in that time was never absent, unless out of the county or State.

Politically he was first an old line Whig, and voted for William Henry Harrison in 1836 and in 1840. In 1856 he joined the republican party, and remained with that political organization until 1876, when he joined the Greenback party, and voted for Peter Cooper. In 1880 he voted for Gen. Weaver. In 1839 he was appointed supervisor by the court, and held the office for five consecutive years. The territory then embraced a large area, and extended from Covington to near Sandoval. He was elected Justice of the Peace, and held the office for eight years. In 1861 he was elected on the republican ticket to the office of School Superintendent over Ben. Bond, the democratic nominee, who was the most popular man in his party. He was elected in 1865 and 1867, and held the office eight years. During his administration he brought the schools up to a most excellent standard. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for over thirty years. He was also among the first pioneers in the temperance movement in Clinton county, and has remained true to the pledges he made many years ago.

Few men in the county have been more active in promoting the interests of the county than Mr. Nichols, and few men are more respected for their probity and integrity than he. He is a good neighbor, an honorable man, and useful citizen.

ROMINE TOWNSHIP.

(MARION COUNTY.)



THIS, the south-east corner township of the county, is bounded on the north by Iuka, east by Wayne county, south by Jefferson county, and west by Haines township. It contains 36 sections, or 23,040 acres. Originally it was mostly timber, and of a close growth, containing within its borders about one section of Donaho Prairie. A considerable portion of it is yet railroad land.

Of the assessable property, about five thousand acres are improved land, and more than sixteen thousand unimproved. The township is drained by the Skillet Fork principally. It enters in the middle of section 3, and takes a meandering course and passes out at the south-east corner of section 35. Paint Rock is its only western branch; two smaller streams are its eastern tributaries. Along the water-courses is a heavy growth of timber, which is sawed into lumber, and converted into railroad ties, which are hauled to Iuka. The timber is being rapidly cleared away, and what only a short time ago was a dense woods is now smiling with a crop of corn or wheat. The soil is especially adapted for the raising of wheat, and in this respect will compare favorably with other townships of the county. In the year 1880 the wheat of this township made an average of twenty two bushels per acre.

The township derives its name from the precinct Romine, which took its name from Abram Romine, an early settler in the territory.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settler in the township was a man by the name of Adams. But little is known of him.

Joseph Hellemis settled previous to 1827 on section 38.

John Dillon was a "squatter" in the township about the same time.

William Brewer came with his family from Allen county, Kentucky, in 1827, and located on section 29.

Wm. P. Byars was born in Virginia in 1792; married to Nancy Sutton in Tennessee. He lived at different times in Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. In the year 1827 he came with his family to Marion county, Romine township. He died August 26, 1873, leaving a family of eleven children, eight of whom are now living. They are—Mary, who lives with Joseph Stonecipher; Geo. F., who resides in section 32; Elizabeth, now dead; John, died in this township; Rebecca, wife of Joseph Stonecipher; William, lives in Haines township; Andrew, died in Missouri in 1827; Dicie, wife of Asa Keel, lives in Donaho Prairie; Mahala, also resides in Haines; Washington, is one of the prominent men of the township; George, lives within two and a-half miles of where his parents settled in 1827; the youngest, Damie, is the wife of James Wilkins.

William Donaho about 1827 began a settlement on what is now, in honor of him, called Donaho Prairie.

In the year 1828 Ellis Branson, a native of Tennessee, settled on section 30, Donaho Prairie, where John Hill now lives. He removed to this township in 1831.

In the fall of the year 1829 Ephraim Meadows came from Smith county, Tennessee, in a wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen. There were six children in the family. Two are now in the township, Joel Q. and Wm. F. Meadows, who now is a resident on section 27, and is the present post-master at Hickory Hill. The father, Ephraim Meadows, was one of the county commissioners, and was the first county surveyor; he has also served many years as justice of the peace.

Another old settler was Jack Lewis, who died from exposure on the 29th of last March, while in a state of intoxication. He had driven his family from home, and was living alone with his jug. Under the influence of liquor, he wandered from his house during a cold spell of weather, thinly clad. He never more saw home, friends, or family. He served as a soldier in the Mexican war, and at the time of his death was about sixty-five years of age.

Joseph Stonecipher came with his mother and sisters from Morgan county, Tennessee, in the fall of 1840. They were four weeks on the way, the ox teams being slow travelers. They settled on section 31. The land is now owned by Bernard Derring. He has a wife and two children, and is 63 years of age. *Still he is able to do his own work*

The first land entries for this township are: September 9, 1833, Samuel Welter, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, 40 acres; May 10, 1834, Ephraim Meador, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, 40 acres; October 13, 1835, John Harvey, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, 40 acres; April 9, 1836, Wm. Brewer, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, 40 acres; April 9, 1836, Spencer Blankenship, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, 36 $\frac{1}{100}$ acres; June 18, 1836, Nancy Blankenship, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, 36 $\frac{1}{100}$ acres; January 20, 1837, Frederick Songer, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, 40 acres.

The first school in the township was taught at Benjamin Litteral's. Henry Darnell was the teacher. A very early school was taught by Thomas Cohorn in a log hut, no better than a rail pen, we are informed, on Donaho Prairie, about the year 1830. He "boarded round," and taught for \$10 per month.

Ephraim Meadows was the first justice of the peace.

The only murder ever committed within the recollection of the oldest settlers was the killing of Joseph Brasel, in 1842, by Wm. Fotherce. During a slight quarrel between them, Fotherce (under the influence of liquor), seized a club and murdered his neighbor. This occurred at Samuel Slocum's. Fotherce left the country, and nothing more was heard from him.

Game was very plentiful, such as deer, prairie chickens, wild turkeys, etc. No hogs nor beeves were kept for meat in those days. Whenever meat was needed, the gun was taken down, and a deer was soon killed. On the arrival of Wm. P. Byars, in 1827, a bear was killed by Joseph Hellemis and John Dillon.

The township is well supplied with roads and bridges. The Mt. Vernon and Iuka, and the Salem and Fairfield roads pass through the township. Two large bridges span the Skillet Fork.

The first death was probably that of a child of Joseph Hellems'. Lewis Wems died in 1829, and was buried in the Donaho graveyard. The first burial ground was located in 1820. It was named Donaho, in memory of the first settler on the prairie. It is still used as a last resting-place for the dead.

The first school-house was built near where Squire Stonecipher lives, on section 31. It was a log structure, with a plank floor.

Among the first preachers were Jas. Keel, a Baptist; J. J. Richardson, Joseph Hellems, Zedekiah Casey, and — Phelps, Methodist; Rev. Armstrong, Baptist.

The first church was on Donaho Prairie. It was a log building, 18 x 20 feet.

J. H. Hall, Thomas Middleton, Pitner, Baker & Craig were the early physicians.

The First Mill was erected by Bariman G. Wells. It was operated by horse power.

The First Stores were kept, in 1836, by Wm. Donaho and Lewis Pritchett.

The First Mill.—Asa & Wright had the first mill in the township on Skillett Fork, in 1833. Its cost was \$500. Capacity, 40 bushels per day. It was run night and day, in order to keep the settlers in meal.

First Post Office—The first post-office, Beech Bluff, was established about the year 1836. Sam Slocum was the first post-master.

Henry Henderer commenced a brick yard on his farm on section 25, in 1829. He finds a ready sale for two hundred thousand per year.

Exchange Post Office, on the route between Iuka and Mt. Vernon, on section 29, is kept by Michael Sogar.

There are two Baptist churches and one Methodist in the township. The people show their interest in schools, for they have five neat frame school-houses; one is log.

Mills.—There are several mills which are busily engaged in sawing lumber. One has a grist mill in connection with it. G. M. Chandler has a water-power grist mill on Skillett Fork, on section 3, built at a cost of \$300; capacity, 300 bushels per day. It has been in operation for a number of years. One mile below the grist mill, on section 11, is a portable saw mill. It was built by Peter Anderson at a cost of \$1,500. It is now owned by Montgomery Sinclair. On section 24, on same stream, Thomas Blackburn has a saw and grist mill combined. On Paint Rock, Byars and Donaho built a saw mill costing about \$2,000. It is now owned and run by Jonce Blackburn. J. B. Donaho, on section 24, has a portable engine attached to a run of burrs. The capacity of the mill is 200 bushels per day.

During the War of the Union the epithet "butcher knife" was applied to this region of the country. The residents of the township say it was infested by outlaws. There is no reason why the name should be retained, as the citizens there to-day are as peaceable and law-abiding as in other portions of the country. The people generally take great interest in their schools and churches, and we anticipate a bright future for Romine.

This township has been represented in the board of supervisors by the following gentlemen: D. W. Carter, elected in 1874, and served until 1877; Jesse Stonecipher, elected in 1877; D. S. Tucker, elected in 1878; S. H. Smith, elected in 1879, and served two terms; the present incumbent, James J. Ball, elected in 1881.

WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIP.

(CLINTON COUNTY.)



U one of the northern townships of Clinton county. After township organization it was first called Beaver, but the name was soon changed at the suggestion of Mr. Henry Zieren to Wheatfield. It contains thirty-six sections, the whole of town three north, range three west. About one-fourth of its area is now timbered land. The timber is on the west side and along Beaver creek, which flows through the township from north to south, entering at section three and passing out at section thirty-three. Wheatfield is bounded on the north by Bond county, west by St. Rose, south by Wade and Carlyle, east by Irishtown township. The first settlements made here were in the timber along Beaver creek in the fall of 1817 and spring of 1818. The first permanent settler was William Dunn, who located on section three. March 10, 1818, he entered the west half of the south-west quarter of the above section, where he improved a farm and resided until his death. He raised a family, and now has grand-children living in the county.

Feb. 23, 1818, Jesse Henning entered the west half of the north-east quarter of section fifteen. He built his cabin on the north-

west bank of Beaver creek. In the early times there was a ford here, known as Henning's ford, long since abandoned.

About 1820, Ignatius Anderson came into the township. Aug. 4th, 1825, he entered the west half of the south-west quarter of section eleven, where he made an improvement and lived for a number of years. He then moved to Madison county, Ills., and in 1836 returned to this neighborhood and improved a farm on the west side of the creek, where he resided until his death, about 1844. He had a son killed near the bank of Beaver creek by Hiram Hawley. The two had some difficulty, and both made threats. They afterwards met in the timber one day, while hunting, both armed with rifles. Upon seeing each other, Hawley stepped behind a tree, and Anderson squatted down behind a stump. After remaining in this position for some time, Anderson stuck his head above the stump to see what Hawley was doing. Hawley had a bead drawn on Anderson's position, and at the sight of his head, immediately fired. The ball passed through Anderson's head, and he soon expired. As the men were alone in the woods, we give Hawley's version of the affair, who stood trial, and came clear. He afterwards lived in the township a number of years, and then moved to Texas.

Thomas Sloo, Jr., settled in the south part of Wheatland, on section thirty-three, in the fall of 1817. The following spring he entered eighty acres of land in this section, where he made an improvement. He only lived here a short time. John Cook built a cabin on the west side of Beaver creek, near the Sloo place, at an early date. He was an eccentric character, fond of hunting and fishing, and never improved a farm. He made gunpowder, and sold to the early settlers a very necessary article that found ready sale, thereby deriving a livelihood.

Johnson Rainey, a Tennessean, located on the south-west part of section twenty-four in 1829. Wm. Rainey, his son, also made an improvement near by about the same time.

Jesse Norman, a native of South Carolina, came here in 1829, and bought the improvements on section twenty-three of a "squatter" named Jesse Philipps. Norman lived in this county until his death in 1844. His only son, now living, Jason Norman, is a resident of Wheatfield, and the oldest settler now residing in the township, having lived here fifty-two years. He located on the place where he now lives, on section twenty-four, in 1847. At that time there was not a house between his place and Carlyle.

Ross Nettles was the first to venture out into the prairie. He settled where he now resides, on section thirty-six, in 1857. He is a native of Pennsylvania and was considered a little reckless by the old citizens when he began his improvements here in the wild prairie, and was often told by them that he would soon find prairie farming would prove a failure; but his judgment proved the fallacy of their predictions, as the prairies are among the richest lands. In company with Jesse Norman came Captain James Hill and William Alexander. Hill settled on the west side of Beaver creek, section thirty-three, where he lived a short time, then moved to what is now Irishtown township, and afterwards moved often in different parts of the county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and received a pension. His death occurred in the county about two years ago. Alexander located south of where Hill first settled in what is now Wade township, and subsequently moved to Missouri. In the fall of 1829 came Robert Norman, father of Jesse Norman, Berryman Husk, Thomas Norman, Elijah Norman, John Norman, James McCullough, and the Widow Clay. They all had families, and located in the south part of the township, near Beaver Creek. They were from Tennessee. Robert Norman was quite an old man when he came here, and only lived about five years.

James Myers, a brother-in-law of Ignatius Anderson, came into the township in 1832; he bought the improvements Anderson made on section eleven in 1825, where he resided until his death.

William Watkins moved to Wheatfield in 1830; three years later he entered forty acres in section five, where he improved a small farm.

Daniel Griffith made an improvement in the west part of the township about 1830. In 1833 he entered some land in section eighteen, where he made a farm in the edge of Shoal creek timber.

Asa Entrekin, a native of Kentucky, settled on the west of Beaver creek in 1834; he was a blacksmith and wagon-maker, and a very useful citizen; he subsequently improved a farm on section twenty-seven, and one on twenty-eight; he died at the latter place in 1864.

In 1834, Jesse R. Ford, a Kentuckian, came here; he first settled on the east side of the creek on section twenty-seven; he afterwards improved a farm in section twenty-one, where he lived until 1877; he then moved to Carlyle, where he now resides. He is a minister of the Baptist Church.

William Hull, a native of Virginia, located in the north-west part of the township in 1835; he came to the county a single man, and afterwards married here; he was a large farmer, and gathered about him considerable property; his death took place on his old homestead. Three of his sons are now farmers of the township. Other early settlers are Adam Yingst, William Ogle, William Purver, John Norris, William Cole, Josiah Austin, Joshua Sharp, Jackson Edwards, William and Joseph Nichols. The two latter were blacksmiths.

The first school-house stood near the west bank of Beaver creek, on section twenty-two. It was a log building erected in 1841, and the Rev. J. R. Ford taught the first school here; he taught school in abandoned cabins in the settlement as early as 1834.

The first preaching was at the cabin of William Dunn's by the itinerant preachers of the Methodist denomination.

The first church house was a log building, and stood about one mile east of William Dunn's, near the east bank of Beaver creek. It belonged to the Methodist denomination.

Beaver creek took its name from the fact that beavers were found quite plentiful in this stream in the early settlement of the country as late as 1825. Trappers caught them near where William Dunn lived in sufficient numbers to make it a paying business.

Sparks' post-office is in the western part of the township, with Fritz Hederhost as post-master. The office is kept at his farm residence.

Wheatfield is strictly a rural township, not a village within its limits, not even a blacksmith shop.

The following gentlemen have represented the township in the Board of Supervisors: Jason Norman was elected in 1874. It was then Beaver township. Thomas Ford was elected in 1875. Ross Nettles was elected in 1876, and served until 1879, when L. S. Lamb was elected, and has served up to the present time.



MEACHAM TOWNSHIP.

(MARION COUNTY.)



THIS township is in the extreme north-east corner of the county, and it coincides with the Meacham precinct. Originally about fifteen sections out of the thirty-six were timber; now there are 14,579 acres of improved land, and 7,064 of unimproved land. The improved portion is assessed at \$118,939, and the unimproved at \$20,702.

Clay county bounds it on the east, Fayette county on the north, Omega township on the south, and Kimmunity on the west. It is drained by the Skillet Fork and its branches. The south and south-east portions are covered with a good growth of timber. The prairie is in general very level; a small portion is undulating.

It is well supplied with numerous wagon roads and bridges. The Louisville and Salem, and the Vincennes and Vandalia, are two of the principal roads. The Chicago branch of the Illinois Central Railroad passes through the north-west corner.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler in Meacham was Cornelius Dunham, from New York; he came with a family, and settled on section 13 in 1823. He left his family and went to Iowa in 1836. His family subsequently moved to Wisconsin.

A man by the name of Ingram was the first to settle on the prairie west of the timber. He came previous to 1825, and located at a point of timber (ever since known as Ingram's Point) on section 22.

John Chesser located on what is now known as Scrutchfield Prairie, in 1832. At first this had the name of Chesser's Prairie. John Chesser sold out to Terry Scrutchfield in 1833. Cy. Wright settled on the same prairie about the same year, 1832.

Terry Scrutchfield, an Indianian, emigrated to this state previous to 1823, and stopped for ten years at Xenia, in Clay county. He had a wife and one son. In 1833 he removed to this township, on section 35. From this settler the prairie in the south-east took its name. John, his son, lives on the same farm, in the same old house.

Felix G. Cockrell, born in Morgan county, Kentucky, on the 1st of January, 1813, married in 1832 to Elizabeth Craig, left there in 1837 with wife and two children, and on his arrival here made an improvement on section 29, where he entered 40 acres of land. His first wife died in 1865, leaving eight children, seven boys and one girl; all of whom lived to manhood and womanhood, but one who died in infancy. James lives on the old homestead; John in Salem; Clayborn on part of the farm; Simon is a single man at home; Felix is an attorney in Louisville, Clay county. Mr. Cockrell was again married to Martha Ann Potter, in 1868, who is still living. He is 69 years of age, and is yet living on the farm he entered. He has served the township in an official capacity ever since town-

ship organization. By the last union there are three children, two sons, Vardimon and Franklin; and one daughter, Ruth.

Wm. Orender settled very early in Meacham; he had two sons, Joel and John. He sold his farm in 1838, and moved to Fayette county, where all the family died. Absalom Switzer now owns the land entered by John Orender.

John Deremiah, from Indiana, purchased the claim of William Orender in 1837. Thomas and John Deremiah entered land in section three in 1837.

George Neal, a son-in-law of Wm. Chaffin, settled in the township in the same year. Felix Cockrell assisted in raising the cabins of Neal and Chaffin.

John Meacham and his wife Nancy came from Tennessee in 1837, accompanied by Wesley Oliver, her son-in-law. Her daughter, Henrietta Tiley, on their arrival married Wm. Deremiah. The early voting of the precinct was done at Meacham's house; hence the name of the township.

John W. Nichols, born in Smith county, Tennessee, in 1805, left there in 1823, and moved to Kimmunity, this county, where he farmed and hunted. The nearest family was five miles distant. He went to Wisconsin in 1827, where he married Mary Bean. In 1828 he returned and located north of Kimmunity. He went to Fayette county in 1829, and from there he removed to Salem. In the winter of 1837 he entered land in this township, and moved thither and settled on section 13, where he is now living, aged 77 years; his wife, also living, is 72 years of age. They reared four children.

George W. Oman, a Mormon, driven from Missouri in 1839, came here and entered a considerable tract of land. He preached Mormonism, and had preaching at his house. John Crutchfield was baptized into the faith, and was the first and perhaps the only convert in the township. Oman sold his land to Wm. White and Andrew Shields.

In 1841 Robert Smith came from Indiana with a large family, and settled on section 35. He still lives on the old place on Crutchfield Prairie.

Wm. Litteral, a native of the same state, came soon after Smith and settled on the same prairie.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES.

Nov. 2, 1825, Cornelius Dunham, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 13-80. Jan. 30th, 1830, John W. Nichols, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 13-80. February 7th, 1837, Thomas Elston, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 14-80. February 15th, 1837, John Orender, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 22-40. May 8th, 1837, James Farris, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 14, 40. May 18, 1837, Thomas Deremiah, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 3, 43 $\frac{3}{100}$. May 18, 1837, John Deremiah, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 3, 43 $\frac{3}{100}$. May 22, 1837, George Neal, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 22-40. July 28, 1837, Felix G. Cockrell, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 30-40. Oct. 16, 1837, William Deremiah, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 23-40.

The first Blacksmith Shop was carried on by Andrew Shields, on the sixteenth section.

Post-office.—The first post-office was Mt. Liberty, established in 1840. Hugh Gibson was the post-master. This was in a little store on the mail route between Salem and Ewington, on section 20. The office was discontinued when one was established at Kinmundy.

The first Mill was built on section 30 in 1844, by Felix Cockrell. Its power was furnished by horses; capacity, thirty bushels per day. It cost \$300. The neighbors helped to build it. People from fifteen miles around would have grinding done there—they came from Clay, Effingham and Fayette counties. This mill was operated for seven years, when the stones wore out, and a steam mill was built at Salem.

Blooded Stock.—Frank Long introduced the first blooded horses in 1840. They were of the Diomed breed. Durham cattle were brought into the township by Thomas Day. Marino sheep were early introduced.

Stone Quarry.—Felix Cockrell opened the first stone quarry in 1838, on section 30. It has been used ever since. The quarry furnished a hard quality of sandstone, the best in this part of the county.

Cornelius Dunham improved the first farm. He was an extensive farmer and stock raiser; also kept a boarding house on the Vincennes and Vandalia road. He also opened the first store in the township.

Thomas Lester, John Davenport, T. L. Middleton, and Doctors Hall and Hill were the early physicians who practiced here.

Wm. Chaffin, James I. Richardson, Wm. Blundle, and a man by the name of Reed were the early preachers of the township.

Burial Ground.—The first burial ground was the Elder graveyard, on section 14, on land now owned by Giles Phillips. It is still used as a home for the dead. It was named in honor of old

Mrs. Elder, who lived to be more than one hundred years of age. The death of her husband preceded hers by twenty-five years.

Willis Smith was the first justice of the peace. Hiram K. Farris, Hezekiah Rockhold and Felix Cockrell were early justices.

First Sermon.—Wm. Chaffin, of the Christian Church, preached the first sermon in the township, in 1837; it was at the house of Nancy Mitchell.

The first Church was a log structure, on section 32; size, 20x30 feet. Wesley Oliver hewed the logs. It was built by Methodists, about the year 1840. Wm. Blundle was the first minister to preach in that church. The membership became divided during the war, and the church went down. At present there is not a church in the township; meetings are held in the school-houses.

Early Schools.—A town board was organized, and the county was petitioned to set apart the sixteenth section for school purposes. The Farris school-house was erected on that section. Hiram K. Farris taught the first school. This was a frame house, 16x18 feet. The Elder school-house, on section 14, was next built. It was a log structure, and stood near where Courson now resides. William Deremiah taught the first school there. The Cockrell school-house stood on section 30; it was built about the year 1839. Here the first teacher employed was a lady, Miss Susan Jones, who proved to be a very successful teacher. She afterward became the wife of "Buck" Pace.

There are at this writing, five school-houses in Meacham township.

The township has been represented by the following gentlemen in the board of supervisors; J. W. McClure, elected in 1874, and served until 1877; F. G. Cockrell, elected in 1877, and re-elected in '78 and '79; W. S. Nichols, elected in 1880, and re-elected in 1881.

BROOKSIDE TOWNSHIP.

(CLINTON COUNTY.)



IN 1874, at the time of township organization, this territory, with what is now Lake township, constituted what was then called Crooked Creek precinct. In 1875, Crooked Creek was subdivided and formed into two townships, viz: Brookside and Lake. A portion of the citizens of the former, when the division was made, desired that their territory should retain the original name, Crooked Creek, but they were overruled, and it took its name from the Brookside school-house, situated on the north-west corner of section 10. Brookside occupies the south-east corner of Clinton county, and contains upwards of 15,000 acres. It is bounded on the north by Meridian, on the east by Marion county, on the south by Washington county, and on the west by the township of Lake. The census of 1880, gives it a population of 954, three less than that of Meri-

dian. It is about equally divided between prairie and timber, the former predominating. Crooked Creek, a tributary of the Kaskaskia, enters the precinct in section 12, and takes a diagonal course from east to west through the township, and passes out at the extreme south-west corner of section 19.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

We take the privilege of embodying a synopsis of a portion of the article written by Henry C. Gilmour, in 1876,—Centennial year,—written by request of the county board. It is too good to be lost. William Taylor, of Butler county, Kentucky, made a location for a home upon the land now occupied by H. C. Gilmour in the year 1810. The proximity of the Indians and the war of 1812, called him away. In 1813 he returned and built a cabin for himself and family. This was the first settlement in the township. Taylor also built a cabin for Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, a widow, and a step-daughter, and who afterwards married David

Roper. The latter settled on section 10, about the year 1818. On the south-west quarter of section 10, a Mr. Brown from Cincinnati, located a village about 1817, which he called Clinton, but the enterprise went by the board, and there are few that know it ever existed. About the same time, Thomas Neal settled in section 2, and a Mr. Sherwood in section 1, upon the place afterwards occupied by Col. Jolliff. We are informed that Mr. Sherwood had the first mill in this section of country for manufacturing meal, and tradition says, that in the absence of horses, the old lady and her daughters pulled the sweep around for grinding.

William Taylor, the pioneer, hunter and trapper, above mentioned, built the first cabin. It was constructed by driving crotches in the ground with poles resting on them, and then roofed with brush. The first winter he kept his horses on slippery-elm bark, that being the only feed he could muster that they would eat. In the fall of 1819, he sold out his right to John Gilmour. The records show that Mr. Gilmour entered land in 1817, but as he bought out the right of Taylor, (this was under the \$2 act) the patent was made in Gilmour's name, hence the discrepancy. Mr. Taylor had three sons, John, Wiley, and Preston; also two step-daughters. He moved with his whole family to Arkansas, in 1819, but returned to Illinois in 1821, and settled near Centralia, after which all traces of the family have disappeared.

John Gilmour, the purchaser of Taylor's possession, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland. He came to the state a single man in the year 1793. For a while most of his time was spent in wandering over the western wilds. This wandering life he continued until 1804, when he stopped and plied his trade, that of brickmaker and architect. He remained here until 1810, when he migrated to Ohio. The war of 1812 engrossed his attention, and he enlisted and underwent the hardships of the soldier's life. At the close of the war, he returned to his home in Ohio, and soon afterwards married Sarah Mathews, from which union one child was born. Mrs. Gilmour died soon afterwards. In the meantime, Mr. Gilmour had made the brick, and constructed the first brick court-house in Urbana, Ohio. He afterwards married a Miss Eleanor Dawson, a daughter of an old Revolutionary soldier. From this marriage ten children were born, four of whom are yet living; J. F. H. C. Eleanor, and Adam C., only two of whom are living in the township, H. C. and Adam C. The former lives on the old homestead, the latter resides on section 15; both are old and much respected citizens of the county. John Gilmour, the elder, died at the old homestead in the fall of 1833. Mrs. Gilmour survived her husband for several years, when she died in the 72d year of her age, in 1862.

John Padon was another old settler who came from Kentucky with his family in 1819. He had two sons and seven daughters. He moved away in an early day, and none of his representatives are now living in the county.

David Roper, a native of Tennessee, came about 1818. He was then a single man, but afterwards married the widow Anderson, step-daughter of Wm. Taylor, as has already been mentioned. A grandson of Mr. Roper is now living in the township. Benjamin Watts, a son of the old pioneer, Haden Watts, moved from Lake township to Brookside in 1840, and with the exception of H. C. Gilmour, is the oldest man in the precinct. Mr. Watts has a family of a wife and one son, and is considered one of the best citizens of Brookside. The marriage of Mr. Roper and Mrs. Anderson was probably the first marriage in the precinct, being about the year 1820. The first birth was Jane Gilmour, daughter of John Gilmour. This was in 1821. She was also the first death, only living a few months after her birth. The first place of interment was on

section 15, the old farm of John Gilmour, now occupied by his son, Henry C. An unpretentious sandstone, inscribed J. G., marks the spot where the old pioneer lies at rest. The place has been used ever since as a neighborhood burial-ground. There have been upwards of eighty interments made, but very few tomb-stones grace this little city of the dead.

The first school was taught by a man by the name of Stoops. This was in the winter of 1826-7. He taught in the chamber of John Gilmour's house with the attendance of Mr. Gilmour's children, and two others. His salary was \$9 a month and board. The term taught was two months. Spelling, reading and writing were the branches taught.

The first school-house was built by voluntary effort on the part of the people in 1841. It was situated in the north-east quarter of section 23, and has long since passed away. The township now contains five commodious school-houses, where schools are taught from five to six months in the year. What a change within less than half a century!

The first preaching was conducted by Simeon Walker, Wilson Pitner, and Reverend Chamberlain. The services were conducted in private houses in the neighborhood, John Gilmour's being the headquarters. This was between 1820 and 30. The first justices of the peace were appointed; John Gilmour being the first appointed. The first elected justice was John Johnson in 1832. Whitaker Crabtree was the first blacksmith. He was a native of Tennessee, and came here in an early day. In 1829, he built his shop on the land now owned by Mrs. Rickard. The shop was a mere pole house with four corner posts with forks at the upper end. Poles were then laid across, and brush completed the roof. The horn of an anvil served every purpose for an anvil; and the bellows was a home-made affair, constructed as follows: Two slabs were sawed or chopped off from the end of a large log, and hollowed out by burning them out on one side in a concave form. They were then fastened together, (forming the sides) by nailing coon skins, dressed with the hair on, to the ungainly blocks of wood. To this was rigged a rude nozzle, and the thing was complete. About all the work done in this shop was the shoeing of horses, the mending or manufacturing of linch-pins, and a few other odd jobs in this line.

The first mill except the one already mentioned, built by a Mr. Sherwood, was constructed by John Gilmour in 1829. It was situated on his place, a few rods south-east of where the dwelling-house yet stands, and now occupied by his son, Henry C. Gilmour. In mechanism it was the old-time horse-mill, containing one run of stone, and used mainly for grinding corn. It was in service but a few years, when it was left to decay, and go the way with other things that were. The old mill-stones and a few pieces of iron are the only relics left to mark the spot where the old mill stood.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES.

Below we give a list of the first land entries which appear upon the record: April 29, 1815, John Edgar entered the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, 160 acres; also on same day the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15; Oct. 13, 1817, John Gilmour entered N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15; March 16, 1818, David Brown entered the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10; May 21, 1818, Silas Bankson entered the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, 80 acres; Sept. 22, 1819, John D. Patton entered the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, 160 acres.

The first fine stock introduced into the township was by Matthew Steel, about 1852. Stock raising, however, has not been made a specialty in this precinct. The roads and bridges are in fair condition. In early times the principally traveled road was the

old Shawneetown road to St. Louis. In the years 1829, '30, a bill was introduced in the legislature by Israel Jennings, of Marion county, to make it a state road; it afterward became a law. The precinct contains but one church, Methodist, and is situated on section 8. It was built in 1870.

Centralia, situated in Marion county, comes up to the Clinton

county line; a beer garden, and the Centralia fair grounds are situated just over in Clinton county.

The following persons have represented this township on the county board: W. P. White, elected in 1875, and served until '78; J. L. Johnson, elected in 1878, and served two terms; J. N. Kerr, elected 1880, re-elected in '81, and is the present incumbent.

OMEGA TOWNSHIP.

(MARION COUNTY.)



HIS township comprises thirty-six sections, or twenty-three thousand and forty acres. It was formed of the east part of what was called Omega precinct; the remaining eighteen sections from the eastern half of Alma township. It is bounded on the north by Meacham, east by Clay county, south by Iuka, and west by Alma.

Originally it was about three fourths timber. There are now according to the assessor's report 9824 acres of improved land, valued at \$73,747; and 9217 of unimproved land, valued at \$24,296.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Omega is well drained by numerous streams, the principal one being Skillet Fork; the other smaller tributaries are: Dumb's Creek, Bee Branch, White Oak Creek, and Mountain Branch. The first named stream periodically overflows its banks, covering a large area of low land. The timber along the streams is of a large growth; several saw mills are engaged in converting it into lumber.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The honor of being the first to settle in this township, belongs to Henry H. Pyles, a native of Tennessee, who came to this county in 1820, and settled in what is now called Stringtown, in Iuka township. In 1829, he married Rachel Tinkler, and moved to this township in 1830, where he raised a family of nine children, six boys and three girls. His first wife died in 1865, and he in 1877. Four of the children are at present living in the county: Josiah in Kinmundy, Lidia Jones in Iuka, William Carroll on the old home place, and Thomas B., the editor of the *Herald-Advocate*, Salem.

Markham C. Lovell came with his father, Daniel, from Kentucky in 1829. He married Polly Hensley of Walnut Hill Prairie, and removed to this township in 1831, where he died in 1879; the death of his wife preceded his by six years. Four children yet reside here: Julia, Woodson, Lucy Kelchner, and Frances Farsen. Mary Hammond lives in Salem and Robert in Kansas.

The next year several families arrived here. Richard Pyles with a wife and several children, removed from Kentucky, and settled on section 16. He was a noted hunter. He removed to Missouri in 1834, and was there named, "Dick, the bear hunter."

Daniel Lovell, born in Virginia, residing for a time in Tennessee and Kentucky, moved to the south-west part of the county in 1829. In 1832, he came to this township and settled on section 16. He died in 1858, his wife Susannah dying in 1849. Sarah Adkinson, Polly Adkinson, Nancy Knisley, and Mary E. Van Deusen, the children, reside in the township. The latter is now sixty-three

years of age, and has been a resident here for forty-nine years. During the same year, David England settled on section 29; he was from Tennessee, and had a wife and six children. He went to Texas in 1857.

Israel Bozarth, sometimes called "Basier," emigrated from Kentucky in 1832, and settled on section twenty-three. He had a wife and two children. In 1846, or 1847, he removed to Iowa.

Thomas T. Jones, born in 1807 in South Carolina, and his wife, Margaret Lynch, born in 1809, came with his children in the spring of 1834, locating on section 23. His death occurred in 1876; the wife still lives with her son, John L., on section 22, and is seventy-two years of age. William lives in Kentucky, and James P. in Iuka.

Thomas C. Smith, was born in Kentucky in 1817; when sixteen years of age he left for Jefferson county of this state. In 1836, he was married to Elizabeth Vermillion, only daughter of Benj. Vermillion. He afterward settled east of Salem. During the year 1837, he removed to this township on section five. His wife died in 1847. He was married to a second wife, she dying in 1870. His present wife, Margaret C. Easley, *nee* Hill, daughter of "Uncle Billy" Hill, is still living. Mr. Smith has six children living and nine dead. The first and second wives and nine children lie buried in Lewis' graveyard. Thomas C. is now sixty-four years of age. There were so few in early days to serve on the grand jury that he did service in that capacity for seventeen or eighteen years. His recollection goes back to the "good old times," when he drove one horse to a wooden mould-board plow. The harness hames were made by himself, the tugs of raw hide, hickory bark lines, with the back band made of a coffee sack. He purchased two hundred acres of his land at \$1.25 per acre. He had two neighbors within two miles, and the next nearest north was twelve miles. There were only two families between his home and Salem. Henderson Hensley, born in Walnut Hill Prairie, came to this township and married Susan Pyles, in the year 1837. They are both living, and have a family of several children.

The next year from Tennessee there came John Alderson with a family. He was born in 1810, and his wife, Susannah, in 1805. They both died within ten days of each other in the year 1881. James, the youngest son, lives on the old homestead. Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. W. E. Middleton are daughters now residing in the township.

Nicholas Van Deusen, a native of Massachusetts, residing both in Ohio and Vermillion county of this state, removed to this township, and settled on section twenty-one in 1840; his death took place in 1863, aged 84 years. Two of the children, Henry A., and Cornelia Brown, wife of B. Brown, are still residents here.

Andrew Beard brought his family from Tennessee in 1840, and located on section 21; he now lives on section 23. His brother, John W., came the same year with a family, settling on section twenty-five.

John Wantling, originally from Tennessee, arrived in Marion county in 1826, settling on Red Lick Prairie in Alma township; in 1841 he came to this township.

Thomas Chapinan settled on section 28 in 1841. He came with wife and eleven children from Tennessee. His wife Rachel, whose maiden name was Garrison, died in 1844; his death occurred in 1872. His second wife, Mary M. Church, *nee* Smith, died in 1876.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES.

Dec. 17, 1836, John Onslott, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 35, 40; Jan. 4, 1837, Thomas Smith, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 5, 80; Jan. 25, 1837, Alex. Cockerell, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 24, 80; Feb. 6, 1837, Samuel C. Hensley, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 18, 40; March 4, 1837; Benjamin Hodged, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 1, 80; Nov. 9, 1837, Willis H. Black, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 17, 40; Dec. 12, 1836, Markham C. Lovell, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 20, 40.

Alexander Brown, born in 1782, in North Carolina, married to Ann Johnson, living in that state, afterward in Kentucky and Indiana, came to Marion county in 1831, settling at what is now called Stringtown. He died there in 1834; his wife lived until 1866. In the family there were three boys and three girls. One son, Blackburn, came to this township in 1845, and settled on section 21, where he still has a home.

On the east side of the township are small portions of Conner and Crutchfield prairies. The prairie, extending from the north-west, south-east nearly to the Skillet Fork, has been named Lovell's Prairie, in honor of its early settlers. A small portion of Red Lick prairie is in the south-west part of the township.

The Salem and Louisville road runs east and west through the township, and the Mt. Liberty and Iuka north and south.

CUSTOMS AND HABITS.

In those days, if a man had a good rifle, a pony, and a yoke of steers, he was considered well off. The people were not selfish, but friendly and kind to each other, but when angry would fight it out and not indulge in backbiting.

Henry Pyles built the first house, a log structure, with one scuttle hole for a window. Richard Pyles improved the first farm.

The first marriage was John Porter to Miss Mary E. Lovell, in 1837. Samuel Hensley, a Justice of the Peace, performed the ceremony.

The first death was a child, a daughter of Richard Pyles, in 1832. It was the first burial in the Milligan graveyard. Mr. Himes was the first adult buried there.

Charles O'Neal, Wesley Beasley and Levi Rollins kept dry goods for sale at a very early day.

Captain Elder opened the first regular store on section seventeen. Henderson Hensley, the first coal mine and stone quarry. Thomas Gibson also opened a stone quarry about the same time. Thomas Middleton, Nicholas Van Deusen and Jemima Pyles were the early physicians.

FIRST SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught at the Lovell school house in 1838. The house stood on section 20; it was a log building 26x20 feet. One log was out on the north to admit light. William Hadden was the first teacher. The next school was on section 27, in a log cabin, with no floor but the earth. Silas Litteral taught two terms in 1838 and '39. It was a subscription school, at \$2 per quarter for each pupil; the tuition was largely paid in coon skins. William

Hadden and Middleton Bradley were early teachers here. Elisha Wadlow taught a very early school at Big Spring, near Henderson Hensley's. The building was purchased by Thomas Smith, about thirty-five years ago; it now stands on section five, and is occupied as a dwelling by Nelson Crane. There are now seven schools in the township.

PREACHERS AND CHURCHES.

The early preachers were: Thomas L. Middleton, Vincent, Wm. Chaffin, Joseph Hellems, Cy. Wright, Jno. A. Williams, and David R. Chance. Bee Branch church, the first in the township, was erected in 1845, on section thirty. At present there are three churches—Presbyterian, Methodist and Christian.

EARLY MILLS.

The first mill was run by water power on Lost Fork on section 14. It was built by Israel Bozarth at a cost of \$50; its capacity was four or five bushels per day. The next was a saw and grist mill, built by John Onslott on section 35; it cost \$500, and had a capacity of forty or fifty bushels per day. This was on Skillet Fork and it sawed the first lumber of the township.

BLOODED STOCK.

The first blooded cattle of the Durham breed, were brought here from Tennessee by W. W. Sommers, who was an importer of blooded stock. Abner Beard introduced the first blooded sheep of the Cotswold breed.

EARLY JUSTICES.

Elisha Wadlow and Samuel C. Hensley were two early Justices of the Peace.

FIRST BURIAL GROUND.

The Milligan graveyard was the first in the township; it was first used in 1832. It is on section 16, and is still the principal burial ground.

CRIME.

The only crime committed within the limits of the township was the stealing of a horse from Richard Chaffin, about the year 1874. The thieves, Reuben and Robert Black, were both residing in the township. One broke jail and stole a second horse, but was overtaken on the Illinois river, which he was trying to cross, having stolen a gun to pay his ferriage. Both are now serving out a sentence of eleven years in the penitentiary.

PRESENT MILLS.

Porter Bonser operates a saw mill on section 28; it cost about \$1600. One and a half miles east, on the Skillet Fork, Porter Bonser and John A. Phillips run a saw and grist mill combined.

The village of

OMEGA

Was laid out on section 17 by Timothy Baldwin in 1856. It was probably named by Dr. Mercer, who was post-master at Salem. It was the last at that time to receive a name; hence Omega.

Timothy Baldwin built the first house, a frame.

Dr. Lewis Rogers was the first physician.

The first store was opened by Capt. Elder. The building still stands, and is the residence of Peter Kutch.

The post-office was established in 1835, with Ralph F. Baldwin as post-master. Benjamin Baldwin and Markham Hensley have served in that capacity.

The first blacksmith shop was built by Capt. Elder, and run by R. M. Rogers.

The first school-house was erected in 1856; it was a frame, 28 x 24. William Duncan was, perhaps, the first teacher. Katie Elder taught the following spring.

Robert Davis constructed the first mill, at a cost of \$3,600.

Capacity, two hundred bushels of corn and thirty-five of wheat per day. It was built in 1868. The mill is at present operated by John A. Phillips & Son, and is a saw and corn mill combined.

The first church, 36 x 30 feet, was built in 1864 by the Presbyterian denomination.

The business of the village is shown in the following:

Dry Goods and Groceries—Hammond & Hensley.

Physicians—J. J. McComb, T. L. Smith.

Blacksmiths—Cox & Lockes, R. D. Barnes.

Millers—John A. Phillips & Son.

Post-master—Mark Hensley.

There are sixty inhabitants in the village.

The township officers since the organization may be seen in the following:

Supervisors—Dennis Jones, elected in 1874; J. E. W. Hammond, elected in 1875, and re-elected in 1876; W. A. Rogers, elected in 1877; J. E. W. Hammond, re-elected in 1878; John A. Phillips, elected in 1879; John H. Gentry, appointed in 1880 to take the place of W. J. Simer, who became insane; David T. Schooley, present incumbent, elected in 1881.

ALMA TOWNSHIP.

(MARION COUNTY.)



ALF of this township* was formed from Omega precinct, and the remainder was made up of equal parts of Salem and Alma precincts. Kimmundy bounds it on the north, Omega on the east, Stevenson on the south, and Tonti on the west. The two main streams that drain it are the Big and Dumb's creeks, the former an affluent of the Okaw, and the latter of the Wabash. The centre of the township forms the water-shed between those streams. Along

the two creeks are narrow strips of timber extending two-thirds the length of the township. The largest part of the prairie is quite level, with the exception of a few points in the northern part, where is considerable high and rolling land. The township contains of improved land, 19,159 acres, valued at \$163,129; of unimproved land, 4,020 acres, valued, according to the assessment, at \$13,602.

The west and northern prairies bear the name of Grand Prairie. The large central one is Summit, while the small one in the south-east has received the name of Red Lick, from a spring there which sends forth water of a reddish hue.

Convenient public roads lead in all directions, the principal ones being the Louisville, Shelbyville and Ewington roads. Originally the township was about one-fifth timber land, now about one-fourth is uncultivated.

The Chicago branch of the Illinois Central R. R. passes across the north-west corner of it. Alma is the only station in the township.

Early Settlements.—Marshall Wantland and his brother John, from Tennessee, in 1826, settled in Alma township; the former on Sec. 35, and the latter on Sec. 36. John carried his spade, and dug, here and there for thirteen miles, on all sides, and said he could find no soil equal to that where he settled. In 1844 Marshall moved to Texas, and John to Saline county. Both lived for a time in Omega township.

In 1830 or 1831 James Beard, wife and two children, settled on Sec. 23. They were from Tennessee. He moved his family to

Missouri about the year 1841. James Chance, a native of Tennessee, emigrated to this county, with a large family, in 1822, and lived for several years in Salem, where he owned and operated a blacksmith shop. He was sheriff of the county for eight years. On removing from Salem, he settled here on Sec. 11. He left here in 1835, and went to Fredonia Prairie, where he died in 1863.

Letitia Duncan, who was a native of Tennessee, came and stopped for a time previous to 1825, on Tennessee Prairie. Her husband was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in a hospital after the battle of New Orleans. She moved her family of ten children to this township, locating on Sec. 35, in 1833 or 1834. She died in 1846. One son, Gillem, is now living in Odin.

William Tully, a brother of Mark Tully, a native of Virginia, came to this county previous to 1825, and settled at Salem. About the year 1835 he moved to this township, locating on Sec. 35. He had a wife and several children. In 1842 he removed with his family to Texas, where he died.

In 1836 Thomas Bethert, with a family of four children, settled in this township. He also went to Texas. This was in 1844.

Peter Bretz, from Fairfield county, Ohio, came in 1838, and located on Sec. 24. He had a wife and six children. He died in 1853. Two of the family are living on the old homestead: Anna Wantland and Elizabeth Bretz.

Robert Phillips, a native of Ohio, with a wife and nine children, settled on Sec. 24 in 1839. He removed to Bond county, Ill., in 1868. The children are scattered. Isaac lives in Iuka and John A. in Omega.

Tunis A. Spitler, a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, in company with his father and Smith Larmer, came to this township in 1840. In Ohio, his home was in an adjoining township to where the Sherman family lived. The first time he drove a team with check-lines was to haul goods for John G. Willock, who only two days before had married Katie Sherman, sister of Wm. T. Sherman. The latter went by the name of "Trump." Mr. Spitler was married to Gilly R. Kelly, who is the mother of sixteen children, eleven of whom are residing in this county. Frank is a teacher in Ewing College.

Of those who came later we may notice J. W. White, who, in company with his uncle, R. T. Wilson, came from Ohio in 1841, and settled on Sec. 14. Mr. White was a soldier in the Mexican war eighteen months. He afterward roamed for a time, and

* We are indebted to Tunis A. Spitler for a large part of the data for this township.

finally, in the year 1851, again settled on Sec. 5, where he still resides.

Also, Samuel Wilson, who came in 1842 from the same state, with a wife and six children, locating on Sec. 18. He died in 1847. His widow still lives on the farm, and is seventy years of age.

John P. French, a Tennessean, came to Illinois in 1835, having a family of eleven children. He lived in St. Clair county until 1838, when he removed to Marion county, and located for a time in Tonti. He came to this township in the spring of 1855, and died in 1877, aged eighty-five years; his wife, Elizabeth, died in 1850.

The following early entries of land were made in this township: Nov. 2, 1836, Solomon Smith, Sr., S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 31, 47 $\frac{3}{100}$; Nov. 2, 1836, Wiley Garner, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 30, 47 $\frac{3}{100}$; Nov. 15, 1836, Jeremiah Allman, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section, 18, 40; Jan. 30, 1837, John Lynch, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 30, 40; Jan. 30, 1837, John P. Wilson, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 20, 40.

Judge Racer appointed a committee in 1874, to name the townships, and the name "Pleasant Township," was given to this, but some dissatisfaction arose and it was named Alma.

Rutherford, Gillen and James Duncan improved the first farms.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was on section 35, on what is known as the Marshall Wantland place. It was taught in 1840, by Dr. Isaac Kagy in a deserted cabin. It was a subscription school, and he took his pay in cattle, corn, deer skins, &c. In fact, he received anything that would trade at "Wadlow's Rates." The first school-house was erected in 1842, on section 23; its site was where the Pleasant Grove Methodist church now stands. It was a hewed log house 24x18 feet, with a weight-pole roof. Thomas Miller was the first teacher. Now, Alma is the banner township of the county in the number of schools; it has nine, and all in good condition. In district five is the best country district school-house in the county; it is 24x36, with a twelve foot story. It cost \$800.

EARLY CHURCHES AND PREACHERS.

The first church was built by the Old School Baptists in 1848. It was erected by Josiah Hull on the section line, between the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sections. It is a frame building 42x34 feet, and was repaired in 1872, at an expense of \$600. Nathaniel R. Eskridge was the first preacher. Bishop Roberts preached the first sermon in the Pleasant Grove school-house in 1841.

Among the early preachers were: Edmund R. Sorrels, Elisha Holcom, Charles Clay, and Lemuel Potter, Old School Baptists; Joseph Hellem, T. L. Middleton, Methodist; Isaac Elkins, missionary Baptist; David R. Chance, John Williams, and William Chaffin, Christian; Joel Hume, Baptist. Benjamin Coats preached for thirty-two or thirty-three years at the Summit Prairie Baptist church. At present there are two Methodist churches in the township, and one Old School Baptist.

The first mill was a horse-mill built by William Tully in 1836.

The first store was kept by John Beck at the house of Squire Siple, about the year 1851; he carried it on until he failed in business.

The first burial-ground was laid out on section thirty-five, in 1830; and was used until 1845, when it was abandoned for burial purposes. It was known as Mound grave-yard.

Dairy.—The first dairy was kept by E. Heaton about the year 1854. He took the first premium on cheese at the State Fair held in Central City in 1858.

Blooded Stock.—John Cunningham introduced the first blooded horses, English Draft, "Falcon," about the year 1852. Durham cattle were introduced by John and Andrew Hite in 1840. Hogs of the Berkshire breed were first brought here in 1841. In 1856 Thomas White introduced the first graded sheep of the Southdown breed. They were brought here from Kentucky.

Solomon Siple, Tunis A. Spitler and John B. Abbott were early justices of the peace.

Physicians.—Drs. Thomas L. Middleton, Wm. Haynie, Baker, T. B. Lester and John Davenport were early physicians and practitioners.

The first carpenter-shop was erected by Josiah Hull about 1850, on section twenty-three, in the Hite vicinity.

The first post-office was established in 1854 at Alma. T. O. Hatton was the first post-master.

The first blacksmith shop was built by Jacob L. Smith in 1841. It was constructed of slabs. It stood across the road from where Mrs. Warner now lives, on section twenty-three.

Coal Mine.—The first coal mine was opened in 1841 by John Hammers, on section ten. He dug about six feet and struck a twenty-four inch vein. The mine was abandoned when coal was brought by the Central railroad.

Supposed Murder.—An unknown person, supposed to have been murdered, was found outside a grocery in 1855. He was an Irishman, and had been at work on the railroad. This was on section six.

ALMA.

The village of Alma is in the north-west part of the township, on sections six and seven, and was laid out and platted in 1854 by John S. Martin, with additions by J. S. Martin, M. French and Samuel J. Tilden. It was at first named "Rantoul," in respect to a railroad official; and as there was a town in the State by that name, the post-office was called "Grand Mound City." In 1855 the name of Alma was given to both town and post-office. The village is beautifully situated on a high rolling prairie, commanding a view of a large extent of picturesque country. Dr. T. O. Hatton built the first store-house in 1853. It was a frame, and is now used as a dwelling. In this building he opened the first store.

The first post-office was established in 1854. T. O. Hatton was the first post-master; J. S. Martin, R. C. O'Bryant, J. R. Slane and H. L. Allman have since been post-masters.

Smith & Hawkins were the builders and managers of the first blacksmith and wagon-shop. It was erected in 1855.

John Ross built the first corn and saw-mill in 1870.

The first preacher was Jefferson Hawkins, a Methodist.

First physician was Dr. Hatton.

First teacher in Alma was Hugh Moore.

John S. Martin was the first justice of the peace.

The first church, 40x30, was built in 1868 at a cost of \$1200. It was a frame, and was erected by the Christian denomination. John Ross was its first preacher.

The M. E. church was built in 1871, at a cost of \$1600. Its size is 36x46 feet, with a belfry. The building is an ornament to the town. The trustees instrumental in its erection were: Josiah Gibson, Richard Wilson, J. W. White, J. B. Abbott, and John R. Slane. The first minister was John Leeper; the present one is N. B. Cooksey.

The first school-house was burned down, and on its site was erected the present one, 24x36, in the fall and spring of 1866 and '67. It cost \$1100; the school has two departments, and is at present under the worthy county superintendent, J. B. Abbott, with Miss Hannah

Dean as assistant. The first school directors were: F. McConnell, J. W. White, and T. W. Purcell.

The surrounding country is known to be an excellent fruit region. As many as two thousand boxes of peaches and three hundred barrels of apples have been shipped from here in one day. The population of the town is one hundred and fifty.

The following shows the business of this enterprising place:

General Merchandise.—H. L. Allman.

Millers.—L. B. White and W. Perrin.

Blacksmith. Granville Gammon.

Post-master.—H. L. Allman.

Painter.—E. D. Johnson.

Physicians.—J. B. Johnson, M. B. Lasey.

Grain Buyers.—H. L. Allman, S. M. McCullough.

Hotel.—A. A. Tomlinson.

Station and Express Agent.—C. M. Lee.

Hay Press.—Allman & McCullough.

Shoemaker.—A. F. Kline.

The following have served as supervisors since township organization in 1874: J. R. Dunlap, elected in 1874 and served until 1876; J. H. Kagy, elected in 1876, and served two terms; J. W. White, elected in 1878 and served three years; Tunis A. Spittler, the present incumbent, elected in 1881.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN BAUGHMAN ABBOTT,

SUPERINTENDENT of common schools in Marion county, Ills., is the grandson of John Abbott, a native of New Jersey, and a soldier of the Revolution. His ancestors were English.

David Abbott, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in New Jersey in 1807; moved to Ohio about 1832, and married there; after a short absence from the state, he returned and settled permanently in Clermont county, Ohio, where John Baughman Abbott was born in 1837; he being the second son in a family of four sons and two daughters. Afforded only the meagre opportunities of the public schools, which in those days were obtained under trials that would be little dreamed of now, but possessed of an ardent temperament, and a burning desire for knowledge, he determined to obtain an education, and therefore pressed on, overcoming all obstacles, through winter's cold and summer's heat, alternately teaching and studying; disappointed in obtaining a collegiate course, self-taught, he at last finished a classical and mathematical course, most thorough in its character, and eminently fitting him for his chosen vocation—that of a teacher. Thus equipped, ambitious to win an honorable name in a field of usefulness, he taught for upwards of nine years in his native state, Ohio, then moving westward, he located at his present home, in Marion county, Ills. He continued teaching here and in adjoining counties until elected Su-

perintendent in 1877. As Superintendent, his time is devoted to the advancement of education. In his presidency of the Teachers' Institute, he carefully avoids routine work, tries to keep his pupils out of the ruts, and to create the power of thinking out problems, and expressing thoughts in their own language. Strict in discipline, he is mild and forbearing, calling out love and commanding respect. He loves teaching, and will excel.

Mr. Abbott has a mixed temperament, the nervous and sanguine being about equal; the front brain is very high, wide and prominent, giving the intellectual faculties the predominance. He is also high in the moral region, making him naturally religious. His physical organization is such as will enable him to sustain a vast amount of both physical and mental labor. His combination of faculties, gives him ability to grasp the most difficult and abstruse points and problems.

He is a member of the Methodist church, having united with it at the early age of nine, and while strictly orthodox, is broad and liberal.

Mr. Abbott's wife, whose maiden name was Stuart, has also been a successful teacher. They have three children, one son and two daughters. Their home is in Alma, Marion county, and is a home of refinement and culture.

PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS.

[MARION COUNTY.]

CITY OF SALEM.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SENT
Arnold, W. L.	Salem.	Salem	Editor and Publisher Marion County	Darke Co. Ohio 61	
Arldery, W. L.	"	"	Pro of Livery, Feed & Sale Stable	Decatur Co. Ind. 68	
Mary Ann Allmon, (nee Phelps)	"	"	Wife of W. L. Arldery.	Shelbyville, Ill. 54	
Bollinger, Conrad	"	"	Livery & Billiard Hall	Switzerland 51	
Bryan, J. E.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law.	Marion Co. Ill. 51	
Chance, S. S.	"	"	County Clerk	St. Clair Co. Ill. 44	
Cutler, P. E.	"	"	Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and Groceries.	Hampshire Co. Mass. 56	
Finley, W. M.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Bond Co. Ill. 44	
Feltman, H. C.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law, member State Bar & Equalization	St. Louis, Mo. 52	
Emma C. Kagy	"	"	Wife of H. C. Feltman	Seneca Co. Ohio 60	
Hough, J. W.	"	"	Minister Baptist Church	St. Louis, Mo. 80	
Harvey, A. J.	"	"	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ohio 63	
Mary M. Sweny	"	"	Wife of A. J. Harvey	Crawford Co. O. 60	
Hall, Henry R.	"	"	Circuit Clerk	Marion Co. Ga. 57	
Jennings, C. E.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Marion Co. Ill. 55	
Kagy, John B.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Ohio 60	
Larimer, John W.	"	"	Title, Abstracts and Real Estate	Marion Co. Ill. 52	
Larimer, Smith	"	"	Retired farmer	Fairfield Co. O. 40	
Lear, Isaiah D.	"	"	Sheriff	Virginia 58	
Lemen Mrs. M. P.	"	"	Retired Teacher	Hillsborough Co. N. H. 34	
Lemen, B. F.	Died May	10, 75	Late husband M. P. Lemen	St. Clair Co. Ill. 42	
Merritt, J. H.	Salem.	Salem	Editors and Publishers	New York 51	
T. B. Pyles	"	"	Herald-Advocate	Marion Co. Ill. 44	
Marshall, B. F.	"	"	Cash. Salem Nat. Bank.	Lincoln Co. Ten. 34	
McMackin, W. W.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Marion Co. Ill. 58	
Moore, H. C.	"	"	Master in Chancery and Attorney-at-Law	Monroe Co. Ill. 54	
Moore, W.	"	"	Carpenter and Builder	Baltimore, Md. 50	
Mills, Uriah	"	"	Retired Farmer & Lawyer	Berkshire Co. Mass. 36	
Merritt, T. E.	"	"	Att. Law & State Senator	Kings Co. N. Y. 51	
McMackin, J. B.	"	"	Dep. Sheriff and Jailor	Wayne Co. Ill. 52	
McQuinn, R. F.	"	"	Shoemaker.	Johnson Co. Ill. 61	
Jennie Slack	"	"	Wife of R. F. McQuinn	Campbell Co. Ky. 66	
Phelps, Samuel	"	"	Hotel and Farmer	Marion Co. Ill. 23	
Pace, G. R.	"	"	Dry Goods, Boots, shoes and Clothing	Jefferson Co. Ill. 35	
Pace, O. H.	"	"	Deputy County Clerk	Marion Co. Ill. 39	
Rainey, George S.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Marion Co. Ill. 49	
Rose, O. H.	"	"	Saloon	Jackson Co. Ky. 81	
Rose, E. M.	"	"	"	Monroe Co. Ten 81	
John Cockrell	"	"	"	Marion Co. Ill. 42	
Rogers, C. R.	"	"	Staple Groceries Glass and Queensware	Osego Co. N. Y. 69	
T. B. Johnson	"	"	Proprietor Park House	Canada 69	
Schaeffer, M.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Centre Co. Pa. 57	
Schwartz, Frank	"	"	Druggist and Pharmacist	Marion Co. Ill. 59	
Schwartz, Joseph	"	"	"	Marion Co. Ill. 59	
Scott, W. H.	"	"	Pastor M. E. Church	Schuyl Co. Pa. 80	
Shultz, Mrs. E. A. (nee Rudd.)	"	"	Post Mistress	Onda Co. N. Y. 48	
Shultz, Capt. James	Died Sep.	6, '78	Late husband E. A. Shultz	York Co. Pa. 54	
Williamson, C. M.	Salem.	Salem	Coroner and Barber	Jefferson Co. Ill. 63	
Webster, George O.	"	"	Merch't Tailor & Clothier	Samson Co. Miss. 68	
Young, J. F.	"	"	Prop. Roney & Young's Mill	Jefferson Co. Ill. 55	
Mary J. Fuller	"	"	Wife of J. F. Young	Madison Co. Ill. 46	

SALEM TOWNSHIP.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SENT
Kretzer, Aaron	Salem	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jefferson Co. Va. 66	
Margaret E. Kellough	"	21	Wife of Aaron Kretzer	Highland Co. O. 66	
Kleinsmith, Charles P.	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jefferson Co. Mo. 74	
Kleinsmith, Amelia	"	28	Sister of C. P. Kleinsmith	Gascade Co. Mo. 80	
Lonnon, John J.	"	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	London, Eng. 59	
Mersey W. Twigg	"	35	Wife of John J. Lonnon	Ohio. 59	
Magness, D. B.	"	24	Farmer & Twp. Surveyor	Cleveland Co. N. C. 64	
Meyer, Celestine	"	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Raden, Ger. 54	
Nettie J. Toland	"	27	Wife of Celestine Meyer	Humphreys Co. Tenn. 61	
Martin, Caleb	Salem	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Union Co. S. C. 62	
Susan Batty	Died June	1853	First wife Caleb Martin	Rutherford Co. Tenn. 41	
Martha J. McHaney	Salem	Sec. 16	Present	" " " 41	
O'Brian, Jesse	"	23	Farmer and Keeper of Fine Stock	St. Clair Co. Ill. 65	
Maria E. Dickens	"	23	Wife of Jesse E. Briant	Marion Co. Ill. 53	
Raukin, W. R.	Odin	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Crawford Co. O. 43	
Jennie P. Harvey	"	7	Wife of W. C. Rankin	Columbiana Co. Ohio. 60	
Shanafelt, I. I.	Salem	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Crawford Co. O. 45	
Etta Moore	Died Mar.	1880	First wife I. I. Shanafelt	Seneca Co. Ohio 55	
Sarah C. Dickens	Salem	Sec. 9	Present	Licking Co. O. 64	
Schanafelt, S. A.	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Crawford Co. O. 46	
Anna Hershberger	"	9	Wife of S. A. Schanafelt	" " " 66	
Vaughn, Barney	"	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hawkins Co. Tenn. 28	
Elizabeth Chaffin	Died Oct	1866	Wife of Barney Vaughn	Tennessee 33	
Vaughn, Eliza	Salem	Sec. 35	Sister of " "	Rutherford Co. Tenn. 28	
Young, James W.	"	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill. 23	
Sarah A. C. Copple	"	20	Wife of Jas. W. Young	" " " 32	

CITY OF CENTRALIA.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SENT
Andrews, Seymour	Centralia	Centralia	Dry Good Merchant	Jefferson Co. Ill. 47	
Martha C. Hendrickson	"	"	Wife of S. Andrews	Smythe Co. Tenn. 47	
Andrews, D. W.	"	"	Grain and Agricultural Implement Dealer	Monroe Co. N. Y. 76	
Ella C. Rice	"	"	Wife of D. W. Andrews	" " " 76	
Allen, James V.	"	"	Lumber Dealer	Luzerne Co. Pa. 68	
Mary L. Taylor	"	"	Wife of James V. Allen	Albany, N. Y. 58	
Bunson, James	"	"	Foundry and Machinist	England 56	
Brewning, Geo. H.	"	"	Editor and Pub. of Union	Germany 69	
Hellena G. Betz	"	"	Wife of G. H. Brewning	" " " 69	
Besant, John, Jr.	"	"	Saddle & Harness Manuf.	" " " 57	
Philipina Geyer	"	"	Wife of John Besant	" " " 75	
Burroughs, J. G.	"	"	Pastor of Christian Church	White Co. Ill. 80	
Maggie McCondie	"	"	Wife of J. G. Burroughs	Christian Co. Ill. 80	
Betz, N., Jr.	"	"	General Merchant	New Orleans La 72	
Mary Laichinger	"	"	Wife of N. Betz, Jr.	Columbus Ohio 57	
Betz, Nicholas, Sr.	"	"	Father of N. Betz, Jr.	Germany 72	
Charlotte Meyer	"	"	Wife of Nicholas Betz, Sr.	" " " 72	
Baumer, John	"	"	Livery and Feed Stable	Columbus Ohio 68	
Mathilda Merkel	"	"	Wife of John Baumer	Michigan Co. Ill. 67	
Condit, E. S.	"	"	Lumber, Grain Dealer and Baker	Morris Co. N. J. 56	
Harriett N. Mitchell	"	"	Wife of E. S. Condit	" " " 56	
Casey, Lewis F.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Jefferson Co. Ill. 66	
Casey, Mary J.	"	"	Wife of Lewis F. Casey	" " " 66	
Samuel L. Dwight	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	" " " 66	
Margaret I. Noleman	"	"	Wife of S. L. Dwight	" " " 54	

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SENT
Arrasmith, M. J.	Odin	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Faulkner Co. Va. 49	
Sarah C. Williams	"	8	Wife of M. J. Arrasmith	Huntsgton Co. Ind. 62	
Adams, Thomas S.	"	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill. 56	
Sarah E. Pigg	"	18	Wife of Thos. S. Adams	Tennessee 61	
Bryant, W. W.	Salem	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill. 43	
Jennette P. Vaughn	"	22	Wife of W. W. Bryant	" " " 57	
Bryan, Mrs. M. E. (nee Jennings)	Odin	3	Retired	" " " 34	
Bryan, Silas L.	Died Mar.	30, '80	Late husband M. E. Bryan	Culpepper Co. Va. 40	
Chitwood, Mildred A. (nee Dickens)	Odin	Sec. 19	Wife of J. M. Chitwood	Marion Co. Ill. 49	
Chitwood, J. M.	"	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" " " 43	
Evans, G. W.	"	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" " " 43	
Mary Harmon	"	17	Wife of G. W. Evans	Jefferson Co. Ill. 81	
Hester, D. M.	Salem	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill. 41	
Sarah A. Young	"	15	Wife of D. M. Hester	" " " 44	
Houchen, William	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cambridgeshire, Eng. 54	
Charlotte Jackson	"	29	Wife of Wm. Houchen	Lincolnshire, Eng. 59	
Hawker, E.	Odin	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Green Co. Ohio 79	
Hamilton, Alexander	Salem	17	"	Columbiana Co. Ohio. 70	
Margaret J. Shanafelt	"	17	Wife of Alex. Hamilton	Seneca Co. Ohio 50	
Hills, S. E.	Odin	7	County Surveyor & Farmer	Livingston Co. N. Y. 61	
Malvina A. Durand	"	7	Wife of S. E. Hills	Lake Co. Ohio 61	
Hanna, William	Salem	8	Farmer and Teacher.	Seneca Co. Ohio 60	
Malissa J. Arrasmith	"	8	Wife of Wm. Hanna	Montgomery Co. Ohio. 49	
Jackson, John W.	Odin	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. O. 63	
Ella E. Ralston	"	18	Wife of J. W. Jackson	Gallia Co. Ohio 60	

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SENT
Crayercraft, T. B.	Salem	Salem	Brick Machine Manuf.	Macon Co. Ill. 55	
Lydia Fouts	"	"	Wife of T. B. Crayercraft	Fulton Co. Ill. 60	
William Fouts	Centralia	Centralia	Brick Manufacturer.	Marion Co. Ill. 61	
Duncan, John R.	"	"	Constable	" " " 32	
Lucina Bundy	"	"	Wife of J. R. Duncan	" " " 37	
Eckler, Jacob	"	"	Past. Roman Catholic Church	Germany 76	
Fletcher, F. W.	"	"	Editor and Publisher Centralia	Warren Co. Pa. 62	
Hattie Buck	"	"	Wife of F. W. Fletcher	Michigan 62	
Fletcher, C. D.	"	"	Editor and Publisher Centralia	Chataqua Co. N. Y. 63	
Christine Robinson	"	"	Wife of C. D. Fletcher	" " " 63	
Frazier, S. A.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Clark Co. Ind. 50	
Unice Farris	"	"	Wife of S. A. Frazier	Hamilton Co. Ohio 70	
Forsyth, John	"	"	Supt. of Centralia Coal Mines	Scotland 75	
Mary J. Jones	"	"	Wife of John Forsyth	Wales 75	
Frazier, Simpson	"	"	Surveyor and Farmer	Clark Co. Ind. 40	
Julia A. Pearcey	"	"	Wife of S. Frazier.	" " " 41	
Grosch, Jacob	"	"	Merch't & Horticulturist	Germany 56	
Anna E. Pfaff	"	"	Wife of Jacob Grosch	Switzerland 63	
Green, J. M.	"	"	Minister Presbyterian Ch.	Huntingdon Co. Pa. 78	
Martha A. McReary	"	"	Wife of J. M. Green	Beaver Co. Pa. 78	
Hubbard, H. W.	"	"	Post Master	Litchfield Co. Conn. 66	
Sarah H. Hill	"	"	Wife of H. W. Hubbard	Fairfield Co. Conn. 66	
Heiss, Peter	"	"	Milling and Farming	Germany 56	
Louisa Kohl	"	"	Wife of Peter Heiss	" " " 56	

CENTRALIA TOWNSHIP.—[CONTINUED.]

CENTRALIA TOWNSHIP.

ODIN TOWNSHIP.

224

ODIN TOWNSHIP.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Primmer, J. W.	Sandoval	Sec. 7	Farmer and Superintendent of Sandoval Coal Mine Co.	Herkimer Co. N.Y.	55
E. A. Eckler	"	"	7 Wife of J. W. Primmer.	"	55
Rankin Jane (nee Lydick)	Odin	13	Farming & Stock Raising	Indiana Co. Pa.	50
Rankin, Mathew	Died Jan.	3, '70	Late husband of Jane Rankin	"	50
Robinson, William	Odin	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lincolnshire Eng.	59
Robinson, John	"	23	"	"	58
Mary A. Thompson	"	23	Wife of John Robinson	"	58
Ross, Levis (see Johnson)	"	23	Farming & Stock Raising	Licking Co. O.	41
Ross, Felix G.	Died Dec.	8, '67	Late Husband of L. Ross	Jefferson Co. Ill.	52
Somerville, David	Odin	"	Police Magistrate & Shoemaker	Jackson Co. W. Va.	75
Julia Hayward	"	"	Wife of D. Somerville	"	75
Somerville, Lafayette	"	"	Flour, Feed and Farm Imp. ments	"	66
Somerville, V.	"	"	Wife of L. Somerville	"	75
Sebastian, Charles	"	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Morrow Co. O.	76
Sebastian, John	"	2	Father of Chas. Sebastian	Prussia	76
Agnes Kraus	"	2	Mother	"	76
Sebastian, Jacob	"	"	J. P. Pump & Cider Factory	"	73
Margaret A. Sanns	Odin	"	Wife of Jacob Sebastian	Fairfield Co. O.	73
Stein, F.	Sandoval	Sandoval	Agent of McCormick Harvester, Blacksmith and Farmer	France	57
Mary A. Heinzmann	"	"	Wife of F. Stein	Baden, Ger.	76
Sherman, T. C.	"	"	Physician	Jackson Co. W. Va.	76
S. Rudick	"	"	Wife of T. C. Sherman	Ireland	76
Tipton, William	Odin	Odin	Farmer & Stock Breeder	Crawford Co. Ohio	46
M. Plummer	"	"	Wife of Wm. Tipton	"	46
Walker, William	"	"	County Judge and Lawyer	Washington Co. N. C.	67
Mary Pryor Brinkley	"	"	Wife of Wm. Walker	Halifax Co.	67
White, R. F.	"	"	Real Estate Agent	Caledonia Co. Vt.	56
C. C. Hall	"	"	Wife of R. F. White	Harper's Ferry Va.	56
R. L. Smith	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Jennings Co. Ind.	57
White, Emma	"	"	Wife of R. L. Smith	Greenville, Ill.	56
Williams, George W.	"	"	Real Estate and Loan Agent, and Tax Collector	Wabash Co. Ind.	62
Ida M. Engalis	"	"	Wife of George W. Williams	Madison Co. O.	67

KINMUNDY TOWNSHIP.

Anglin, A. F.	Kinmundy	Sec. 2	Farmer and J. P.	Williamson Co. Ill.	47
Martha Eastland	"	2	Wife of A. T. Anglin	Marion Co. Ill.	45
Camerer, J. D.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Edgar Co. Ill.	80
Crandall, W. C.	"	"	Prop. Livery, Feed and Sale Stable	Madison Co. N. Y.	70
Lucy A. Payne	"	"	Wife of W. C. Crandall	Allegheny Co. N. Y.	70
Cawrey, William	"	"	Baker and Confectioner	England	66
L. E. Dowley	"	"	Wife of Wm. Cawrey	Nashville, Ten.	66
Donovan, J. F.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law & P. M.	New York City	65
Ellen King	"	"	Wife of J. F. Donovan	Champaign Co. Ill.	60
Eagan, W. B.	"	"	Dealer in Farm Machinery	Marion Co. Ill.	32
Mary E. Haymond	"	"	Wife of W. B. Eagan	Harrison Co. W. V.	57
Freeman, Edward	"	"	Ed. and Pub. Independent	Middlesex Co. N. Y.	65
Susan S. Caswell	"	"	Wife of Edw. Freeman	Cincinnati, O.	65
Fuchs, A. W.	"	"	General Merchant	St. Clair Co. Ill.	79
Julia Bachmann	"	"	Wife of A. W. Fuchs	"	79
Gray, James H.	"	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Maury Co. Tenn.	28
Jane Hannah	Died Dec.	23, '62	First wife of Jas. H. Gray	Christian Co. Ky.	40
Margaret L. Hannah	Died Nov.	2, '71	Second " " "	Christian Co. Ill.	40
Elizabeth Clark (nee Booth)	Kinmundy	Sec. 10	Present " " "	Indiana	58
Gray, Isaac D.	"	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	31
Dovey Elizabeth Hannah	Died Jan.	29, '62	First wife of Isaac D. Gray	Christian Co. Ky.	40
Martha E. Nichols	Died May	27, '79	Second wife of " "	Marion Co. Ill.	41
Levis J. Power	Kinmundy	Sec. 11	Present wife of " "	Gallatin Co. Ill.	65
Gerard, W. N.	"	"	Brick manufacturer and Minister of C. P. Church	Warren Co. Tenn.	39
J. E. Tulloch	"	"	Wife of W. N. Gerard	Washington Co. Mo.	52
Hensley, G. W.	"	Sec. 19	Gardener & Fruit Grower	Jefferson Co. Ind.	58
Julia Ann Hudson	Died April	1, '68	First wife of G. W. Hensley	Elbert Co. Ga.	58
Emma McKendry	Died Oct.	1, '77	Second wife of " "	Henry Co. Ky.	"
Mary Ann Walla	Kinmundy	Sec. 19	Present wife of " "	Tennessee	"
Hullister, L. L.	"	"	Druggist	Cleveland, Ohio	76
Maria E. Brown	"	"	Wife of L. L. Hallister	Fairfield, Ill.	76
Haymond, Thos. W.	"	"	Banker	Harrison W. Va.	57
Caroline Wolfe	"	"	Wife of T. W. Haymond	Fayette Co. Ind.	59
Jones, J. C.	"	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Montgomery Co. Tenn.	28
Margaret S. Whiteside	"	Sec. 8	Wife of J. C. Jones	Maury Co. Ten.	33
Neil, W. W.	"	"	Furniture Dealer	Ross Co. Ohio	59
Fannie Gunn	"	"	Wife of W. N. Neil	Washington Co. Ill.	70
Reeder, W. C.	"	"	General House Furnishing Goods	Adams Co. Ohio	65
Elizabeth A. Shriver	"	"	Wife of W. C. Reeder	"	65
Robb, J. F.	"	"	Elder M. E. Church South	Pontotoc, Miss.	75
Mary E. Dove	"	"	Wife of J. F. Robb	St. Clair Co. Ill.	75
Raser, Tilman	"	"	Lawyer	Allentown, Pa.	57
Marinda Edgar	"	"	Wife of Tilman Raser	Athens, Ohio	57
Squier, W. C.	"	"	Prop. of Squier House	Wayne Co. N. Y.	72
Mary J. Monroe	Died Sept.	22, '57	First wife of W. C. Squier	Hillsdale, Mich.	72
Martha J. Thompson	Kinmundy	"	Present wife of " "	Licking Co. O.	72
Skilling, L. D.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Wayne Co. O.	53
Sarah Cameron	Died Oct.	19, '56	First wife of L. D. Skilling	"	53
Mary Ann Sinsabaugh	Kinmundy	"	Present wife " "	Franklin Co. O.	47
Songer, A. W.	"	"	Of Songer Bro's Mills	Clay Co. Ill.	34
M. C. Nelms	"	"	Wife of A. W. Songer	"	68
Shelton, R. E.	"	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Albany Co. Va.	44
Elizabeth See	"	33	Wife of R. E. Shelton	Mason Co. Va.	44

KINMUNDY TOWNSHIP.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Steele, Jesse	Kinmundy	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	46
Matilda J. Nichols	"	15	Wife of Jesse Steele	Marion Co. Ill.	27
White, W. H.	"	"	Wagon and Carriage Factory	Marengo Co. Ala.	70
Mary J. Welch	"	"	Wife of W. H. White	Dallas Co. Ala.	70
Wilson, John W.	"	"	Merchant	Marion Co. Ill.	52
Della Youngkin	"	"	Wife of John W. Wilson	Williamson Co. Ill.	64
West, C. H.	"	Sec. 23	Farmer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle	Delaware Co. Ind.	69
Rose Dillon	"	23	Wife of C. H. West	Marion Co. Ill.	57
West, George	"	"	Retired Farmer	Montgomery Co. Pa.	69
Elizabeth, Brammer	"	"	Wife of Geo. West	Lawrence Co. O.	69

MEACHAM TOWNSHIP.

Carlisle, S. J.	Farina	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fredericktown, Va.	66
Sarah A. Langworthy	"	6	Wife of S. J. Carlisle	Madison Co. N. Y.	66
Craig, L. F.	Omega	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Miss.	53
Emily L. Love	"	32	Wife of L. F. Craig	Marion Co. Ill.	49
Cockrell, F. G.	Kinmundy	30	Farmer	Morgan Co. Ky.	37
Elizabeth Craig	"	25, '65	1st wife of F. G. Cockrell	"	37
Martha A. Potter	Kinmundy	Sec. 30	Pres " " "	Gibson Co. Ind.	52
Dillon, I. T.	"	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fleming Co. Ky.	41
Sarah Wilson	"	20	Wife of I. T. Dillon	Pike Co. Ohio	43
Hopper, D.	Farina	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Putnam Co. N. Y.	65
Arvilla Travis	"	6	Wife of D. Hopper	"	65
Huff, William	Kinmundy	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co. Ohio	77
Caroline Dunbar	"	18	Wife of William Huff	Adams Co.	77
Hall, J. W.	Farina	Farina	Stock Shipper	Knox Co. Ill.	60
McCluer, J. W.	"	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ohio	56
Harriet E. La Rue	"	16	Wife of J. W. McCluer	"	56
Rockhold, H.	Kinmundy	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ross Co. Ohio	47
Elizabeth Wilkinson	Died Oct. 8,	'65	1st wife of H. Rockhold	Robeson Co. N. C.	47
Wilkinson, J. E.	Omega	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wheatburg Co. Ky.	66
J. A. Jones	"	32	Wife of J. E. Wilkinson	Marion Co. Ill.	53
Williams, Thos. M.	Farina	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jefferson Co. Ill.	64
Julia A. Bausman	"	3	Wife of Thomas M. Williams	Highland Co. Ohio	60

RACCOON TOWNSHIP.

Adams, E. A.	Centralia	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	28
Elizabeth J. Williams	"	18	Wife of E. A. Adams	Missouri	40
Boggs, F. G.	Raccoon	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	54
Emma Norfleet	"	34	Wife of F. G. Boggs	Kentucky	70
Margaret Boggs	"	34	Mother of " "	Macon Co. Tenn.	44
Fyke, J. A.	"	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tennessee	39
Margaret Wilson	"	17	Wife of J. A. Fyke	Illinois	22
Fyke, J. F.	Centralia	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	33
Mary Jane Wimberly	"	17	Wife of J. F. Fyke	Jefferson Co. Ill.	59
Hays, E. M.	Raccoon	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tennessee	23
Donisha Deadmond	"	26	Wife of E. M. Hays	North Carolina	23
Parkinson, J. C.	Dix	34	Son of Jas. R. Parkinson	Marion Co. Ill.	62
Parkinson, James R.	"	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	40
Sarah W. Boggs	"	Died Aug. 6, 1877	First wife of Jas. R. Parkinson	North Carolina	58
Lorinda Tingle	Dix	34	Present " " "	Kentucky	61
Snider, J. W.	Centralia	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clark Co. Ind.	38
Susan Allen	"	Died Sept. 16, '76	First wife of J. W. Snider	Illinois	32
Mary C. Carpenter	Centralia	Sec. 8	Present " " "	"	52
Telford, James D.	Raccoon	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	48
Sarah A. Wyatt	"	13	Wife of James D. Telford	Tennessee	50

ROMINE TOWNSHIP.

Byars, Washington	Foxville	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	37
Sarah Hill	"	Died July 27, '65	First wife of W. Byars	"	32
Susan Beck	Foxville	31	Present " " "	Pike Co. Ind.	"
Blankenship, William	Exchange	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	37
Amanda E. Alvis	"	30	Wife of Wm. Blankenship	Macon Co. Tenn.	49
Corrie, John	Iuka	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pickaway Co. O.	72
Mary C. Moore	"	Died 1879	First wife of J. Corrie	Tennessee	72
Emma J. Beck	Iuka	17	Present " " "	Marion Co. Ill.	61
Cook, Richard	"	30	Farmer, Wagon Maker & Blacksmith	Trumbull Co. O.	55
Elizabeth Berwer	"	30	Wife of Richard Cook	Allen Co. Ky.	27
Craig, Larkin T.	Xenia, Clay Co. Ill.	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Posey Co. Ind.	50
Susan V. Weaver	"	1	Wife of L. T. Craig	Tennessee	53
Reckling, William	Iuka	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	77
Bertha M. T. Zeuka	Iuka	2	Wife of Wm. Reckling	"	72
Reckling, Jacob	"	2	Father of " " "	"	77
Elizabeth Schneider	Died in Wayne Co. Ill. Nov.	19, '75	Mother of " " "	"	"
Stonicepher, Joseph	Exchange	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Morgan Co. Ten.	41
Rebecca Byars	"	31	Wife of J. Stonicepher	Allen Co. Ky.	27
Waggoner, James M.	Iuka	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co. Ill.	72
J-sabel Greenough	"	9	Wife of Jas. M. Waggoner	Boston, Mass.	72
Willy, W. F.	"	17	Physician and Surgeon	Greensboro, N. C.	76
Naney M. Shaw	"	17	Wife of W. F. Willy	Gilford Co. N. C.	76

OMEGA TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Sett'd
Baldwin, Benj. E.	Omega	Sec. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Portage, Ohio	40
Elizabeth J. Smith	Died Sept.	9, 1862	First wife Benj. E. Baldwin	Tennessee	
Nancy A. Kellar	Died	Second	" " "	Indiana	
Jannette Gunn	Omega	Sec. 17	Present " " "	Washington Co. Ill.	64
Brown, Blackburn	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wayne Co. Ind.	31
Caroline Vandusen	"	21	Wife of B. Brown	Vermillion Co. Ill.	41
Bouser, Porter	Iuka	28	Prop. Saw Mill, & Contractor	Scioto Co. Ohio	55
Bouser, Uriah	Died June	10, '64	Father of Porter Bouser	" " "	55
Sarah A. Coryell	Died Oct.	3, '77	Mother of " "	Seneca Co. N.Y.	55
Gentry, John H.	Kimmundy	Sec. 6	Farmer and Teacher	Decatur Co. Ind.	75
Clara Kreppe	"	6	Wife of John H. Gentry	Germany	75
Hensley, M. C.	Omega	Omega	General Merchant	Marion Co. Ill.	50
Mary V. Gramley	"	"	Wife of M. C. Hensley	Delaware Co. Ind.	65
Phillips, John A.	"	Sec. 17	Prop. Saw Mill	Athens Co. Ohio	39
Mary A. Hensley	"	17	Wife of John A. Phillips	Marion Co. Ill.	42
Rogers, W. A.	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Mauy Co. Tenn.	51
Minerod, J. Craig	Died April	17, '67	First wife W. A. Rogers	" " "	54
Rebecca Chapman	Omega	Sec. 21	Present wife " "	Marion Co. Ill.	46
Smith, Thomas M.	"	11	Farmer, Blacksmith and Wagon-maker	" " "	44
Oletha Jane Langdale	"	11	Wife of Thomas M. Smith	Ross Co. Ohio	—
Smith, Thomas C.	"	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lexington, Ky.	33
Liza-eth Houston, (nee Yer-	Died Dec.	27, '47	First wife of Thos. C. Smith	St. Clair Co. Ill.	31
Martha A. Higgaon	Died Sept	15, '70	Second wife of " "	Sumner Co. Tenn.	40
Margaret Caroline Kasey (nee Hill)	Omega	Sec. 5	Present wife of " "	Warren Co. Ill.	32

PATOKA TOWNSHIP.

Altom, Jesse	Patoka	Patoka	General Merchant	Fayette Co. Ill.	43
Sarah N. Jackson	"	"	Wife of Jesse Altom	" " "	55
Armstrong, D. M.	"	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co. Ill.	67
Christina McMillan	"	23	Wife of D. M. Armstrong	Mauy Co. Tenn.	67
Black, J. W.	"	36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	42
Mary Deed	"	36	Wife of J. W. Black	Scott Co. Va.	42
Goldsborough, W. H.	Vernon	Vernon	Blacksmith	Jefferson Co. Ind.	58
Elizabeth Beaver	"	"	Wife of W. H. Goldsborough	Marion Co. Ill.	39
Gray, A. S.	Patoka	Patoka	General Trader	" " "	38
Nancy M. Johnson	"	"	Present wife of A. S. Gray	Washington Co. Ill.	42
Hull, Henry D.	"	Sec. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Washington Co. O.	67
Julia V. Martin	"	26	Present wife of H. D. Hull	Campbell Co. Ky.	53
Angeline B. Hay	Died Mar.	31, '79	First " "	Clark Co. Ky.	67
Hathaway, Joseph	Vernon	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	54
Hathaway, Leonora	Died Mar.	16, '75	Father of Jos. Hathaway	Wilson Co. Tenn.	37
Louisa Wright	Vernon	Sec. 1	Mother of " "	Tennessee Co.	37
Jones, J. T.	"	Vernon	General Merchant	Marion Co. Ill.	35
Elizabeth E. White	"	"	Wife of J. T. Jones	Washington Co. Ill.	52
Jennings, G. A.	Patoka	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	31
Jane Richardson	Died Sept.	6, 1862	First wife of G. A. Jennings	Williamson Co. Ill.	52
Lydia Ann Schultz	Died April	15, '78	Late " "	Carroll Co. Md.	52
Meador, S. W.	Vernon	Sec. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	32
Frances Lawrence	Died Dec.	16, '66	First wife of S. W. Meador	Macon Co. Tenn.	52
Sarah Howell	Vernon	Sec. 14	Present " "	Marion Co. Ill.	38
Walton, J. T.	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co. Mo.	36
Nancy Layman	"	15	Wife of J. T. Walton	Clinton Co. Ill.	51
Wood, James	Patoka	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jefferson Co. O.	71
Susan Cable	"	30	Wife of James Wood	" " "	71

ALMA TOWNSHIP.

Abbott, J. B.	Alma	Sec. 5	Teacher & Co. Superintendent	Clearmont Co. O.	66
Harriet Stewart	"	5	Wife of J. B. Abbott	" " "	66
Allman, H. L.	"	Alma	General Merchant & Farmer	Marion Co. Ill.	31
M. C. Hartline	"	"	Wife of H. L. Allman	Pike Co. Ohio	39
Brown, J. W.	Kimmundy	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Harrison Co. O.	70
Nancy Hollett	"	13	Wife of J. W. Brown	" " "	70
French, W. L. S.	Alma	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Green Co. Tenn.	38
Elizabeth Hite	Died Aug.	4, 1874	Late wife of W. L. S. French	Marion Co. Ill.	43
Holstlaw, Richard J.	Iuka	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" " "	36
Mary A. Jagger	Died July	3, 1864	First wife of Rich. J. Holstlaw	Ohio	53
Rachael A. Berry	Iuka	Sec. 35	Present " "	" " "	69
Marshall, S. M.	Salem	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	53
Millie J. Wilson	"	32	Wife of S. M. Marshall	" " "	52
Shriver, J. P.	Kimmundy	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Adams Co. Ohio	73
Susan Noel	"	35	Wife of J. P. Shriver	Pike Co. Ohio	73
Shriver, G. W.	"	3	Farmer and Teacher	" " "	73
Laura Heaton	"	3	Wife of G. W. Shriver	Marion Co. Ill.	63
Tully, Ander	Salem	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" " "	36
Frances E. Johns	"	30	Wife of Ander Tully	Lincoln Co. Tenn.	40
Tomlinson, A. A. (nee Hartline)	Alma	Alma	Farmer & Stock Raising	Marion Co. Ill.	48
Tomlinson, A. D.	"	"	Husband of A. A. Tomlinson	Ross Co. Ohio	60
Wilson, William D.	Salem	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	58
Ells Betts	"	29	Wife of Wm. D. Wilson	Pennsylvania	61
White, J. W.	Alma	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hillsboro', O.	41
Mary C. Ohler	"	5	Wife of J. W. White	Gettysburg, Pa.	52
White, Samuel E.	Kimmundy	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ross Co., Ohio	48
Caroline L. Adamson (nee Climer)	"	4	Wife of Samuel E. White	Guilford Co. N.C.	40

TONTI TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Sett'd
Black, R. K.	Salem	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	27
Ann Eliza French	"	21	Wife of R. K. Black	Tennessee	35
Davidson, Wm. J.	"	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	40
Sarah M. Williams	"	20	Wife of Wm. J. Davidson	" " "	45
Etter, Jacob	"	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	77
Amanda Ellenberger	Died in Pa.	May, '72	First wife of Jacob Etter	" " "	77
Martha Weaver	Salem	Sec. 1	Present " " "	Ohio	77
Etter, J. L.	"	28	Farmer and Minister	Pennsylvania	77
Mary Belle Atteberry	"	28	Wife of J. L. Etter	Illinois	80
McHaney, James	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tennessee	43
Nancy Sims	Dec'd	"	Late wife of Jas. McHaney	North Carolina	43
Purcell, T. W.	Alma	1	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Tp. Supervr	Sullivan Co. Tenn.	32
Eliza Hartlin	"	1	Wife of T. W. Purcell	Ohio	38
Smith, Britton	Salem	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	North Carolina	29
M. Foster	Died Oct.	1, 1855	First wife of B. Smith	Illinois	22
Caroline Hines	Salem	Sec. 5	Present " " "	" " "	22
Woodard, Charles	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	40
Anna Allmon	"	28	Wife of Chas. Woodard	Tennessee	28
Webster, Van B.	Odin	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Summit Co. O.	74
Susan Carrigan	"	29	Wife of Van B. Webster	Marion Co. Ill.	54

HAINES TOWNSHIP.

Finn, A. C.	Foxville	Sec. 15	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Breeder	Marion Co. Ill.	35
Elizabeth Stonecipher	Died	1862	1st Wife of A. C. Finn	" " "	45
Artemas Mercer	Foxville	Sec. 15	Present " " "	" " "	44
Kell, A. P.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	" " "	52
Rosa Lee Cunningham	"	"	Wife of A. P. Kell	" " "	55
Purdue, Richard	"	Sec. 20	Farmer and Merchant	Montgomery Co. Tenn.	38
Caroline Harmon	"	20	Wife of Richard Purdue	Bedford Co. Tenn.	40
Telford, Samuel G.	"	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jefferson Co. Ill.	36
Mary Baldrige	"	18	Wife of S. G. Telford	" " "	36
Wham, Thomas J.	"	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	52
Sarah Jane Hill	"	17	Wife of Thos. J. Wham	" " "	55
Wham, Robert McM.	"	9	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Supervisor	Lincoln Co. Tenn.	35
Margaret L. Dodson	"	9	Wife Robt. McM. Wham	White Co. Tenn.	37

STEVENSON TOWNSHIP.

Bell, Julia	Salem	"	Farming & Stock Raising	Ireland	75
Bell, Samuel M.	St. Louis, Mo.	"	Contractor	North Carolina	75
Boynton, John	Salem	Sec. 15	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Hay Dealer	Scioto Co. Ohio	59
Eliza Copenhaver	"	15	Wife of John Boynton	Lawrence Co. O.	59
Brubaker, Eli	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co. O.	43
Mary Ann Warner	Died Dec.	24, '72	First wife of E. Brubaker	" " "	43
Emma Squibb	Salem	Sec. 15	Present " " "	Ohio Co. Ind.	64
Eddings, Mary J.	Iuka	13	Farmer	Warren Co. Tenn.	30
Eddings, Jesse W.	Died April	4, '79	Late husband M. J. Eddings	" " "	—
Eddings, Joel H.	Iuka	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	61
Sarah A. Hall	"	13	Wife of J. H. Eddings	Jefferson Co. Ill.	81
Finley, T. D.	Salem	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Salem, Ill.	56
Sarah E. Kell	"	34	Wife of T. D. Finley	Marion Co. Ill.	61
Huff, Nathaniel G.	"	30	Farmer, Stock Raiser and J. P.	" " "	41
Julia A. Hill	"	30	Wife of N. G. Huff	" " "	42
Huff, Wm. H.	Died Mar.	10, '63	Father of " "	Tennessee	18
Mary A. Crane	Salem	Sec. 32	Mother of " "	Logan Co. Ky.	39
Hill, J. H.	"	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	53
Emma Perry	"	32	Wife of J. H. Hill	" " "	62
H. H. W. C.	"	"	Father of " "	Tennessee	—
Carriha Tracy	"	"	Mother of " "	Marion Co. Ill.	33
Hill, Thomas D.	"	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" " "	56
Hill, Durham D.	"	18	" " " "	" " "	58
Huff, Nathan P.	Iuka	13	" " " "	" " "	48
Margaret C. Huggins	"	13	Wife of N. P. Huff	" " "	51
Huff, J. P.	Salem	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" " "	49
Sarah Ann Brassel	"	32	Wife of J. P. Huff	" " "	54
Jones, C. F.	Iuka	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. O.	64
Ollie B. Waggoner	"	34	Wife of C. F. Jones	Bartholomew Co. Ind.	72
Kamp, John A.	Salem	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Philadelphia, Pa.	61
Margt Jane Snodgrass	"	30	Wife of John A. Kamp	Marion Co. Ill.	46
Kirkpatrick, J. L.	Iuka	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Morrow Co. O.	64
Rachael E. Middleton	"	24	Wife of J. L. Kirkpatrick	Marion Co. Ill.	58
Kirkpatrick, Joseph	Died Nov.	9, '72	Father of " "	Near Harrisburg, Pa.	37
Sarah A. Davis	Iuka	Sec. 26	Mother of " "	Ohio	64
Kirkpatrick, J. M.	"	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Morrow Co. O.	64
Kennedy, David W.	"	25	Prop. Hammond's Saw Mill	Marion Co. Ala.	65
Leathia E. Eddings	"	25	Wife of D. W. Kennedy	Marion Co. Ill.	51
Literal, I. N.	"	2	Farmer, Teacher and Assessor	" " "	53
Literal, David	Neosho, Mo.	1863	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" " "	31
Elizabeth Christian	Died	1863	Wife of D. Literal	Indiana	51
Metcalf, Alvira J.	Iuka	Sec. 26	Farmer & Stock Raising	Cattaraugus Co. N. Y.	32
Metcalf, Reuben	Died	1875	Late husband of A. J. Metcalf	Frederick Co. Md.	—
Middleton, J. S.	Iuka	Sec. 24	Farmer, Trader and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	52
Anna E. Wilkins	"	24	Wife of J. S. Middleton	" " "	53
Middleton, Pleasant S.	Died Mar.	26, '75	Father of " "	Warren Co. Tenn.	30
Middleton, Elizabeth G.	Iuka	Sec. 21	Mother of " "	" " "	30

STEVENSON TOWNSHIP.—[CONTINUED.]

IUKA TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.
Neher, Andrew	Salem	Sec. 29	Farmer & Minister Dunkard Church	Clinton Co. Ind.	Beaver, Martin	Iuka	Iuka	Farmer, Carptr. & Bldr.	Vermillion Co. Ill.
Elizabeth Wolfe	"	29	Wife of Andrew Nehey	"	Annie Hite	"	"	Wife of Martin Beaver	Fairfield Co. O.
Orr, Hiram	"	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Licking Co. O.	Chapman, Jno. W.	"	Sec. 17	Farmer, Stock Raiser, Shipper and Hay Dealer	Robertson Co. Tenn.
Mary Basom	"	4	Wife of Hiram Orr	Muskingum Co. O.	Margaret Rogers	Died April 18, '70	First Wife of J. W. Chapman		Mississippi
Roddy, Zachariah T.	"	29	Farmer and Supt. Poor Farm.	Jackson Co. Tenn	Abigail Massey (nee Songer)	Died May 4, '78	2d " " "		Clay Co. Ill.
Elizabeth E. Charlton	"	29	Wife of Z. T. Roddy	Marion Co. Ill.	Lida Songer	Iuka	Sec. 17 Present	" " "	"
Rachielles, W. A.	"	15	Machinist & Head Sawyer at Dumb's Creek Saw Mill	Hickman Co. Tenn	Connelly, J. W.	Iuka	Proprietor of Livery and Township Assessor		Pendleton Co. Ky.
Sarah E. Williamson	"	15	Wife of W. A. Rachielles	Coffee Co. Tenn	Lucy A. Medford	"	"	Wife of J. W. Connelly	Brown Co. Ohio
Leonard Marrow	"	15	Saw Milling	Martin Co. Ind.	Copelin, Geo. W.	Xenia	Sec. 24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Orange Co. Ind.
Stevenson, Carrie	"	Sec. 5	Teacher in Phelps School	Marion Co. Ill.	Nancy Martin (nee Jones)	"	24	Wife of G. W. Copelin	Rush Co.
Stevenson, Noah R.	"	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co. O.	Cheely, Charles L.	Iuka	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.
Hannah Nagy	"	5	Wife of Noah R. Stevenson	"	Perthenia Ann Smith	"	21	Wife of Chas. L. Cheely	Green Co. Ill.
Stevenson, S. E.	"	3	Farmer, Grazer & Feeder	"	Cheely, W. C.	"	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.
Elizabeth Nagy	Died May 1875	"	Late wife of S. E. Stevenson	"	Christenia Brubaker	"	20	Wife of W. C. Cheely	"
Smith, Margaret C.	Salem	Sec. 31	Farming & Stock Raising	Marion Co. Ill.	Daggett, William R.	Green Dale	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"
Smith, John E.	Died Feb. 22, '77	"	Late husband of M. C. Smith	Tennessee	Hattie L. McLean	"	23	Wife of Wm. R. Daggett	Ohio
Stevenson, M. T.	Salem	Sec. 5	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Shipper	Marion Co. Ill.	Daggett, Hartwell O.	Died July 22, '61	Father of " "		New York
Martha E. Orr	"	"	5 Wife of M. T. Stevenson	Licking Co. O.	Permelia Holliday	Iuka	Sec. 23	Mother of " "	Orange Co. Ind.
Shook, W. J.	"	22	Farmer and J. P.	Bedford Co. Tenn	Holstlaw, D. W.	"	Iuka	Mer. & Township Supervisor	Marion Co. Ill.
Martha E. Kell	Died May 8, '79	"	Late wife of W. J. Shook	Marion Co. Ill.	Clara R. Stevenson	"	"	Wife of D. W. Holstlaw	"
Vangilder, George	Salem	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Steuben Co. N.Y.	Holstlaw, D. S.	"	Sec. 11	Father of " "	Kentucky
Bathiah Wheaton	Died in N.Y. May 23, 1848	"	First wife of G. Vangilder	"	Ruth W. Middleton	"	11	Mother of " "	Cannon Co. Tn.
Amy Fox	Salem	Sec. 8	Present " " "	Courtland Co. N.Y.	Howe, L. F.	"	10	Farmer and Teacher	Marion Co. Ill.
Nehemiah Fox	"	"	Father of Amy Vangilder	New Hampshire	Sarah Bradley	Died Feb. 4, '71	1st Wife of L. F. Howe	"	"
Jemima Laine	"	"	Wife of Nehemiah Fox	New York	Necie J. Chapman	Iuka	Sec. 10	Pres. in Wife L. F. Howe	"
Warner, Aaron	"	Sec. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	Humphreys, J. W.	"	"	General Merchant	Gibson Co. Ind.
Josie Stevenson	"	4	Wife of Aaron Warner	"	Sarah F. C. Hill	"	"	Wife J. W. Humphreys	Edwards Co. Ill.

CARRIGAN TOWNSHIP.

Artery, J. C.	Odin	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Decatur Co. Ind.	68	Jones, C. M.	"	"	Post Master & Police Justice	Randolph Co. I.	66
Sarah Jane Donnell	Died in Iowa, July 3, 80	"	First wife of J. C. Artery	Iowa	68	Mary Casey	"	"	Wife of C. M. Jones	Ireland	66
Eliza V. Bennett	Odin	Sec. 35 Present	"	Warren Co. N.Y.	68	Moody, W. A.	"	"	Harness Maker	Franklin Co. Ind.	51
Britt, Samuel	Patoka	"	3 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Virginia	58	M. E. Hadden	"	"	Wife of W. A. Moody	Ohio	60
Mary E. Gerrish	"	"	3 Wife of Samuel Britt	Wabash Co. Ill.	46	Middleton, B. F.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Warren Co. Tn.	31
Chance, H. D.	Salem	"	13 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	40	Mary A. Pyles	"	"	Wife of B. F. Middleton	Marion Co. Ill.	32
Lucinda Smith	"	"	13 Wife of H. D. Chance	"	36	McCartan, T. B.	"	"	Clerk and Teacher	"	60
Chance, James	Died 1866	"	Father of " "	Tennessee	22	McCartan, Wm.	Died Dec. 13, '64	"	Father of T. B. McCartan	Ireland	53
Chance, Mary M.	Salem	Sec. 13	Mother of " "	Halifax Co. Va.	22	Melissa Linder	Iuka	"	Mother of T. B. McCartan	Iardin Co. Ky.	56
Carrigan, J. M.	Odin	"	26 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Ga.	31	McNeil, Henry F.	Green Dale	Sec. 12	Farmer, Bridge Builder and J. P.	Upper Alton H.	73
Nancy Davidson	"	"	26 Wife of J. M. Carrigan	Lincoln Co. Ky.	20	Mary E. Signor	"	"	12 Wife Henry F. McNeil	Clinton Co. N.Y.	73
Chaffin, John	Sandoval	"	33 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Tenn.	38	Mayes, Thomas E.	Xenia	"	23 Farmer	Monroe Co. Ind.	61
Sarah M. Tyler	"	"	33 Wife of John Chaffin	Jefferson Co. Ill.	78	Esther Fouts,	"	"	23 Wife of Thos. E. Mayes	Carroll Co. Ind.	68
Carter, John	Patoka	"	12 Farmer and Stock Raiser	White Co. Ill.	51	David J. Fouts	Salem	"	Father of Mrs. "	Miami Co. Ohio	68
Carter, Rebecca	"	"	12 Wife of John Carter	"	51	Catharine Pippinger	"	"	Mother of Mrs. "	"	68
Carrigan, S. R.	Carrigan	"	27 Farmer, Stock Raiser & Supervisor	Marion Co. Ill.	34	McGrew, Rhoda	Iuka	"	Teacher	Marion Co. Ill.	53
H. A. Williams	"	"	27 Wife of S. R. Carrigan	"	50	McGrew, Rev. Jas. M.	Died in Shelby Co. April Iuka	4, '80	Late Husband of Rhoda McGrew	Wayne Co. Ill.	77
Eaglin, James M.	Patoka	"	2 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pike Co. Ill.	60	Daniel J. Middleton	"	"	Farmer and Father of "	Tennessee	60
Anna Quail	"	"	2 Wife of James M. Eaglin	Indiana	62	Alvira Creel	Died July Iuka	7, '79	Mother of "	Clinton Co. Ill.	60
Gray, Solomon	Sandoval	"	30 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gallatin Co. Ill.	56	Perrill, Emma	"	"	Teacher	Marion Co. Ill.	60
Martha Chaffin	Died Feb. 3, 1864	"	First wife of Sol. Gray	"	56	Perrill, P. S.	"	"	Carpenter and Builder	Indiana	60
Marceeny Watkins	Sandoval	Sec. 30	Present " " "	Monroe Co. N.C.	62	Nancy Jones	"	"	Wife of P. S. Perrill	"	60
Jolliff, S. A.	Patoka	"	6 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	30	Suddeth, G. R.	Xenia	Sec. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	54
Rebecca J. Wisher	"	"	6 Wife of S. A. Jolliff	Ross Co. Ohio	64	Fannie T. Wooley	"	"	36 Wife of G. R. Suddeth	Ripley Co. Ind.	65
Linton, Wm. D.	"	"	3 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Louisville, Ky.	66	James Wooley	"	"	36 Farmer, Path r of Mrs. Suddeth	"	65
Lucas, Amel	"	"	10 Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	72	Mary E. Suits	Died Jan. Iuka	12, '81	Mother of Mrs Suddeth	"	65
Sarah E. Osborn	"	"	10 Wife of Amel Lucas	Preston Co. W. Va.	72	Tweed, W. J.	"	Sec. 7	Farmer and Teacher	Lycoming Co. Pa.	59
McKee, R. M.	Sandoval	"	28 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Vermillion Co. Ill.	44	Lucy Bowen	"	"	7 Wife of W. J. Tweed	Marion Co. Ill.	58
McKay, Agustus	"	"	28 Wife of R. M. McKee	Lenaawee Co. Mich.	57	Vaughn, Cyrus	Xenia	"	23 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sevier Co. Tenn.	60
Matthews, L. C.	"	"	29 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	48	Permel & Daggett (nee Holliday)	"	"	23 Wife of Cyrus Vaughn	Orange Co. Ind.	36
Lizzie Lydick	"	"	29 Wife of L. C. Matthews	"	54	Young, Alice	Iuka	"	13 At Home	"	54
McCarty, Henry	Patoka	"	4 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Orange Co. Ind.	53	Young, Wm. J.	"	"	13 Farmer, Stock Raiser and Father of Alice Young	Marion Co. Ill.	26
Rachel Charlton	"	"	4 Wife of Henry McCarty	Marion Co. Ill.	41	Sarah J. Songer	"	"	13 Wife of Wm. J. Young and Mother of Alice Young	Orange Co. Ind.	28
Phelps, W. L.	Sandoval	"	21 Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	32	Zukor, Frederick W.	"	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	67
Susan Jackson	Died	"	First wife of W. L. Phelps	"	30	Zakor, Michael	Died Mar. Iuka	28, '80	Father of F. W. Zukor	"	67
Phelps, Mary Magdalena	Sandoval	Sec. 21	Present " " "	Germany	66	Mary Harmann	"	Sec. 29	Mother of " "	"	69
Pope, George	Patoka	"	5 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bavaria, Ger.	55						
Mary Blickhahn	"	"	5 Wife of George Pope	Hesse Darmstadt	55						
Roth, Sarah E. (nee Phelps)	Sandoval	"	21 Lives with brother	Marion Co. Ill.	29						
Schmah, Julius	"	"	29 Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	80						
Mary A. Crabb	"	"	29 Wife of Julius Schmah	Clinton Co. Ill.	80						
Schmah, John A.	"	"	21 Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	80						
Sarah Matilda Grates	"	"	21 Wife of J. A. Schmah	Pennsylvania	80						
Thalmann, Edward	Patoka	"	1 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Switzerland	81						
Mary Zimmerman	"	"	1 Wife of Edw. Thalmann	Madison Co. Ill.	81						
Talbert, Frank	Odin	"	24 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	52						
Maggie Boilen	Died Sept. 1877	"	Late wife of Frank Talbert	Ohio	73						
Talbert, James R.	Died	"	Father of " "	"	73						
Talbert, Mary Ann	Odin	Sec. 24	Mother of " " "	"	73						
Talbert, T. P.	Patoka	"	3 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Washington Co. Ill.	38						
Martha Alexander	"	"	3 Wife of T. P. Talbert	Marion Co. Ill.	45						
Vaughn, J. G.	Odin	"	36 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Butler Co. Ohio	56						
Isabella Peters	"	"	36 Wife of J. G. Vaughn	Brown Co. Ohio	59						

FOSTER TOWNSHIP.											
Arnold, J. W.	Vernon	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co. Ala.	37						
Nancy Jones	"	9	Wife of J. W. Arnold	Clinton Co. Ill.	26						
Arnold, John	"	9	Father of " "	Lawrence Co. S.C.	24						
Chick, John	Patoka	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gallia Co. Ohio	75						
S. W. Carter	"	30	Wife of John Chick	"	75						
Headley, David	Kinnmundy	"	1 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Monroe Co. O.	52						
Hannah I. Cole	"	"	1 Wife of David Headley	Marion Co. Ill.	52						
Jones Eli W.	Vernon	"	9 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	24						
Mary Ryman	"	"	9 Wife of Eli W. Jones	Fayette Co. Ill.	43						
Knight, Mary J. (nee Massey)	St. Paul	3	Farming & Stock Raising	Wabash Co. Ill.	53						
David E. Walker	Died Mar. 20, '59	1st Husband	Mary J. Knight	Smythe Co. Ky.	54						
Knight, Joseph	Died Nov. 19, '70	Late	"	Madison Co. Ill.	43						

FOSTER TOWNSHIP.

Arnold, J. W.	Vernon	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co. Ala.	37
Nancy Jones	"	"	9 Wife of J. W. Arnold	Clinton Co. Ill.	26
Arnold, John	"	"	9 Father of "	Lawrence Co. S.C.	24
Chick, John	Patoka	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gallia Co. Ohio	75
S. W. Carter	"	30	Wife of John Chick	"	75
Headley, David	Kinnmundy	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Monroe Co. O.	52
Hannah I. Cole	"	1	Wife of David Headley	Marion Co. Ill.	52
Jones Eli W.	Vernon	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	24
Mary Ryman	"	9	Wife of Eli W. Jones	Fayette Co. Ill.	43
Knight, Mary J. (nee Massey)	St. Paul	3	Farming & Stock Raising	Wabash Co. Ill.	53
David E. Walker	Died Mar. 20, '59	1st Husband	Mary J. Knight	Smythe Co. Ky.	54
Knight, Joseph	Died Nov. 19, '70	Late	" " "	Madison Co. Ill.	43

PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS.

[CLINTON COUNTY.]

CITY OF CARLYLE. 2 NORTH, RANGE 2 WEST.

CITY OF CARLYLE. 2 NORTH, RANGE 2 W.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Sett'd	NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Sett'd
Allen, T. E.	Carlyle	Carlyle	Sheriff	Montgomery Co. Ill.	44	McGaffigan, A. J.	Carlyle	Carlyle	Physician and Surgeon	Brooklyn, N. Y.	52
Mary J. Cooper	"	"	Wife of T. E. Allen	Fayette Co. Ill.	38	McCabe, Mrs. W.	"	"	Widow of Dr. J. McCabe	Nyack, N. Y.	51
Andrews, Robert	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Harford Co. Md.	70	McCabe, John, M. D.	Died May 22, '77	"	Late husband of Mrs. W. McCabe	Delaware	54
Virginia C. Robertson	"	"	Wife of Robert Andrews	Floyd Co. Ind.	70	Mielke, Michael	St. Louis, Mo.	"	Prop. Mielke's Hotel	Germany	74
Berger, George H.	"	"	Druggist	Monroe Co. Ill.	76	Anna D. Mueller	"	"	Wife of M. Mielke	"	"
Bohlen, William	"	"	Deputy County Surveyor	Germany	51	Niehoff, H. A.	Carlyle	Carlyle	Circuit Clerk	Gasconade Co. Mo.	65
Brown, P. W.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Huntington Co. Pa.	60	Anna Hager	"	"	Wife of A. H. Niehoff	"	"
Mary A. Randall	"	"	Wife of P. W. Brown	Hamilton Co. O.	58	Nichols, John L.	"	"	Ag. Dealer & State Representative	"	37
Bowlby, Joel M.	"	"	Principal Public School	Ohio	57	Sarah E. Lowe	"	"	Wife of John L. Nichols	Westmorland Co. Pa.	57
Amelia S. Smith	"	"	Wife of Joel M. Bowlby	Perry Co. O.	77	O'Neill, James	"	"	Mfr. of Plows, Wagons & Horse-shoeing	Massachusetts	54
Breese, Eliza (nee Morrison)	"	"	Widow of Sidney Breese	Randolph Co. Ill.	35	Peterson, James W.	"	"	Editor and Prop. of "Union Banner"	Niagara Co. N. Y.	52
Breese, Sidney	Died July 23, '78	"	Late husband of Eliza Breese	Whitestown, N. Y.	35	M. Josephine Lookwood	"	"	Wife of J. W. Peterson	St. Clair Co. Ill.	52
Barkley, G. C.	Carlyle	Carlyle	Station Agent Or. M. R. R.	Platte Co. Mo.	60	Richards, M. E.	"	"	Ex-Postmaster	Logan Co. Ohio	49
Baird, S. W.	"	"	Bridge Builder Or. M. R. R.	Wabash Co. Ill.	71	Sarah E. Smith	"	"	Wife of M. E. Richards	Somerset Co. Pa.	67
Beattie, George A.	"	"	County School Supt.	Ireland	56	Rup, John	"	"	Editor & Prop. "Zeitung"	Germany	74
Buxton, H. P.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Rutland Co. Vt.	57	Josephine Hubert	"	"	Wife of John Rup	Clinton Co. Ill.	53
Eunice J. Walker	"	"	Wife of H. P. Buxton	Washington Co. Ill.	71	Ramsay, R. N.	"	"	Banker and Attorney	"	48
Case, Hardin	"	"	Editor and Prop. of "Constitution and Union."	Clinton Co. Ill.	44	Julia D. Toney	"	"	Wife of R. N. Ramsay	St. Louis, Mo.	64
Case, Zophar	"	"	Retired	Trumbull Co. O.	33	Roberts, Herman W.	"	"	Saloon and Billiard Hall	Germany	50
Mary Ellen Halsted	"	"	Wife of Zophar Case	Fayette Co. Ky.	30	Katie Rohling	"	"	Wife of H. W. Roberts	Clinton Co. Ill.	55
Curtin, W. H.	"	"	Gen. Trav'g Agt. for Gar. Scott & Co.	Middlesex Co. Mass.	68	Ramsay, E. S.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	"	46
Catharine Rutherford	"	"	Wife of W. H. Curtin	Clinton Co. Ill.	45	Alida L. Breese	"	"	Wife of E. S. Ramsay	"	53
Conwell, D. H.	"	"	Livery, Exp., Transfer & Coal Dealer	Sussex Co. Del.	60	Schurmann, Henry	"	"	County Clerk	"	47
Patience A. Higby	Died Nov. 1873	"	First wife of D. H. Conwell	Kent Co. Del.	60	Elizabeth Albers	"	"	Wife of H. Schurmann	"	52
Christian Yingst	Carlyle	Carlyle	Present	Berks, Pa.	74	Schlaflay, August	"	"	Banker	Switzerland	58
Demming, A.	"	"	Pastor Immaculate Conception Ch.	Germany	74	Jane Allen	"	"	Wife of A. Schlaflay	Switzerland	47
Dolisie, Nic.	"	"	Dealer in Agricultural Impl.	St. Clair Co. Ill.	55	Schaeffer, Samuel F.	"	"	Deputy Circuit Clerk	Switzerland	74
Minnie He m	"	"	Wife of Nic. Dolisie	"	78	Catherine Laufer	Died Aug. 29, '74	"	First wife of S. F. Schaeffer	Germany	74
Dolisie, Th. odore	"	"	Black-mith & Machinist	"	55	Bertha Meyer	Carlyle	Carlyle	Present	"	57
Mary Leaben	"	"	Wife of Theodore Dolisie	Clinton Co. Ill.	56	Sparks, Wm. A. J.	"	"	Member of Congress	Harrison Co. Ind.	50
Elwang, Louis	"	"	Deputy County Clerk	Germany	60	Julia Parker	"	"	Wife of W. A. J. Sparks	Madison Co. Ill.	56
Mary Krotter	"	"	Wife of Louis Elwang	"	70	Schmiedear, Sebastian	"	"	Brick and Stone Mason and Plasterer	Germany	55
Eames, J. B.	"	"	Milling	Green Co. Ill.	73	Rosa Ambroster	"	"	Wife of S. Schmiedear	"	55
Jennie Stewart	"	"	Wife of J. B. Eames	Washington Co. Ill.	73	Sippel, Adam	"	"	Cigar Manufac'r No. 211	"	77
Frank, Philipp J., Sr.	"	"	Saloon Keeper	Germany	65	Amelia Nensues	"	"	Wife of Adam Sippel	"	77
Mary A. Volkert	"	"	Wife of Ph. J. Frank, Sr.	"	65	Sharp, S. A.	"	"	Brick Mason & Carpenter	Clinton Co. Ill.	39
Frank, Philipp J., Jr.	"	"	Harness Maker	St. Louis, Mo.	65	Mary A. Moore	"	"	Wife of S. A. Sharp	Indiana	48
Catherine Meckes	"	"	Wife of Ph. J. Frank, Jr.	Germany	74	Schulte, John H.	"	"	Cooper	Germany	59
Friend, O. M.	"	"	Miller in and Foreman Stewart & Co. s Mills	Jefferson Co. O.	73	Caroline Kramer	"	"	Wife of John H. Schulte	"	59
Lenora J. Richards	"	"	Wife of O. M. Friend	Clinton Co. Ill.	59	Smith, J. F.	"	"	Undertaker	Bucks Co. Pa.	56
Ganz, John	"	"	Manufacturer and Furniture Dealer	Germany	58	Julia Condit	Died Sept. 27, '79	"	Late wife of J. F. Smith	New Orleans, La.	57
Lizzie Eimer	"	"	Wife of John Ganz	"	58	Truesdail, R. J.	Carlyle	Carlyle	Prop. Truesdail House	Chautauque Co. N. Y.	55
Gordon, J. T.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Tippah Co. Mis.	61	Eliza E. Drury	Died Feb. 1, 1858	"	Late wife of R. J. Truesdail	Erie Co. Pa.	55
Mary A. Ellegood	Died July 15, '75	"	First wife of J. T. Gordon	Clinton Co. Ill.	51	Van Hoorebeke, G.	Carlyle	Carlyle	Attorney-at-Law	Ghent, Belgium	58
Susan E. Challis	Carlyle	Carlyle	Present	Bond Co. Ill.	76	Hannah E. Phillip	Leroy, Ill.	Leroy, Ill.	First wife of G. Van Hoorebeke	Madison Co. Ind.	57
Holdener, D.	"	"	Brick Manufacturer	Germany	68	Hellen E. Owen	Died July 18, '76	"	Second " "	Kentucky	70
Frances Berger	"	"	Wife of D. Holdener	Monroe Co. Ill.	68	Cora A. Cook	Carlyle	Carlyle	Present	"	67
Hess, Henry	"	"	Saloon and Billiard Hall	Germany	54	Williamson, James	"	"	Grain Dealer and City Mayor	Dearborn Co. Ind.	57
Juliana H. Seip	"	"	Wife of Henry Hess	"	56	Eliza Jane Stephenson	"	"	Wife of Jas. Williamson	Ohio	57
Hubert, Jacob	"	"	Saloon and Bowling Alley	France	42	Wightman, James	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Chesterfield Co. Va.	35
Catherine Seuter	"	"	Wife of Jacob Hubert	"	44	Anielia Duncan	"	"	Wife of Jas. Wightman	Shelby Co. Ky.	47
Heitmeier, H. F.	"	"	Harness & Saddle Maker	Clinton Co. Ill.	56	Winheim, G.	"	"	Druggist and Book-Store	Germany	65
Jennie L. Decker (nee Aird)	"	"	Wife of H. F. Heitmeier	New York	79	Eliza Meyer	"	"	Wife of G. Winheim	"	65
Heitmeier, F.	"	"	Mfr. and Dealer in Boots and Shoes	Germany	54	Webster, F. W.	"	"	Dealer in Groceries, Hardware and Queensware	Clinton Co. Ill.	38
Minnie Meckfessel	Died Aug. 11, '80	"	Late wife of F. Heitmeier	"	51	E. E. Hagg	"	"	Wife of F. W. Webster	Bond Co. Ill.	60
Jones, Jesse	Carlyle	Carlyle	County Judge	Marion Co. Tenn.	30	Wüller, Nic.	"	"	Merchandising	Clinton Co. Ill.	57
Nancy F. Shelton	"	"	Wife of Jesse Jones	Rutherford Co. "	38	Wüller, John B.	"	"	General Merchant	"	53
King-bury, Darius	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Hamilton Co. Ind.	63	Sophia Klein	"	"	Wife of J. B. Wüller	St. Louis, Mo.	62
Mary E. Hazard	"	"	Wife of Darius Kingsbury	Macoupin Co. Ill.	64	White, W. W.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law & City Atty	St. Clair Co. Ill.	77
Kohlhauff, Adam	"	"	Barber, Ton-sorial Artist	Germany	68	Grace Sloan	"	"	Wife of W. W. White	Clinton Co. Ill.	57
Mary Boquet	"	"	Wife of Adam Kohlhauff	St. Clair Co. Ill.	68	White, Daniel	"	"	Attorney and J. P.	"	22
Krebs, George W.	"	"	Restaurant and Confectionery	Monroe Co. O.	68	Catherine Hervey	"	"	Wife of Daniel White	"	36
J. W. Corcoran	"	"	Bank Cashier	St. Louis, Mo.	67						
Koch, John	"	"	Mfr. and Dealer in Furniture	Germany	64						
Margaret Westman	"	"	Wife of John Koch	Clinton Co. Ill.	48						
Locey, Daniel	"	"	County Treasurer	"	36						
Sarah A. Kirkham	"	"	Wife of Daniel Locey	"	42						
Lampen, Henry	"	"	General Merchant	Germany	38						
Margaret Westman	"	"	Wife of Henry Lampen	"	41						
Lietze, F. A.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public	Prussia	58						
Emma Hoffmann	"	"	Wife of F. A. Lietze	St. Louis, Mo.	62						
Maddux, J. W.	"	"	General Merchant & P. M.	Clinton Co. Ill.	25						
Ellen, D. P. terson	"	"	Wife of J. W. Maddux	Niagara Co. N. Y.	72						
Muehling, F.	"	"	Saloon & Billiard Hall	Germany	54						
Catherine Peppenhorst	"	"	Wife of F. Muehling	Clinton Co. Ill.	42						
Moore, D. N.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Monroe Co. Ill.	53						
Matilda J. Scott	"	"	Wife of D. N. Moore	Clinton Co. Ill.	38						
Murray, M. P.	"	"	Lawyer and County Attorney	"	48						
Mary A. McGaffigan	"	"	Wife of M. P. Murray	Brooklyn, N. Y.	51						
Muehling, M.	"	"	Dealer in Agricultural Impl.	Germany	65						
Mary J. Huttenhoff	"	"	Wife of M. Muehling	Ohio	63						

CLEMENT AND CARLYLE TWP. 2 NORTH, RANGE 2 W.

Allen, E. A.	Clement	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Montgomery Co. Ill.	44
Sarah A. Wilton	"	"	Wife of E. A. Allen	Clinton Co. Ill.	33
Breese Sidney S.	Carlyle	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Randolph Co. Ill.	35
Caroline T. Moore	"	"	Wife of S. S. Breese	St. Clair Co. Ill.	47
Bond, Jane (nee Allen)	"	"	Widow of Thos. Bond	Clinton Co. Ill.	23
Thomas Bond	"	"	Late hus. of Jane Bond	Knox Co. Ind.	33
Baston, J. E.	Clement	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Harrison Co. Va.	63
Mary Craig	"	"	1st wife of J. E. Baston	Ky	"
Mary M. Rob	Died Sept 30, '62	"	"	Marion Co. Ill.	"
Mary E. Berry	"	"	"	Shelby Co. Ohio	45
Brereton, Peter	Clement	Sec. 33	Pres.	"	"
Martha Marshal	"	"	24 Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	60
Baker, Charles E.	"	"	24 Wife of Peter Brereton	"	60
Susan Davidson	"	"	Druggist and Post Master	Summit Co. O.	72
	"	"	Wife of Chas. E. Baker	Marion Co. Ill.	72

CLEMENT & CARLYLE TWP. 2 NORTH, &C.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Sett'd
Collins, D. C.	Clement	Sec. 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hampshire Co. W. Va.	29
Margaret Willick	Died July 3, '53	1st wife of D. C. Collins		Germany	41
Phoebe A. Augustus	Died Mar. 19, '78	2nd " "		Onerio Canada	57
Lydia A. Wellis	Died Sept. 29, '80	3d " "		Georgia	68
Cooper, George P.	Clement	Clem't	Grain Dealer	Madison Co. Ill.	49
Margaret A. Carrigan	"	"	Wife of Geo. P. Cooper	Clinton Co. Ill.	49
Carrigan, Joseph	Carlyle	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	36
C. H. Wilton	"	"	20 Wife of Joseph Carrigan	"	49
Doell, Rufus H.	Clement	"	35 Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Louis, Mo.	74
Doell, Godfrey	"	"	35 Father of R. H. Doell	Germany	74
Dorothy Reinhardt	"	"	35 Mother of " "	"	74
Ellegood, A. F.	"	Clem't	Farmer	Bond Co. Ill.	77
Essington, Gipson	"	"	Farmer	Hamilton Co. Ill.	41
Maria Loomis	Died Sept. 8, '79	Late wife of G. Essington		Quincy, Ill.	50
Ewers, Henry	Carlyle	Sec. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	72
Catherine Holdener	"	"	17 Wife of Henry Ewers	Switzerland	72
Ellegood, W. M.	Clement	"	26 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	49
Maggie Heedrickson	"	"	26 Wife of W. M. Ellegood	New York	59
Gerdes, Bernard I.	"	"	12 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	53
Mary C. Hughton	"	"	12 Wife of Bern'd I. Gerdes	Clinton Co. Ill.	40
Huey, Charles J.	"	Clem't	Farmer and Teacher	"	51
Libbie V. Osborne	"	"	Wife of Chas. J. Huey	Milwaukee Co. Wis.	59
Hogue, S. A.	"	"	Milling and Saw Mill	Gibson Co. Ind.	65
Sarah J. Holder	"	"	Wife of S. A. Hogue	Jefferson Co. Ill.	65
Haug, Abraham	"	"	Blacksmith	Germany	59
Julia Dobbs	"	"	Wife of Abraham Haug	Gallatin Co. Ill.	55
Huey, Miss Medora E.	"	"	Teacher	Clinton Co. Ill.	53
Huey, Joseph W.	Died Apr. 22, '77	Fath. of Medora E. Huey		"	27
Martha Jones	Clement	Clem't	Moth. " "	Christian Co. Ky.	34
Johnson, J. H.	"	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co. Ind.	54
Elizabeth Clappitt	"	"	10 Wife of J. H. Johnson	Clinton Co. Ill.	55
Jones, W. S.	"	"	22 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ky.	34
Phoebe E. Huey	Died Dec. 18, '78	Late wife of W. S. Jones		"	28
Johnson, Samuel	Clement	Clem't	Real Estate Agent and Police Magistrate	Breckenridge Co. Ky.	44
Mary Outhouse	Died Feb. 19, '68	Late wife of Samuel Johnson		Clinton Co. Ill.	28
Jensen, Frederick	Clement	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Denmark	73
Anna Leichsmring	"	"	28 Wife of Fred. Jensen	Germany	73
Jones, James W.	"	"	36 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	36
Amand Cox	"	"	36 Wife of James W. Jones	Park Co. Ind.	75
Margaret A. Soper	Died Mar. 29, '62	1st wife " "		Franklin Co. Ind.	59
Rebecca J. Allen	Died Sept. 10, '76	2d " "		Clinton Co. Ill.	39
Kirkham, F. W.	Clement	Clem't	Contractor and Builder	"	37
Mary J. Rodgers	"	"	Wife of F. W. Kirkham	Pike Co. Mo.	67
Kenower, George	"	"	Retired Farmer	Cumbe Land Co. Pa.	37
Ann Shelly	"	"	Wife of Geo. Kenower	Lancaster Co. Pa.	34
Lindhoff, Henry	"	"	General Merchant	Germany	60
Josephine De Houdmont	Died Aug. 22, '64	1st wife of Hen. Lindhoff		St. Louis, Mo.	60
Sarah J. Lynch	Clement	Clem't	Pres. " "	Washington Co. Ill.	65
Lindley, L. W.	"	Sec. 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Butler Co. Ohio	63
Ellen E. Roper	"	"	27 Wife of L. W. Lindley	Cinton Co. Ill.	56
Lindley, J. N.	"	"	27 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Butler Co. Ohio	63
McKever, R. C.	"	Clem't	Retired Farmer	Jackson Co. Ga.	16
Mary Rose	"	"	Wife of R. C. McKever	Kentucky	31
Manverse, Henry	"	"	Principal Public School	Genesee Co. N. Y.	58
Caroline Abernathy	"	"	Wife of Henry Manverse	Clinton Co. Ill.	38
Marks, D. R.	"	"	Physician, Surgeon and Druggist	Allegheny Co. Pa.	66
Lavantia Bartle	"	"	Wife of D. R. Marks	Hancock Co. O.	66
Moore, Charles C.	"	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	47
Eliza E. Outhouse	"	"	11 Wife of Chas. C. Moore	Clinton Co. Ill.	39
Musgrave, R. C.	"	Clem't	Station Agent	Richland Co. Ill.	71
Mary E. Klein	"	"	Wife of R. C. Musgrave	New Orleans, La.	60
Matsler, N.	"	Sec. 26	Farming & Stock Raising	Clinton Co. Ill.	33
Sarah McKever	"	"	26 Wife of N. Matsler	"	33
Matsler, James	"	Clem't	Harness Maker and J. P.	"	52
Ellen E. Quick	"	"	Wife of James Matsler	Marion Co. Ill.	66
Moore, R. D.	"	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	47
Sarah E. Frum	"	"	10 Wife of R. D. Moore	Preble Co. Ohio	77
Neil, R. W.	"	"	26 Farmer and Horticulturist	England	58
Martha Blackburn	"	"	26 Wife of R. W. Neil	"	59
North, John	"	"	13 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Henderson Co. Ky.	66
Necissa Lyles	"	"	13 Wife of John North	Rutherford, N. C.	66
Nichols, Isaac T.	"	"	1 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	35
Margaret A. Foster	"	"	1 Wife of Isaac T. Nichols	"	37
W. L. Reddick	Died Oct. 1, '58	1st hus. of M. A. Foster		Marion Co. Ill.	53
Nichols, John W.	Clement	Clem't	Carpenter, Contractor and Builder	Clinton Co. Ill.	42
Ellen C. Outhouse	"	"	Wife of John Nichols	"	47
Outhouse, Oliver	"	"	Gen. Merch. & Farmer	"	26
Mary Gerdes	"	"	Wife of Oliver Outhouse	Germany	49
Outhouse, William S.	"	"	Hotel Keeper & Farmer	Oldham Co. Ky.	30
Temperance Carter	Died Dec. 7, '52	1st wife of W. S. Outhouse		Clinton Co. Ill.	27
Elizabeth Briggs	Died Sep. 5, '55	2d " "		"	23
Hannah Russell	Died Aug. 6, '65	3d " "		"	30
Elizabeth Jennings	Clement	Clem't	Pres. " "	Marion Co. Ill.	66
Phippin, James Henry	"	"	Butcher	Jersey Co. Ill.	75
Phippin, George	Died Apr. 17, '62	Father of Jane Henry Phippin		England	47
Prattina Herrington	Clement	Clem't	Moth. " "	Wayne Co. Ill.	75
Peppenhurst, N. B.	Carlyle	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	43
Margaret Konel	"	"	5 Wife of N. B. Peppenhurst	"	53
Prather, John J.	Clement	"	34 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Allegheny Co. Md.	38
Sophia Hammond	"	"	34 Wife of John J. Prather	Fayette Co. Ill.	39

CLEMENT & CARLYLE TWP. 2 NORTH, &C.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Sett'd
Pierce, Thomas	Clement	Sec. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	75
Jennette Watts	"	"	36 Wife of Thomas Pierce	Clinton Co. Ill.	55
Rose, George W.	"	"	28 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wayne Co. Ill.	66
N. M. Young	"	"	28 Wife of Geo. W. Rose	Madison Co. Ill.	63
B. F. Blake	Died Apr. 6, '62	1st hus. of N. M. Young		Galia Co. Ohio	80
Rink, Otto	Carlyle	Carlyle	Jeweller & Watch Maker	St. Clair Co. Ill.	80
Roper, Henry	Clement	Carlyle	Dir. in Agricul. Implets	Clinton Co. Ill.	35
Strang, E.	"	Clem't	Wheel Wright and J. P.	Tioga Co. Pa.	59
Louisa Phipps	"	"	Wife of E. Strang	Bond Co. Ill.	66
Schwenke, Charles	"	"	Blacksmith	Germany	59
Doratha Schwenke	"	"	Wife of Chas. Schwenke	"	61
Sattler, Lewis	"	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Buffalo, N. Y.	67
Jennie McPherson	Died June 18, '77	1st. wife of Lewis Sattler		Scotland	74
Maria Collins	Clement	Sec. 28	Pres. " "	Clinton Co. Ill.	57
Schrader, Christ	"	"	21 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	79
Christina Christ	"	"	21 Wife of Christ. Schrader	Clinton Co. Ill.	62
Steankeyer, E. W.	"	"	2 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	77
Louisa Stumph	"	"	2 Wf. of E. W. Steankeyer	New Orleans, La.	77
Schroeder, H. G.	"	"	14 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	61
Anna Gerdes	"	"	14 Wife of H. G. Schroeder	"	61
Sinclair, Orville G.	Carlyle	Carlyle	Merchant Tailor	Columbiana Co. O.	79
Grace E. Slate	"	"	Wife of Orville G. Sinclair	Monroe Co. Ill.	79
Siddell, S. H.	Clement	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co. O.	62
Siddell, Jonathan	"	"	22 Fath. of S. H. Siddell	Bradford, Eng.	62
Elizabeth Bradford	"	"	22 Moth. " "	England	62
Turner, Harry B.	"	Clem't	Miller	St. Louis, Mo.	61
Maggie Chard	"	"	Wife of H. B. Turner	Clinton Co. Ill.	55
Wilton, Joseph F.	Carlyle	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	38
Celia A. Nichols	"	"	20 Wife of Jos. F. Wilton	Marion Co. Ill.	65
Watts, W. F.	Clement	Clem't	Physician and Surgeon	Clinton Co. Ill.	50
Anna M. Simcox	"	"	Wife of W. F. Watts	Kentucky	76
Wilton, William F.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	41
Sarah C. Chard	"	"	Wife of Wm. F. Wilton	"	49

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP. 2 NORTH, RANGE 5 WEST.

CITY OF TRENTON.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Sett'd
Adams, John H.	Trenton	Trenton	Teacher & Insurance Agent	Davis Co. Iowa	70
Hattie S. Johnson	"	"	Wife of John H. Adams	Clinton Co. Ill.	52
Affolter, Jacob	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Switzerland	64
Ann Eliza Weiss	"	"	Wife of Jacob Affolter	"	64
Ambros, John	"	"	Cabinet Maker	Clinton Co. Ill.	77
Blanch, H. A.	"	"	General Merchant	St. Clair Co. Ill.	74
Barbara Emig	"	"	Wife of H. A. Blanch	"	62
Bonsel, F.	"	"	Pastor St. Mary's Church	Germany	79
Bauchens, Frederick	"	"	Tinsmith & Hardware Dealer	"	58
Catherine Emig	"	"	Wife of F. Bauchens	"	64
Braun, Jacob	"	"	Shoemaker	"	63
Mary Haney	"	"	Wife of Jacob Braun	Switzerland	52
Boschuney, Christ	"	"	Coal Miner	"	74
Berger, J. V.	"	"	Salesman	Camden, N. J.	80
Collignon, John Martin	"	"	Foreman Cooper Shop Centen'l Mill	St. Louis, Mo.	62
Anna M. Emig	"	"	Wife of J. M. Collignon	Bavaria, Ger.	64
Carr, Wm. T.	"	"	Student at McKendree College	Clinton Co. Ill.	64
Carr, Charles M.	"	"	Father of Wm. T. Carr	Bucks Co. Pa.	39
Hannah E. Ellis	Died July 28, '57	First wife of Chas. M. Carr		Philadel'a, Pa.	39
Mary A. Ammons (nee Davis)	Trenton	Trenton	Present " "	Bond Co. Ill.	52
Dugger, E. H.	"	"	Grain Dealer	Madison Co. Ill.	59
Miriam H. Penn	Died	"	Late wife of E. H. Dugger	St. Clair Co. Ill.	71
Dugger, John W.	Trenton	Trenton	Prop'r Centennial Mill	Madison Co. Ill.	58
Martha J. Smiley	"	"	Wife of John W. Dugger	Alabama	58
Eisenmayer, A.	"	"	Merchant Miller	Bavaria, Ger.	40
Christina Sauter	"	"	Wife of A. Eisenmayer	Germany	47
Emig, H. J.	"	"	Agricultural Impl't & Saloon	"	70
Emig, Charles	"	"	"	"	70
Louisa Saeger	"	"	Wife of Charles Emig	St. Clair Co. Ill.	77
Eaton, S. W.	"	"	Book-keeper	Clinton Co. Ill.	55
Emig, Adam, Jr.	"	"	Merchant Miller	Louisville, Ky.	60
Louisa Hammel	"	"	Wife of Adam Emig, Jr.	Madison Co. Ill.	80
Eisenmayer, J. C.	"	"	Merchant Miller	St. Clair Co. Ill.	69
Augusta K. Steinmetz	"	"	Wife of J. C. Eisenmayer	St. Louis, Mo.	59
Fricker, Fred.	"	"	Confection'y & Oyster Saloon	Switzerland	58
Fenn, Daniel	"	"	Coal Miner & Town Trustee	Bavaria, Ger.	59
Mary Martin	"	"	Wife of Daniel Fenn	"	59
Gaffner, Theophilus	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Highland, Md. Co. Ill.	80
Amelia Emig	"	"	Wife of T. Gaffner	Louisville, Ky.	60
Ginzler, Mortz	"	"	General Merchant	Bohemia, Aus.	59
Mary Blanck	"	"	Wife of Mortz Ginzler	Germany	48
Graesser, Henrietta	"	"	Retired	"	55
Graesser, Philip	Died Sept. 2, 1875	Late husband of Henrietta Graesser		"	55
Glatthaar, Joseph	Trenton	Trenton	Cooper	Alton, Ill.	65
Glatthaar, Frank	"	"	Father of Jos. Glatthaar	Germany	65
Barbara Trenz	"	"	Mother of " "	"	65
Hill, William A.	"	"	Retired Farmer	Cape Girardeau Co. Mo.	81
Sarah E. Ramsey	"	"	Wife of William A. Hill	Illinois	81
Hanke, Joseph	"	"	General Merchant and Coal Operator	Bohemia, Aus.	50
Elizabeth Kneufle	"	"	Wife of Joseph Hanke	Clinton Co. Ill.	58
Catherine Weber	Died May 9, 1875	First wife of Jos. Hanke		Switzerland	58

SUGAR CREEK TWP. 2 NORTH, RANGE 5 W.—[CONTINUED]

CITY OF TRENTON.

SUGAR CREEK TWP. 2 NORTH, RANGE 5 W.—[CONTINUED]

CITY OF TRENTON.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Page	NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Page
Hiller, Henry W.	Trenton	Trenton	Farmer and Stove Dealer	Wurtemberg, Ger	56	Vollet, John	Trenton	Trenton	Saloon and Boarding House	Germany	72
Hubert Schaeffer	"	"	Wife of H. W. Hiller	Prussia	56	Caroline Karl	"	"	Wife of John Vollet	Saxony, Ger.	72
Hite, J. C.	"	"	Miller—Trenton Mills	Indiana	57	Wolf, J. C.	"	"	Miller—Trenton Mills	St. Clair Co. Ill.	76
Addie J. Vertch	"	"	Wife of J. C. Hite	Illinois	57	Mary A. Peter	"	"	Wife of J. C. Wolf	Trenton, Ill.	62
Jamison, William	"	"	Proprietor of American House and Restaurant	Lancaster Co. Pa	68	Winkler, Lorenz	"	"	Stone Mason	Baden, Ger.	56
Mary Eves	Died Sept. 29, '64	"	First wife of Wm. Jamison	"	68	Elizabeth Felges	"	"	Wife of Lorenz Winkler	"	56
Joseph O. Meguire	Trenton	Trenton	Wagon & Carriage Manfr	Germany	67	Winkler, John	"	"	Stone Mason	St. Louis, Mo.	56
Kurtz, Ferdinand	"	"	Wife of Ferdinand Kurtz	"	67	Zimmermann, Frank W.	"	"	Coal Miner	"	58
Catherine Eninger	"	"	Merchant	St. Louis, Mo.	58	Kate Krauskopf	"	"	Wife of F. W. Zimmermann	Louisville, Ky.	69
Kasper, Theodore, Jr.	"	"	Retired Father of Theodore and Albert Kasper	Germany	58						
Kasper, Theodore, Sr.	"	"	Barber	Trenton, Ill.	60						
Kasper, Albert	"	"	Mother of Theo. and Albert Kasper	Germany	58						
Augusta Hoffman	"	"	Saloon	Bavaria, Ger.	59						
Krieger, John	"	"	Wife of John Krieger	Baden, Ger.	59						
Catherine Markel	"	"	Retired Farmer	Philadelphia, Pa	59						
Louden, George	"	"	Wife of George Louden	"	56						
Sarah J. McKee	"	"	General Merchant	Madison Co. Ill.	54						
Leonhard, F.	"	"	Wife of F. Leonhard	Louisville, Ky	63						
Elizabeth Emig	"	"	Prop'r Trenton House	Clinton Co. Ill.	58						
Lampe, Henry	"	"	Wife of Henry Lampe	"	58						
Elizabeth Koebbe	"	"	Postmaster and Agricultural Dealer	"	46						
Louden, Benjamin	"	"	1st wife of Benj. Louden	Canada	59						
Charity Blake	Died Dec. 23, '70	"	Pres "	South Carolina	63						
Alice A. Hollon	Trenton	Trenton	Saddle & Harness Maker	Trenton, Ill.	58						
Lepper, George	"	"	Sister of Geo. Lepper	Belleville, Ill.	62						
Lepper, Ada	"	"	Music Teacher	Switzerland	75						
Lederman, E.	"	"	Proprietress Union Hotel	St. Clair Co. Ill.	56						
Leonhard, Ida (nee Hohe)	Died June 1879	"	Lat. hus. of Ida Leonhard	Madison Co. Ill.	59						
Leonhard, John	Trenton	Trenton	Coal Miner	England	76						
Muchel, William	Died Feb. 22, '76	"	Late wf. of Wm. Mitchell	Madison Co. Ill.	50						
Caroline Holts	Trenton	Trenton	R. K. Conductor	Clinton Co. Ill.	50						
Moger, James W.	"	"	Wife of James W. Moger	"	49						
Jessie A. Johnson	"	"	Telegraph Operator	Hancock Co. Ill.	63						
McDonald, W. H.	Vincennes, Ind.	Vincennes, Ind.	Wife of W. H. McDonald	Trenton, Ill.	60						
Ann M. Bostell	"	"	Cigar Manufacturer	Highland, Ill.	80						
Mochlhenrich, J. C.	Trenton	Trenton	Engineer	Madison Co. Ill.	76						
Nichols, E. J.	"	"	Wife of E. J. Nichols	St. Clair Co. Ill.	57						
Clara M. Brown	"	"	Druggist	Clinton Co. Ill.	76						
Oswald, Joseph	"	"	Wife of Joseph Oswald	R. I.	78						
Mary Ives	"	"	Cooper	St. Charles, Mo.	61						
Oser, John, Jr.	"	"	Butler, and father of John Oser, Jr.	Germany	61						
Oser, John, Sr.	"	"	Proprietor of Saloon	Switzerland	68						
Peter, Martin	"	"	Wife of Martin Peter	"	68						
Mary Reppstein	"	"	Coal Miner	Pomroy, Ohio	79						
Pascoe, Daniel	"	"	Butcher	Clinton Co. Ill.	50						
Ramsay, O. S.	"	"	Wife of O. S. Ramsay	Day Co. Ill.	61						
Mattie B. Apperson	"	"	Lumber Dlr. and Builder	Hesse Cassel, Ger.	53						
Riemann, John	"	"	Wife of J. Riemann	Bavaria, Ger.	53						
Mary Bassler	"	"	Lumber Dlr. and Builder	Hesse Cassel, Ger.	53						
Riemann, Louis	"	"	Wife of Louis Riemann	Bavaria, Ger.	53						
Catherine Vahninger	"	"	Daugh. of Reuben & Indiana Buthf	Clinton Co. Ill.	44						
Rutherford, Emma	"	"	"	"	52						
Rutherford, Alice J.	"	"	Teacher	"	52						
Maggie Ramsay	"	"	Furniture Dealer	Germany	58						
Ruppel, Gerhard	"	"	Wife of Gerhard Ruppel	"	58						
Mary Hanzner	"	"	Stock Raiser and Dealer	Clinton Co. Ill.	40						
Ramsay, James H.	"	"	Carpenter	Trenton	63						
Reitter, Lorenz, Jr.	"	"	Carpenter and father of Lorenz Reitter, Jr.	Germany	59						
Reitter, Lorenz, Sr.	"	"	Mother of Lorenz Reitter, Jr	Switzerland	62						
Elizabeth Hanne	"	"	Engineer Trenton Coal Mine	Germany	58						
Reichmann, Joseph	"	"	Wife of Jos. Reichmann	Baden, Germany	51						
Mary B. Reinhold	"	"	Engineer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	58						
Reichmann, George	"	"	our succ Agent and Saloon	Germany	60						
Schuster, John	"	"	Wife of John Schuster	"	60						
Elizabeth Dick	"	"	Brick Maker	St. Louis, Mo.	40						
Steiner, Henry	"	"	Merchant	Bavaria, Ger.	66						
Steinmetz, C. J.	"	"	Wife of C. J. Steinmetz	Germany	66						
Amelia Wilhelm	"	"	Salesman Eisenmayor's Mill	Clinton Co. Ill.	59						
Shepherd, W. H.	"	"	Blacksmith	England	50						
Shepherd, Henry	"	"	Wife of Henry Shepherd	"	57						
Catherine Hollis	"	"	Teacher	Austria	79						
Schneider, N.	"	"	Wife of N. Schneider	"	79						
Mary Zelecock	"	"	Cooper	Clinton Co. Ill.	61						
Storz, Louis	"	"	Cooper & fath. of Louis Storz	Germany	58						
Storz, Jacob	"	"	Mother of	"	58						
Mary Nanz	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Barren Co. Ky.	61						
Toney, E. P.	"	"	Wife of E. P. Toney	St. Charles Co. Mo.	61						
Jane A. Boone	"	"	Proprietor of Saloon	St. Clair Co. Ill.	52						
Trippel, Geo.	"	"	1st wife of Geo. Trippel	"	64						
Elizabeth Bub	Died July 9, '72	"	Pres "	Germany	68						
Charlotte Aug	Trenton	Trenton	Coal Miner	Bohemia	69						
Thorand, Joseph, Jr.	"	"	Fath. of Jos. Thorand, Jr	"	69						
Thorand, Joseph, Sr.	"	"	Moth. "	"	69						
Mary Hanke	"	"	At Home	Germany	58						
Traeger, Hattie	"	"	Father of Hattie Traeger	"	58						
Traeger, George	"	"	Mother "	"	58						
Margaretta Kueneth	"	"	Proprietor Saloon	Hesse Darmstadt	57						
Tragesser, Michael	"	"	Wife of Mich. Tragesser	Bavaria, Ger.	59						
Eva Fest	"	"									

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP. 2 NORTH, RANGE 5 WEST.

Allen, Reuben	Trenton	Sec. 15	Farmer	Tennessee	60
Sarah A. Maxwell	"	15	Wife of Reuben Allen	Clinton Co. Ill.	45
Burton, John	"	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lincolnshire, Eng	57
Caroline Chaffin	Died Sept. 14, '66	19	First wife of John Burton	Clinton Co. Ill.	41
Josephine Douglass	Trenton	Sec. 19	Present "	Louisiana	63
Bassler, Frederick	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	54
Elizabeth Bentler	"	29	Wife of Fred. Bassler	"	50
Bassler, Paul	"	20	Prop. of Trenton Brewery	"	52
Bertha Habschmitt	"	20	Wife of Paul Bassler	"	64
Brefeld, Gerhard	Aviston	Aviston	Blacksmith	"	68
Ann Koebbe	"	"	Wife of Gerhard Brefeld	Clinton Co. Ill.	55
Beetle, James M.	"	"	Salesman at Mill	"	59
Baer, Joseph	Trenton	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Baden, Ger.	78
Sophonria Metzger	"	28	Wife of Joseph Baer	St. Louis, Mo.	58
Back, Leo	Aviston	Aviston	Blacksmith & Wagon Maker	Germany	65
Catherine Keller	Died Mar. 1870	Aviston	First wife of Leo Back	"	65
Matilda Kniemann	Aviston	Aviston	Present "	Missouri	52
Beaty, Samuel	Trenton	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	56
Beaty, C. W.	Baden, Baden, Bond Co. Ill.	31	Father of Samuel Beaty	"	29
Rebecca J. Loudon	Died Dec. 1, 1877	11	Mother of	Philadelpa, Pa.	37
Crane, Smith	Trenton	Sec. 21	Farmer and Dairyman	St. Clair Co. Ill.	66
Nancy Scott	Died Jan. 18, '63	"	First wife of Smith Craue	"	"
Carrie M. Johnson	Trenton	Sec. 21	Present "	Clinton Co. Ill.	42
Cordell, Wm. F.	"	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cape Girardeau Co. Mo.	65
Lenora H. Johnson	"	22	Wife of Wm. F. Cordell	Clinton Co. Ill.	43
Crep's, Conrad	"	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	70
Sarah Welshley	"	33	Wife of Conrad Crepps	Monroe Co. Ill.	70
Drayton, C. O.	"	17	Farmer and Teacher	Madison Co. Ill.	59
Lucy Rutherford	"	17	Wife of C. O. Drayton	Clinton Co. Ill.	55
Dillmann, Henry	Aviston	Aviston	Lumber Dealer	Germany	56
Elizabeth Schulte	"	"	Wife of Henry Dillmann	"	40
Emig, Christopher	Trenton	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Massachusetts, Ill.	63
Caroline Boedcker	"	9	Wife of C. Emig	Watkins, Mo. Co. Ill.	63
Ebert, Louis	"	9	Farming & Stock Raising	Germany	"
Ida Penn	"	2	Wife of Louis Ebert	St. Clair Co. Ill.	"
Edwards, J. D.	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Dembighshire, N. Wales	65
Virginia Ely	"	28	Wife of J. D. Edwards	St. Clair Co. Ill.	65
Ficker, H.	Aviston	Aviston	Blacksmith, Wagon & Farm Machy	Clinton Co. Ill.	42
Agnes Overhoof	"	"	Wife of H. Ficker	Germany	41
Feldmann, Mrs. G.	"	"	General Merchandise	"	44
Feldmann, Conrad	Died	"	Husband of Gertrude Feldmann	"	"
Frazer, G. L.	Trenton	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Stokes Co. N. C.	76
Amanda Cook	"	10	Wife of G. L. Frazer	Gifford Co. N. C.	76
Fischer, George	"	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	56
Mary C. Remann	"	30	Wife of Geo. Fischer	Clinton Co. Ill.	59
Fellhauer, Stephen	"	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	65
Mary Boedler	Died Mar. 10, '80	"	Late wife of Stephen Fellhauer	Clinton Co. Ill.	"
Frederick, H. W. A.	Aviston	Aviston	Druggist	Prussia	52
A. Buhrmann	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	St. Louis, Mo.	75
Martha L. Hoffman	"	"	Wife of A. Buhrmann	Washington Co. Ill.	76
Fluck, Fritz	Trenton	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	67
Charlotte Krush	"	8	Wife of Fritz Fluck	Luzerne Co. Pa.	68
Graesser, Thomas	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	55
Christina Damboch	"	29	Wife of Thomas Graesser	Alsace, France	55
Guyot, Alfred	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Switzerland	47
Isabella Ramsay	"	9	Wife of Alfred Guyot, and daughter of Geo. Ramsay	Madison Co. Ill.	56
Groen, Henry	Aviston	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	57
Elizabeth Stoff	"	35	Wife of Henry Groen	"	60
Husmann, Barney	"	"	Teacher	St. Clair Co. Ill.	79
Elizabeth Janen	Aviston	Aviston	Wife of B. Husmann	Zeffingham Co. Ill.	79
Harpstrite, Antony	Trenton	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	44
Catherine Opshire	"	32	Wife of A. Harpstrite	"	50
Hull, S. T.	Aviston	Aviston	General Stock Trader	Clinton Co. Ill.	33
Hull, Martha	"	"	Daughter of Samuel Hull deceased	"	36
Hezel, Michael	"	Sec. 2	Farmer	St. Louis, Mo.	59
Louisa Bronie	Died Oct. 11, '78	"	Late wife Michl Hetzel	Switzerland	46
Heimann, H. H.	Aviston	Aviston	Merchant Express, R. R. Agt. Grain Dealer and J. P.	Clinton Co. Ill.	38
Elizabeth Lampke	"	"	Wife of H. H. Heimann	Prussia	52
Holtman, Bernard	"	"	Tavern and Saloon	Germany	65
Teresa Bultemeyer	"	"	Wife of B. Holtman	"	66
Holtkamp, Mary (nee Mildner)	"	Sec. 35	Farming & Stock Raising	"	38
Holtkamp, Henry	Died May 3, 1872	"	Late Husband M. Holtkamp	"	44
Huelsmann, Fritz	Trenton	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	76
Elizabeth Sohn	"	33	Wife Fritz of Huelsmann	St. Clair Co. Ill.	56

SUGAR CREEK TWP. 2 NORTH, RANGE 5 W.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Haury, Adolph	Trenton	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	66
Christine Schuler	"	8	Wife of Adolph Haury	St. Louis, Mo.	66
Hersog, Martin	Aviston	Aviston	Saddle & Harness Maker	Germany	64
Mary Betler	"	"	Wife of Martin Hersog	"	64
Ismert, Joseph	Trenton	Trenton	Miller in Centennial Mills	Lorraine Frund	80
Johnson A. H.	"	Sec. 16	Farmer and Co. Surveyor	New Madrid, Mo.	18
Cynthia A. Tozer	"	16	Wife of A. H. Johnson	St. Clair Co. Ill.	47
Junker, Adam	Aviston	Aviston	Farmer and Constable	Germany	67
Margaret Santel	"	"	Wife of A. Junker	Clinton Co. Ill.	55
Johnson, John	Trenton	Sec. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	East St. Louis, Ill.	78
Mahala Bradshaw	"	14	Wife of John Johnson	Missouri	78
Jennings, John	Aviston	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Monroe Co. Ind.	68
Charlotte Adair	Divorced	"	First wife of J. Jennings	Ireland	68
Malinda Maudy	Aviston	Sec. 1	Present " " "	Clinton Co. Ill.	61
Kolker, Herman	"	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	36
Margaret Schoevling	"	35	Wife of Herman Kolker	"	65
Lohmann, Fred	"	"	Pastor St. Francis' Ch.	"	76
Lipsmeier, H.	"	Aviston	General Merchant	"	56
Theresa Hagenbrok	Died Sept.	20, '77	Late wife of H. Lipsmeier	"	57
H. Marks	Aviston	Aviston	General Merchant	"	47
Catherine Grone	"	"	Wife of H. Marks	"	47
Leach, William A.	Trenton	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tennessee	60
Letty M. Smith	"	18	Wife of Wm. A. Leach	Illinois	60
Lear, William H.	Aviston	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	43
Lampe, Christ.	"	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	59
Lampe, Detrich	"	Madison Co. Ill.	Father of Christ. Lampe	Germany	43
Mary Heamann	"	"	Mother of " "	Clinton Co. Ill.	37
McGrath, James	Trenton	Sec. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Louis, Mo.	59
Malinda Penn (nee Soller)	"	17	Wife of Jas. McGrath	Freiburg, Ohio	71
Mauntel, B. A.	Aviston	Aviston	Merchant Miller	St. Louis, Mo.	78
McAlilly, James J.	"	"	Farmer	Madison Co. Ill.	57
Mary L. Dugger	Died July	24, '54	Late wife of Jas. McAlilly	Bond Co.	"
Mann, David	Trenton	Sec. 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	54
Ida Meyer	"	7	Wife of David Mann	"	60
Modry, M. L.	Aviston	Aviston	Cooper	France	56
Meier, John	"	"	Saddler & Harness Maker	Germany	64
Adelheid Evers	"	"	Wife of John Meier	Illinois	54
Newkirk, E. C.	Trenton	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Washington Co. Ind.	74
Newkirk, Cyrus	"	28	Father of E. C. Newkirk	"	74
Margaret Ann Veanart	"	28	Mother of " "	"	74
O'Ke, Henry, Jr.	Aviston	Aviston	Cooper	Clinton Co. Ill.	57
Peek, Theodore G.	"	"	Prop. Hotel & Lumber Dealer	Germany	59
Mary Archer	"	"	Wife of Theodore Peek	Missouri	46
Pope, Thomas S.	Trenton	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Simpson Co. Ky.	43
Teresa Seenev	Died	1865	First wife of Thos. S. Pope	Crawford Co. Ill.	54
Amanda Cox	Died	1878	Second " " "	Clinton Co. Ill.	44
Margaret Hewey	Trenton	Sec. 16	Present " " "	Randolph Co. Ill.	70
Parker, C. W.	"	21	Farmer and Salesman	Ohio	75
Anna E. Kyger	"	21	Wife of C. W. Parker	Lawrence, Ill.	75
Petermeier, George	Aviston	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	62
Bernadina Reilmann	"	1	Wife of G. Petermeier	Hanover, Ger.	65
Ritzheimer, Peter	Trenton	Trenton	Coal Miner	St. Louis, Mo.	64
Ritter, Alfred	"	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Frederick Co. Va.	72
Hannah Dailey	Died in Jackson Co. Ind. Aug. '80	"	First wife of Alfred Ritter	"	"
Nancy J. Frazer	Trenton	Sec. 22	Present " " "	Daviess Co. Ky.	72
Ramsay, Jane M. (nee Gullick)	"	29, '58	Late husband of Jane M. Ramsay	Madison Co. Ill.	22
Ramsay, Leander L.	Died Aug.	"	" " " "	Clinton Co. Ill.	19
Richardson, John H.	Trenton	Sec. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	57
Bertha G. Hobbs	"	4	Wife of J. H. Richardson	Madison Co. Ill.	77
Ramsay, George H.	"	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	60
Rutherford, Seth	"	20	Farmer and Dairyman	St. Clair Co. Ill.	63
Mary L. Gaiter	"	20	Wife of Seth Rutherford	Virginia	63
Row, G. W.	"	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	20
Mary Hunter	Died Oct.	29, '57	First wife of G. W. Row	Massoupin Co. Ill.	38
Row, Elizabeth	Trenton	Sec. 34	Present " " "	Clinton Co. Ill.	37
Ramsay, John M.	"	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	37
Emma Simonds	"	4	Wife of John M. Ramsay	Pike Co. Mo.	65
Rocessa, Edward	St. Louis, Mo. 1897	Franklin Ave.	Salesman	Germany	72
Rocessa, F. P.	Carlyle	Carlyle	Gardener, and father of Ed. Rocessa	"	67
Seiter, George	Trenton	Trenton	Carpenter	Pennsylvania	70
Theresa Helmer	"	"	Wife of Geo. Seiter	France	70
Striegel, John A.	"	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Baden, Ger.	56
Julia Glanzlar	Died April	13, '79	First wife of J. A. Striegel	"	59
Clara Hott (nee Pape)	Trenton	Sec. 22	Present " " "	Germany	55
Specht, Jacob	"	22	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Dairyman	St. Louis, Mo.	56
Elizabeth Roth	"	22	Wife of Jacob Specht	"	74
Stoff, Henry	Aviston	Aviston	Carpenter	Germany	60
Josephine Surmann	"	"	Wife of Henry Stoff	"	60
Swart, George Joseph	"	Sec. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Louis, Mo.	76
Nancy Victoria Twiss	"	26	Wife of G. J. Smart	Clinton Co. Ill.	65
Stockmann, Herman	"	"	Prop'r of Saw Mill	"	48
Elizabeth Park, nee (Tunison)	"	"	Wife of H. Stockmann	Holland	53
Schmidt, Frank	Sec. 22	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	66
Gertrude Lubert	"	22	Wife of Frank Schmidt	Cole Co. Mo.	71
Schulte, G. Henry	"	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	51
Margaret Koebbe	"	2	Wife of G. H. Schulte	Clinton Co. Ill.	46
Shon, Fred.	Trenton	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	58
Shon, George	"	32	Father of Fred. Shon	Prussia	58
Louisa Rasch	"	32	Mother of " "	"	58

SUGAR CREEK TWP. 2 NORTH, RANGE 5 W.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Singler, Mathias, Jr.	Trenton	Sec. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Baden, Ger.	54
Magdalena Oswald	"	30	Wife of M. Singler, Jr.	"	54
Stoff, G. H.	Aviston	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	59
Eliza Schoening	Died Dec.	1861	First wife of G. H. Stoff	"	59
Teresa Homann	Aviston	Sec. 11	Present " " "	"	61
Schrag, George	Trenton	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	61
Schrag, Peter	Died Dec.	8, 1864	Father of Geo. Schrag	Germany	61
Margaret Voison	Trenton	"	Mother of " "	"	64
Twiss, William W.	Aviston	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	42
Sarah F. McAlilly	"	22	Wife of Wm. W. Twiss	Madison Co. Ill.	59
Twiss, C. H.	"	Aviston	Farmer and Justice of the Peace	Clinton Co. Ill.	40
Lizzie C. Hetzel	"	"	Wife of C. H. Twiss	St. Louis, Mo.	59
Trippel, Fritz	Trenton	Sec. 33	Farmer & Veterinary Surgeon	Germany	57
Eva Koob	"	33	Wife of Fritz Trippel	"	44
Thoma, Math.	Aviston	Aviston	Wagon Maker and Blacksmith	"	68
Elizabeth Strubhart	"	"	Wife of Math. Thoma	Elsass, France	58
Trippel, Henry	Trenton	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	51
Augusta Boon	"	33	Wife of Henry Trippel	Germany	64
Tate, Henry	"	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	78
Jemina Goodwin	"	6	Wife of Henry Tate	"	78
Vogler, Andrew	"	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	81
Anna E. Zimmerman	"	8	Wife of Andrew Vogler	"	81
Wilson, James	"	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Scotland	58
Sophia Gelly	"	4	Wife of James Wilson	Ireland	54
Wangelin, J. C.	Aviston	Aviston	Miller	Cleveland, O.	80
J. Jennie Osborn	Died Mar.	29, '81	Late wife of J. C. Wangelin	St. Clair Co. Ill.	80
Wilke, J. Henry	Aviston	Aviston	Cooper	Effingham Co. Ill.	81
Wallace, Simon	"	Sec. 22	Engineer	Philadel'a, Pa.	78
Elizabeth McCauley	"	22	Wife of Simon Wallace	"	78
Zimmerman, Catherine	St. Louis, Mo.	1863	Millinery and Dress Maker	Switzerland	58
Zimmerman, M.	Died Dec.	31, 1862	Late husband of Cath. Zimmerman	"	58

BROOKSIDE TOWNSHIP. 1 NORTH, RANGE 1 WEST.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Buchler, Emil	Centralia	Sec. 24	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Baden, Ger.	72
Bertha Luscher	"	24	Wife of Emil Buchler	Switzerland	58
Chambers, John J.	"	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	38
Sarah J. Carter	"	20	Wife of J. J. Chambers	Nova Scotia	56
Droll, Joseph	"	13	Proprietor Flora Garden	Baden, Ger.	53
Elizabeth Rheinbold	"	13	Wife of Joseph Droll	"	53
Gilmore, J. H.	"	15	Farmer & Horticulturist	Marion Co. Ill.	50
Gilmore David M.	Died Dec.	24, '80	Father of J. H. Gilmore	Champaign Co. O.	18
Harriet R. Davis	Centralia	Sec. 15	Mother " " "	Cumberland Co. Tenn.	50
Gilmore, A. C.	"	15	Farmer and Teacher	Clinton Co. Ill.	31
Lucy J. Dille	"	15	Wife of A. C. Gilmore	Putnam Co. Ind.	71
Gilmour, H. C.	"	15	Farmer	Champaign Co. O.	18
Harriet Fowler (nee Hadlock)	"	15	Wife of H. C. Gilmour	Livingston Co. N. Y.	32
Kerr, J. N.	"	12	Horticulturist	Miami Co. Ohio	67
Mary A. Wilson	"	12	Wife of J. N. Kerr	Boone Co. Ind.	63
Lo Sturgeon, Ernest D.	"	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Will Co. Ill.	59
Christian Kruse	"	10	Wife of E. D. Lo Sturgeon	Galena Ill.	74
McCosh, F. H.	"	24	Horticulturist and Steam Boat Clerk	Allegheny Pa.	72
Sarah P. McCreery	"	24	Wife of F. H. McCosh	Gettysburg Pa.	72
Pullen, B.	"	13	Horticulturist	Mercer Co. N. J.	57
Lucille Gex	"	13	Wife of B. Pullen	Gallatin Co. Ky.	57
Pratt, Frank	"	24	Locomotive Engineer	Oxford Co. Me.	57
Theresa Lynch	"	24	Wife of Frank Pratt	Tiffin Ohio	57
Taylor, I. S.	"	24	U. S. Mail Agent and Horticulturist	Burlington Co. N. J.	70
A. S. Sackville	"	24	Wife of I. S. Taylor	Canada	70
Webster, Jabez	"	24	Fruit Grower & Nurseryman	England	58
Mary Ann Kent	"	24	Wife of Jabez Webster	England	58
Watts, Benjamin	"	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	1
Elizabeth S. Johnson	Died July	31, '52	1st Wife of Benj. Watts	"	23
Catherine Sloat	Centralia	Sec. 17	Present " " "	Pennsylvania	46
York, A. A.	"	1	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Madison Co. N. Y.	66
Eveline A. Collister	"	1	Wife of A. A. York	"	66

EAST FORK TOWNSHIP. 3 NORTH, RANGE 1 WEST.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Altom, Robert	Patoka	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	40
Mary J. French	"	15	Wife of Robert Altom	"	40
Chamberlain, Eugene J.	Sandoval	36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pike Co. Ill.	77
Bessie Churchill	"	36	Wife E. J. Chamberlain	Sangamon Co. Ill.	77
Carter, John H.	"	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	"
Catherine Brooks	"	22	Wife of John H. Carter	"	"
Haase, Henry F.	Clement	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Louis, Mo.	77
Wilhelmine Maune	Died May	16, '77	1st wife Henry F. Haase	Franklin Co. Mo.	77
Clara Dav	Clement	Sec. 29	Present wife " " "	Ross Co., Ohio	64
Morris, John	Sandoval	13	Farmer and Mechanic	Clinton Co. Ill.	23
Sarah J. Wright	Died Feb.	26, '80	Late wife of John Morris	Giles Co., Tenn.	30
Pippin, W. T.	Sandoval	Sec. 13	School Teacher	Caroline Co. Md	70
Mary Jane Morris	"	13	Wife of W. T. Pippin	Clinton Co. Ill.	60
Ward, J. M.	"	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Ill.	54
Mary E. Markel	"	23	Wife of J. M. Ward	Macoupin Co. Ill.	76
Ward, Jasper	"	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ill.	51
Mary Ann Moore	"	16	Wife of Jasper Ward	Clinton Co. Ill.	51

MERIDIAN TOWNSHIP. 2 NORTH, RANGE 5 WEST.

ST. ROSE TOWNSHIP. 3 NORTH, RANGE 4 W.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Sett'd
Flaherty, Michael	Clement	Sec. 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Co. Kerry, Ireland	50
Julia Sullivan	Died Dec.	31, '65	Late wife of M. Flaherty	"	65
Flaherty, Peter	Clement	Sec. 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	50
Hannah Bunyan	"	"	7 Wife of Peter Flaherty	"	56
Just, Samuel	Lost Creek	"	9 Farmer, Stock Raiser & J. P.	St. Clair Co. Ill.	63
Barbara Sioke	"	"	9 Wife of Samuel Just	Bohemia	65
McHale, Michael	Clement	"	5 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	60
McHale, John	Died Mar.	3, 1874	Father of M. McHale	Co. Mayo, Ireland	67
Ellen Lynch	Clement	Sec. 5	Mother of "	Co. Roscommon "	67
Nixon, Wm. M.	"	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Davis Co. Iowa	67
Nixon, R. M.	Died Dec.	16, '77	Father of Wm. M. Nixon	Jefferson Co. O.	67
Nixon, Margaret	Clement	Sec. 30	Mother of "	St. Clair Co. Ill.	67
Price, J. D.	Lost Creek	"	22 Farmer & Hay Merchant	Cincinnati, O.	62
Sarah Bodley	"	"	22 Wife of J. D. Price	"	62
Stewart, John W.	Clement	"	31 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lancaster Co. Pa.	57
Susan Strang	"	"	31 Wife of J. W. Stewart	Tioga Co. Pa.	59
Schlichtman, John	Lost Creek	"	14 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	68
Caroline Singlinger	"	"	14 Wife of J. Schlichtman	Pennsylvania	66
Tunnichiff, Joseph	"	"	22 Farmer & Hay Merchant	Otsego Co. N.Y.	61
Maria L. Farley	"	"	22 Wife of Jos. Tunnichiff	Genesee Co.	61
Thomas, Frank	"	"	22 Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	67
Josephine Serger	Died May	10, '74	First wife of F. Thomas	"	73
Julia Schweitzer	Lost Creek	Sec. 22	Present "	Marion Co. Wis.	78

LAKE TOWNSHIP. 1 NORTH, RANGE 2 AND 3 WEST.

Crane, Smith	Carlyle	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Belleville, Ill.	62
Sarah C. Nichols	Died Aug.	4, '66	1st Wife of Smith Crane	Clinton Co. Ill.	38
Mary A. Davis	Carlyle	Sec. 18	Present Wife "	"	50
Grafton, Joseph	"	"	4 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Morgan Co. Tn.	50
Mary A. Wilton	Died	"	1st Wife of Jos. Grafton	Cinton Co. Ill.	45
Almina Dyhouse	Carlyle	"	4 Present "	Macon Co. Ky.	77
Johnson, D. M.	Clement	"	1 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ky.	17
Sallie W. Watts	Died	"	1st Wife D. M. Johnson	Macon Co. Ga.	23
Elizabeth Clark (nee Prickett)	"	"	Late Wife "	"	46
J. Imsen, F. M.	Clement	"	13 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	48
Didana Hatfield	"	"	13 Wife of F. M. Johnson	"	80
Johnson, H. E.	"	"	10 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	28
Henriette Lear	Died April	23, '65	1st Wife H. F. Johnson	"	30
Zelota Maudux	Died May	1870	21 Wife "	"	72
Elizabeth J. Gilmore	Clement	"	20 Present Wife "	"	52
Maddux F. M.	"	"	22 Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	19
Posey, B. M.	Carlyle	"	8 Farmer and Tp. Superv'r	"	23
Celia A. Watts	"	"	8 Wife of K. M. Potts	Madison Co. Ill.	80
Posey, Chesley	"	"	9 Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	39
Mary A. McKittrick	Died June	9, '73	Late Wife Chesley Posey	Macon Co. Ga.	44
Short, J. W.	Clement	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	32
Elizabeth Watts	"	"	2 Wife J. W. Short	"	32
Watts, Richard	Carlyle	"	9 Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	48
Elizabeth Gibson	"	"	9 Wife of Richard Watts	"	51
Watts, Amos F.	Clement	"	13 Farmer and J. P.	"	53
Nancy J. Kennedy	"	"	13 Wife of Amos F. Watts	"	55
Watts, Janson L.	"	"	12 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Warren Co. O.	68
P. E. Jones	Died Dec.	18, '75	1st Wife of J. L. Watts	"	68
S. C. Garretson	Clement	Sec. 12	Present Wife "	"	68

ST. ROSE TOWNSHIP. 3 NORTH, RANGE 4 WEST.

Ames, Lucy D. (nee Taylor)	Breese	Sec. 27	Farming & Stock Raising	Gallatin Co. Ky.	34
Amos, J. B.	Died	1863	Late husband of L. D. Ames	Hart Co. Ky.	32
Amos, James T.	Breese	Sec. 27	Son of Jas. B. & Lucy D. Ames	Clinton Co. Ill.	56
Barth, Peter	St. Rose	"	8 Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	52
Mary Theresa Boennhoff	"	"	8 Wife of Peter Barth	St. Louis, Mo.	61
Beckmann, Theodore	"	"	9 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	49
Anna Mary A'bers	"	"	9 Wife of Theo. Beckmann	"	48
Demoulin, Nathan	Jamestown	"	5 Farmer, Stock Raiser & School Tr. as	France	51
Susin Besin	Died Nov.	17, '79	First wife of M. Demoulin	"	60
Fanny Combe	Jamestown	Sec. 5	Present "	Switzerland	32
Everett, W. W.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Scott Co. Ill.	77
Flora B. Clement	"	"	Wife of W. W. Everett	Jacksonville, Ill.	79
Feldwert, Henry	St. Rose	St. Rose	General Merchant	Prussia	74
Margaret Tegethoff	"	"	Wife of Henry Feldwert	St. Louis, Mo.	74
Featherston, Henrietta L. (nee Shepard)	Jamestown	"	Retired	Columbus, Ohio	49
Featherston John R.	Died April	4, '72	Late husband of H. L. Featherston	Mississippi	53
Joseph S. Holt	Died Sept.	16, '58	First "	Yorkshire, Eng.	35
Fricker Abraham	Jamestown	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	58
Elizabeth Senn	Highland	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Switzerland	51
Glass, Harrison	"	"	8 Wife of A. Fricker	"	51
Mary M. Mahue	Jamestown	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fleming Co. Ky.	40
Henrietta Furr	Died Oct.	1864	First wife of Harrison Glass	Clinton Co. Ill.	32
Habegger, Mary E. (nee Tachan)	Jamestown	Sec. 16	Present "	Logan Co. Ky.	66
Habegger, David	"	"	Postmistress & Harness Shop	Switzerland	56
Habegger, Louis G.	Died Aug.	10, '74	Late husband of M. E. Habegger	"	56
Habegger, Frederick	Jamestown	"	Harness Maker	Clinton Co. Ill.	57
"	"	"	"	"	60

Hickman, Henry	Jamestown	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Burk Co. Ga.	39
Mary Jane Curtis	"	"	10 Wife of Henry Hickman	Cinton Co. Ill.	32
Hickman, Sarah (nee Curtis)	"	"	15 Farming & Stock Raising	"	37
Hickman, Rev. Groes	Died June	24, '75	Late husband of S. Hickman	Burk Co. Ga.	39
Hickman, P. G.	Jamestown	Sec. 16	Farmer and Prop'r Pastor Old Mt.	Clinton Co. Ill.	42
Mary Jane Burnes	"	"	16 Wife of P. J. Hickman	"	56
Holgrave, Henry	St. Rose	"	30 Farmer	"	50
Eliza Schonefeld	"	"	30 Wife of Henry Holgrave	"	58
Jenny, Samuel	Highland	"	8 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Switzerland	54
Elizabeth Meier	Died Jan.	11, '77	First wife of Samuel Jenny	"	63
Louisa Steiner	Highland	Sec. 3	Present "	Clinton Co. Ill.	53
Jackson, Freeland, Sr.	Jamestown	"	2 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Benton Co. Ten.	35
Mary Ann Lenox	Died April	6, 1857	First wife of F. Jackson, Sr.	Clinton Co. Ill.	31
Eliza America Lenox	Died June	2, 1859	Second "	"	38
Mary Ann Buchanan	Jamestown	Sec. 2	Present "	Bond Co. Ill.	60
Kamann, Theodore	St. Rose	St. Rose	Pastor St. Rose's Church	Prussia, Ger.	70
Kamann, Henry	Died in Prussia,	Apr. 21, '79	Father of T. Kamann	"	"
Kamann, Elizabeth	"	Apr. 20, '56	Mother of "	"	"
Lager, H. Theodore	St. Rose	St. Rose	Blacksmith	Hanover, Ger.	52
Ann Dust	"	"	Wife of H. T. Lager	"	52
Leu, George, Jr.	Jamestown	Sec. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Switzerland	57
Rosa Weidner	"	"	4 Wife of George Leu	Clinton Co. Ill.	51
Maxey, J. P.	Breese	"	26 Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	46
Agnes Young Beattie	"	"	26 Wife of J. P. Maxey	Ireland	56
Meyer, Louis G.	Jamestown	Jamestown	Saloon	Baden, Ger.	51
Anna Hoffman	"	"	Wife of Louis G. Meyer	Switzerland	53
Mewes, Charles Gustav	"	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	67
Louisa Daubermann	"	"	11 Wife of C. G. Mewes	Madison Co. Ill.	77
Mewes, Carl Gustav	"	"	11 Sch. Director Dist. No. 1, T. 3, R. 4 W.	Prussia	67
Leonhard Foehner	"	"	3 Farmer, Stock Raiser and School Director District No. 1, T. 3, R. 4 W.	Baden, Ger.	34
Mary Ann Roll	"	"	3 Wife of Leonhard Foehner	Switzerland	37
Petermeier, Jodocus	Breese	"	33 Farmer, Twp. Supervisor, Pres. of Clinton Co. Ill. Fire L. & Ice Co.	Prussia	61
Elizabeth Clement	"	"	33 Wife of Jodocus Petermeier	Waldeck, Ger.	61
Phillips, James	St. Rose	"	22 Farmer, Stock Raiser & Twp. Clerk	St. Clair Co. Ill.	66
Mary F. Wood	"	"	22 Wife of James Phillips	Clinton Co. Ill.	57
Richter, Henry	"	"	27 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	66
Anna Angela Petermeier	"	"	27 Wife of Henry Richter	"	61
Schluter, Charles A.	St. Rose	"	Wagon Maker	St. Louis, Mo.	63
Sutton, John J.	"	Sec. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bucks Co. Pa.	45
Schroeder, Hans Curth	"	"	17 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kurf. Hessen, Ger.	46
Margaret Lapp	Died Sept.	1858	First wife of H. C. Schroeder	"	46
Wilhelmina Luedicke	Died Sept.	1862	Second "	Brunswick, Ger.	57
Lisetta Braschler	St. Rose	Sec. 17	Present "	Switzerland	69
Treutlein, Edward	"	St. Rose	Assessor, Notary Public and Teacher	Baden, Ger.	76
Anna M. C. E. Malwes	"	"	Wife of Edw. Treutlein	Little Rock, Ark.	76
Weisenfeld, Henry	"	"	Blacksmith	Prussia	77

WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIP. 3 NORTH, RANGE 3 WEST.

Bass, Charles W.	Beaver Crek	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bond Co. Ill.	69
Bass, William	"	"	Father of Chas. W. Bass	Tennessee	69
Bass, Sarah J. (nee Baldridge)	"	"	Mother of "	"	69
Elliott, John	Carlyle	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Perry Co. Pa.	53
Elliott, Elizabeth	Died May	20, '50	First wife of John Elliott	"	"
Isabelle Ogle	Carlyle	Sec. 12	Present "	"	58
Hediger, John	Sparks	"	20 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Switzerland	52
Louisa Vogt	Died June	8, '78	First wife of J. Hediger	St. Louis, Mo.	64
Eliza Zobrist	Sparks	Sec. 20	Present "	Madison Co. Ill.	80
Hull, Martin	"	"	4 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	43
Apollonia Oechsner	"	"	4 Wife of Martin Hull	Germany	58
Lamb, L. S.	"	"	4 Farmer & Tp. Supervisor	Graves Co. Ky.	57
Mary Hull	Died	1869	First wife of L. S. Lamb	Clinton Co. Ill.	"
Sarah Goldstone	Sparks	"	4 Present "	Tennessee	62
Norman, Jason	Carlyle	"	24 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bedford Co. Ten.	29
Martha Hudson	"	"	24 Wife of Jason Norman	Alabama	42
Nettles, R.	"	"	36 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Perry Co. Pa.	58
Sarah Barnett	"	"	36 Wife of R. Nettles	Morgan Co. Ill.	58
Norman, G. W.	Beaver Crek	"	11 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	49
Pervinia Ogle	"	"	11 Wife of G. W. Norman	Perry Co. Pa.	71
Opfermann, Geo. K.	"	"	3 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	57
Mary A. Trandt	Deceased in Germany	"	First wife of G. K. Opfermann	"	"
Apollonia Reis	Deceased	"	Late "	"	57
Pepperkorn, Fritz	Frog Town	Sec. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	61
Matilda Buerger	"	"	30 Wife of Fritz Pepperkorn	Warren Co. Mo.	58
Pollmann, Henry Herman	St. Rose	"	19 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	57
Ann Dulle	Died Aug.	1866	First wife of H. H. Pollmann	"	64
Catherine Sommer	St. Rose	Sec. 19	Present "	Holland	67
Rudolph, Clemens H.	Frog Town	"	30 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	62
Mary Pepperkorn	"	"	30 Wife of C. H. Rudolph	"	62
Tanler, John	Sparks	"	10 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Switzerland	68
Anna Dallenbach	"	"	10 Wife of John Tanler	"	68
Zieren, Henry Jr.	Carlyle	"	36 Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	67
Zieren, Theodore	"	"	36 Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	67
Mary Southmann	"	"	36 Wife of Theodore Zieren	"	60
Zieren, Henry, Sr.	"	"	36 Father of H. & T. Zieren	Prussia	67
Adaline Behlmer	"	"	36 Mother of "	Germany	67

BREESE. TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 4 WEST.

BREESE. TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 4 W.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Sett'd	NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Sett'd
Albers, John B.	Breese	Breese	Twp. Collector, Architect & Builder	Hanover, Ger.	43	Lear, Henry	Aviston	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bucks Co. Pa.	37
Mary Kayser	"	"	Wife of J. B. Albers	Prussia	60	Mary Carr	Died Sept.	28, '46	First wife of H. Lear	" "	39
Altepeter, Henry	"	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	38	Sarah Cox (nee Barber)	Aviston	Sec. 18	Present "	Old Virginia	24
Elizabeth Hellmann	"	"	Wife of Henry Altepeter	Hanover, Ger.	55	Lear, George W.	"	"	7 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	41
Albers, J. Albert	Germantown	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	56	Elizabeth A. Lard	"	"	7 Wife of Geo. W. Lear	Bradley Co. Ten.	65
Bernardine Wieberg	"	28	Wife of J. Albert Albers	Prussia	78	Maue, Clemens	Germantown	"	33 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	41
Ahlers, B. Herman	Breese	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	75	M. Adelbert Beker	"	"	33 Wife of Clement Maue	" "	41
A. Margaret Stammen	"	27	Wife of B. H. Ahlers	Mercer Co. O.	75	Maue, J. Herman	"	"	29 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	46
Alberternst, Bernhard H.	"	29	Farmer, Stock Raiser and ex-School Director	Prussia	47	Anna M. Korte	"	"	29 Wife of J. Herman Maue	" "	57
M. Anna Schalkamp	"	29	Wife of B. H. Alberternst	"	47	Maue, J. Albert	Died Nov.	18, '45	Father of " "	Hanover, Ger.	43
Ball, Charles E.	"	Breese	Physician and Surgeon	Scioto Co. Ohio	69	M. Helena Woempe	Germantown	Sec. 29	Mother of " "	" "	44
Irene G. O'Neal	"	"	Wife of Chas. E. Ball	Jefferson Co. O.	69	Markus, Frank	Aviston	"	30 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	44
Buermann, J. Friederich	"	"	General Store	Prussia	61	A. Christiana Lager	"	"	30 Wife of Frank Markus	Hanover, Ger.	66
Mary G. Schlautmann	"	"	Wife of J. F. Buermann	Clinton Co. Ill.	48	Markus, H. Henry	"	"	30 Father of " "	" "	45
Brueggen, Thobias	"	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	36	Meissner, Louis	Breese	Breese	Saloon Keeper	Germany	62
Christina Roepken	"	32	Wife of Thobias Brueggen	"	67	Mary E. Spilker	"	"	Wife of Louis Meissner	Prussia	63
Budde, J. Henry	"	15	Retired	"	38	Otke, Gerhard H.	"	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	33
M. Carolina Kreienbaum	Died Mar.	27, '74	Late wife of J. H. Budde	"	44	Mary C. Detmer	"	"	15 Wife of G. H. Otke	" "	37
Behrens, Philip H.	Frog Town	"	General Store	St. Louis Co. Mo.	68	Orten, Charles	Aviston	"	7 Teacher and Farmer	Clinton Co. Ill.	59
Mary A. Kriege	Died Oct.	26, '80	First wife of P. H. Behrens	St. Charles Co. Mo.	55	Peters, John	Germantown	"	31 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	46
Wilhelmina D. Dorries	Frog Town	"	Present "	Clinton Co. Ill.	59	Anna A. Welling	"	"	31 Wife of John Peters	Hanover, Ger.	63
Deeben, Theo.	Breese	Breese	Butcher	Oldenburg, Ger.	68	Peters, G. Henry	"	"	31 Retired. Brother of J. Peters	Prussia	46
Elizabeth Meibrog	"	"	Wife of Theo. Deeben	"	64	Richter, William	Breese	"	20 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	55
Doerries, Fritz	"	"	Ex-Sheriff & Grain Dealer	Brunswick, Ger.	57	Anna Boenhoff	"	"	20 Wife of Wm. Richter	St. Louis, Mo.	62
Sophia Wulze	"	"	Wife of Fritz Doerries	Hanover, Ger.	57	Richter, Gerhard	"	"	21 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	47
Doerries, Henry	"	"	Farmer, Blacksmith and Dealer in Agricultural Implements	Brunswick, Ger.	52	C. Adelheid Feldmann	"	"	21 Wife of Gerhard Richter	" "	46
Dina Schluter	Died Mar.	18, '73	First wife of Henry Doerries	Prussia, Ger.	71	Rautenstrauch, H. L. Geo.	Frog Town	"	2 Farmer, Stock Raiser & Shoemaker	Grossh-Hessen, Ger.	60
Sophia Lage	Breese	Breese	Present "	Hanover, Ger.	71	Dorothea Koch	"	"	2 Wife of H. L. G. Rautenstrauch	Alsace, France	60
Fehlker, Lambert H.	Germantown	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	61	Reineke, August	Breese	Breese	Pastor St. Dominic Ch.	Prussia	58
A. Mary Timmer	"	32	Wife of L. H. Fehlker	Clinton Co. Ill.	47	Rohling, John Caspar	Aviston	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	57
H. Gerhard Timmer	Died	1855	Father of A. M. Timmer	Hanover, Ger.	36	Lizza Kurta	"	"	8 Wife of John C. Rohling	" "	57
A. Mary Scholt	Died	1869	Mother of " "	"	36	Stroot, John Henry	"	"	31 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	13
Freund, Henry	Breese	Breese	Notary Public, Black's'n, Machine Dir. & Agt. German F. Ins. Co. Peoria, Ill.	Germany	59	Maria A. Foppe	Died	1853	First wife of J. H. Stroot	" "	43
Anna M. Aubel	Died Feb.	7, 1865	First wife of Henry Freund	"	64	L. Angela Burrichter	Aviston	"	31 Present " "	" "	55
Caroline Becker	Breese	Breese	Present "	Prussia	54	Strohmman, Gerhard H.	"	"	31 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	49
Foppe, Clemens	Germantown	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	47	A. Maria Gerbersmann	Died	1852	First wife of G. H. Strohmman	" "	49
Anna Budde	Died	1851	First wife of C. Foppe	"	49	A. Maria Peters	Died	1872	Second " "	" "	46
Catherine Hoercheler	Germantown	Sec. 31	Present "	"	36	Elizabeth Bitter	Aviston	Sec. 31	Present " "	Hanover, Ger.	71
Gissy, Charles E.	Breese	Breese	Physician and Surgeon	Alsace, France	51	Schaffner, John U.	Breese	Breese	Tinware and Stoves	Switzerland	57
Christine A. Albers	"	"	Wife of Chas. E. Gissy	Clinton Co. Ill.	57	Mary Anders	"	"	Wife of J. U. Schaffner	" "	36
Goellner, Ferdinand	"	"	General Store	Prussia	63	Schmidt, Joseph	"	"	Wagon Maker	Oldenburg, Ger.	67
Mathilde Roeselein	Died April	12, '75	First wife of F. Goellner	St. Louis, Mo.	63	Mary Theising	"	"	Wife of Joseph Schmidt	Clinton Co. Ill.	57
Catherine Stolterben	Breese	Breese	Present "	Baden, Ger.	62	Schulte, H. Henry, Sr.	"	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	37
Goldschmidt, J. Michael	"	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bavaria, Ger.	63	M. Helena Schepe	"	"	22 Wife of H. H. Schulte, Sr.	" "	55
Magdaline Dumerth	"	2	Wife of J. M. Goldschmidt	"	63	Schoenefeld, B., Sr.	"	"	29 Farmer, Stock Raiser and Mexican Soldier	Prussia	46
Hagen, B.	"	Breese	General Store	Clinton Co. Ill.	43	Mary Reneke	Died Sept.	9, 1853	First wife of B. Schoenefeld, Sr.	" "	49
M. Josepha Roeselein	"	"	Wife of B. Hagen	Prussia	64	C. Mary Petermeier	Breese	"	29 Present " "	" "	53
Hobie, L.	"	"	P. M., Merchant and Twp. Clerk	Atlantic Ocean	64	Schroeder, Christian	"	"	16 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Karlsruhe, Baden, Ger.	45
Fannie Emily Dugger	"	"	Wife of L. Hobie	Madison Co. Ill.	69	Georgina Tladan	"	"	16 Wife of Chris. Schroeder	Hanover, Ger.	57
Huelsmann, Friederich	"	Sec. 27	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Sch. Director	Hanover, Ger.	48	Timmermann, Theodore	"	"	28 Farmer & Stock Breeder	Clinton Co. Ill.	46
A. Margaret Wobbe	"	27	Wife of F. Huelsmann	Clinton Co. Ill.	40	Anna M. Hoeckelberg	"	"	28 Wife of T. Timmermann	" "	55
Huelsmann, Theodore	"	27	Blacksmith, Farmer & Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	38	Timmermann, William	"	"	33 Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	47
A. Mary Otke	"	27	Wife of T. Huelsmann	"	39	Anna Kneip	"	"	33 Wife of W. Timmermann	" "	57
Hagen, Henry	"	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	47	Twiss, Louisa	Aviston	"	18 Farming & Stock Raising	Bucks Co. Pa.	40
Mary E. Schlarmann	"	23	Wife of Henry Hagen	"	58	Twiss, William N.	Died Feb.	11, '74	Late husband of Louisa Twiss	Lebanon, Ill.	43
Hutting, Rosa (nee Meier)	Germantown	32	Farming & Stock Raising	"	59	Usselmann, J. Henry	Germantown	Sec. 34	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Twp. Supervr	Clinton Co. Ill.	49
Hutting, Lambert H.	Died Mar.	12, '81	Late husband of Rosa Cutting	St. Louis, Mo.	61	Louisa Rutter	"	"	34 Wife of J. H. Usselmann	St. Louis, Mo.	73
Hellmann, J. Albert	Germantown	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	56	Vornholt, Conrad	Breese	Breese	Retired	Hanover, Ger.	35
Hellmann, John Henry	Died June	18, '56	Father of J. A. Hellmann	Hanover, Ger.	43	Mary E. Sommers	"	"	Wife of C. Vornholt	" "	34
M. Elizabeth Aspen	Germantown	Sec. 29	Mother of " "	"	43	Voss, Bernhard	"	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	53
Hofsommer, William J.	Breese	Breese	General Store	Clinton Co. Ill.	57	Voss, Mary	"	"	29 Wife of Bernhard Voss	St. Clair Co. Ill.	67
Friederika Helwig	"	"	Wife of W. J. Hofsommer	St. Louis, Mo.	61	Voss, Bernhard	Died Nov.	18, '75	Father of " "	Prussia	45
Haukup, Frank	Germantown	Sec. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	40	Voss, John	Breese	Sec. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Westphalia, Prussia	48
M. Caroline Vander Ahe	"	34	Wife of Frank Haukup	Hanover, Ger.	66	Angela Wiegert	"	"	14 Wife of John Voss	Hanover, Ger.	53
Haar, Benedict	Breese	22	Farmer, Stock Raiser and ex-School Director	"	38	Voss, Hermann, Jr.	"	"	Son of " "	Clinton Co. Ill.	57
Elizabeth Altepeter	Died Sept.	1845	First wife of Benedict Haar	Prussia	38	Weber, Theodore	Germantown	"	33 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	41
Elizabeth Kreke	Breese	Sec. 22	Present "	Hanover, Ger.	49	Adelheit, Foecken	"	"	33 Wife of Theodore Weber	" "	65
Hustedde, Frank H.	"	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	64	Wienker, C. Henry	Frog Town	Frog Twp	Blacksmith, Wagon Maker & School Director	" "	63
Bernardina Timmermann	"	9	Wife of F. H. Hustedde	"	65	Mary E. Brueckner	Died Aug.	7, 1869	First wife of C. H. Wienker	" "	63
Hofsommer, Cusper	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	48	Christine Wedig	Died Aug.	27, '80	Second " "	Prussia	72
Catherine Dunkel	"	9	Wife of C. Hofsommer	"	53	A. Wilhelmina Albert	Frog Town	Frog Twp	Present " "	" "	80
Huelskamp, Gerhart	"	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Oldenburg, Ger.	61	Wiezorek, Edward	Breese	Breese	Architect and Builder	" "	78
M. Angela Kobold	"	10	Wife of G. Huelskamp	"	60	Elizabeth Plum	"	"	Wife of Edw. Wiezorek	Clinton Co. Ill.	61
Immethun, J. Gerhard	"	11	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Proprietor Shoal Creek Mills	"	56						
Mary Niemeier	Died Jan.	22, '74	Late wife of J. G. Immethun	St. Louis, Mo.	62						
Bernard Sommers	Died Oct.	29, '74	Former Prop. Shoal Creek Mills	Oldenburg, Ger.	56						
M. Angela Halbeland	Breese	Sec. 11	Wife of B. Sommers	"	56						
Kollme, Theodore	"	Breese	Hotel, Stock Dealer, Agent for Etas and Phoenix Insurance Co.	Prussia	67						
Doretha Spellerberg	"	"	Wife of Theodore Kollme	Hanover, Ger.	67						
Kaune, William G.	"	"	Proprietors of Eagle Star Mills	Clinton Co. Ill.	55	Beckemeyer, H. H.	Buxton	Sec. 21	Farmer and Teacher	St. Louis Co. Mo.	63
Kaune, Henry S.	"	"	"	"	55	Bailey, Edward	Carlyle	"	8 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	60
Kaune, Charles A.	"	"	Retired	Hanover, Ger.	44	Bailey, Emily	"	"	8 Mother of Edw. Bailey	" "	41
Kaune, Charles H.	"	"	Stock Dealer and Farmer	Rheinpalz, Ger.	59	Clabaugh, John	"	"	25 Retired Farmer	Huntington Co. Pa.	28
Koch, John	"	"	Wife of John Koch	Prussia	59	Sarah Mitchell	"	"	25 Wife of John Clabaugh	Scott Co. Va.	31
Frederika W. Giesemann	Germantown	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	50	Clabaugh, William H.	"	"	25 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	55
Korte, J. Herman	"	32	Wife of J. H. Korte	"	57	Belle Bond	"	"	23 Wife of W. H. Clabaugh	" "	50
Maria Fehrman	"	"	Lumber Dealer and J. P.	Prussia	57	Childerston, R. H.	"	"	15 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clark Co. Ohio	39
Klutho, Theodore, Sr.	Breese	Breese	First wife of T. Klutho	Clinton Co. Ill.	43	Adeline Kell	"	"	15 Wife of R. H. Childerston	Perry Co. Pa.	53
Mary Marks	Died Dec.	1863	Present "	"	42	Crocker, Nymphas P.	"	"	15 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Barnstable Co. Mass	69
Ann M. Molitor	Breese	Breese	"	"	42	Susan J. Smith	"	"	15 Wife of N. P. Crocker	Clinton Co. Ill.	57

WADE. TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 3 WEST.

Beckemeyer, H. H.	Buxton	Sec. 21	Farmer and Teacher	St. Louis Co. Mo.	63
Bailey, Edward	Carlyle	"	8 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	60
Bailey, Emily	"	"	8 Mother of Edw. Bailey	" "	41
Clabaugh, John	"	25	Retired Farmer	Huntington Co. Pa.	28
Sarah Mitchell	"	25	Wife of John Clabaugh	Scott Co. Va.	31
Clabaugh, William H.	"	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	55
Belle Bond	"	23	Wife of W. H. Clabaugh	" "	50
Childerston, R. H.	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clark Co. Ohio	39
Adeline Kell	"	15	Wife of R. H. Childerston	Perry Co. Pa.	53
Crocker, Nymphas P.	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Barnstable Co. Mass	69
Susan J. Smith	"	15	Wife of N. P. Crocker	Clinton Co. Ill.	57

WADE TOWNSHIP. 2 NORTH, RANGE 3 W.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Sett'd
Clabaugh, David	Buxton	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clark Co. Ohio	37
Nancy St. Clair Sharp	Died July 28, '76		Late wife of D. Clabaugh	Clinton Co. Ill.	23
Eder, Philip	Carlyle	Sec. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	72
Mariah Ripley	"	14	Wife of Philip Eder	St. Clair Co. Ill.	72
Haene, August	"	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	54
Catherine Worstmann	"	33	Wife of A. Haene	Clinton Co. Ill.	47
Isaak, Frank	"	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	37
Catherine Tiemann	"	33	Wife of Frank Isaak	Germany	45
Lutz, William	"	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	48
Mary E. J. Lockhart	Died Nov. 20, '80		First wife of Wm. Lutz	Licking Co. O.	42
Amelia Gearys	Carlyle	Sec. 35	Present	St. Louis, Mo.	81
Meyer, Peter	Buxton	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	58
Murphy, Patrick	Carlyle	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Queens Co. Ireland	59
Mary Lynch	"	4	Wife of Patrick Murphy	Athens Co. O.	42
Nichols, O. B.	"	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Osage Co. N.Y.	47
Sarah Clabaugh	Died July 20, '76		First wife of O. B. Nichols	Indiana Co. Pa.	37
Irminda J. Cox	Carlyle	Sec. 35	Present	Clinton Co. Ill.	34
O'Harnett, M. J.	"	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	28
Mary Stephens	Died May 17, '71		First wife of M. J. O'Harnett	"	32
Mary W. Moore	Carlyle	Sec. 35	Present	Washington Co. Ill.	76
Rump, William	Germantown	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	65
Elizabeth Becher	"	32	Wife of Wm. Rump	"	36
Sharp, Elisha	Buxton	21	Farmer and Teacher	Clinton Co. Ill.	30
Ellen J. Hughson	"	21	Wife of Elisha Sharp	Lavaca Co. Tex.	34
Stephens, Jonathan T.	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Washington Co. Ill.	37
Nancy Miller	Died Jan. 24, '79		Late wife of J. T. Stephens	Clinton Co. Ill.	54
Uplike, W. A.	Carlyle	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Trenton, N. J.	65
Mary M. Laws	"	3	Wife of W. A. Uplike	Massachusetts Co. Ill.	67
Vernon, George	"	24	Farmer, Butcher and Stock Dealer	Queens Co. N.Y.	56
Cornelia A. Ramsay	"	24	Wife of Geo. Vernon	Clinton Co. Ill.	35
Wade, Richard	Buxton	Buxton	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Dauphin Co. Pa.	49
Catherine Links	"	"	Wife of Richard Wade	Warren Co. O.	49
Walker, J. N.	"	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	45
Hattie Stephens	"	21	Wife of J. N. Walker	Washington Co. Ill.	38
Wade, W. H.	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	50
Rachel Maddux	"	28	Wife of W. H. Wade	"	54
Weast, Jacob	Carlyle	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	53
Maria Brown	"	13	Wife of Jacob Weast	"	53

GERMANTOWN TOWNSHIP. 1 NORTH, RANGE 4 WEST.

Albers, Anton	Germantown	Germ'tn	Carpenter and Builder	Oldenburg, Ger.	56
Elizabeth Cramer	"	"	Wife of Anton Albers	Hanover, Ger.	56
Abers, Joseph B.	"	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	"
Anna A. Mueller	"	6	Wife of Jos. B. Albers	"	51
Ammons, Louis C.	"	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	27
Juliana Reeves	"	23	Mother of L. C. Ammons	Hickman Co. Ia.	28
Ammons, Jackson	Died May 9, 1865		Father of "	Jackson Co. Ia.	28
Bartholomew Bartels	Germantown	Germ'tn	Pastor St. Boniface Ch.	Cleve, Prussia	65
Bartels, Johann	Died in Prussia		Father of Bartholomew Bartels	Holland	"
Bartholomew Bless	Germantown	"	Mother of "	"	65
Beckmann, Joseph F.	"	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	38
Elizabeth M. Groene	Died in 1845		First wife of W. H. Beckmann, Sr.	"	41
Thimothia Belmen	Died in 1858		Second " "	"	45
Christine Rowe	Died in 1860		Third " "	"	57
Catherine Sandmeier	Died in 1864		Late " "	Prussia	59
Beckmann, W. H., Sr.	Germantown	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	38
Mary Horcheler	"	5	Wife of W. H. Beckmann	"	36
Beckmann, John G.	"	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	51
Caroline A. Gers	"	5	Wife of J. G. Beckmann	Oldenburg, Ger.	79
Bonner, Charles	"	7	Teacher and Township Assessor	Prussia	71
Sophia Nunrich	"	7	Wife of Charles Bonner	Germany	71
Breig, Wm. M.	"	Germ'tn	Head Miller in Hanover Mills	St. Clair Co. Ill.	74
Mary Breig	"	"	Wife of Wm. M. Breig	Hanover, Ger.	74
Dulle, J. Herman	"	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	61
Theresia Wuest	"	13	Wife of J. H. Dulle	Clinton Co. Ill.	57
Dust, J. Henry	"	18	Farmer, Stock Raiser, Road Overseer and Steam Thresher	"	45
Mary G. Hackmann	"	18	Wife of J. H. Dust	Tobias Co. Ind.	65
Dust, Gerhard	"	18	Father of J. H. Dust	Hanover, Ger.	42
Mary Kopmann	Died Nov. 1852		Mother of "	"	44
Eves, Casper H.	Germantown	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	35
Anna Mensen	Died 1851		First wife of C. H. Eves	Prussia	46
Mary G. Dust	Germantown	Sec. 15	Present	Hanover, Ger.	52
Frerker, Nicholas	"	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	36
Elizabeth Hallermann	"	17	Wife of Nicholas Frerker	"	36
Frarker, J. Henry	"	15	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Steam Thresher	"	36
Mary Christian Deien	"	15	Wife of J. H. Frarker	"	58
Gissy, Charles J.	"	Germ'tn	Physician and Surgeon	Alsace, France	71
Justine Augustin	"	"	Wife of Chas. J. Gissy	"	71
Hundman, Lambertus	"	"	General Merchant	Holland	61
Hemann, Catherine E.	"	"	Wife of L. Hundman	Clinton Co. Ill.	48
Hemann, Herman	"	"	General Merchant	Hanover, Ger.	37
Catherine E. Beckmann	"	"	Wife of H. Hemann	"	37
Horcheler, Henry J.	"	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	36
Theresia Luebbers	"	5	Wife of H. J. Horcheler	"	51
Hemann, Ferdinand H.	"	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	38
Christian A. Wobbe	"	5	Wife of F. H. Hemann	Clinton Co. Ill.	"

GERMANTOWN TWP. 1 NORTH, RANGE 4 W.—[CONTINUED.]

Haukap, H. Henry	Germantown	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	46
Anna Schrant	"	18	Wife of H. H. Haukap	Hanover, Ger.	55
Hilmes, J. Henry	"	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	38
Elizabeth Ottens	Died 1858		First wife of J. H. Hilmes	Prussia	36
A. Caroline Buetmann	Died July 15, '76		Late " "	Hanover, Ger.	60
Horcheler, G. Henry	Died Jan. 1873		First wife of G. H. Horcheler	St. Clair Co. Ill.	64
Theresia Harverth	Died Sept. 8, 1876		Second " "	Clinton Co. Ill.	53
M. Anna Koebbe	Died Sept. 8, 1876		Second " "	Clinton Co. Ill.	69
A. Elizabeth Korte	Died Oct. 31, '71		First wife of G. H. Kahrhoff	"	47
Kahrhoff, Gerhard H.	Germantown	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	59
A. Mary Eilers	"	8	Wife of G. H. Kahrhoff	"	47
M. Bernardine Thoele	Germantown	Sec. 8	Present	"	73
Koesters, Godfrey	"	14	Teacher	Westphalia, Ger.	66
Kruse, M. Margaret A.	"	15	Farming & Stock Raising	St. Louis Co. Mo.	56
Franz William Kruse	Died Oct. 22, '65		First husband of M. M. A. Kruse	Hanover, Ger.	40
Gerhard H. Kruse	Died Nov. 22, '79		Late " "	"	56
Murdick, Jacob	Germantown	Germ'tn	Physician and Surgeon	Monroe Co. Ill.	50
Lucinda Morton	"	"	Wife of Jacob Murdick	Clinton Co. Ill.	37
Meyer, F. Conrad	"	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	16
Elizabeth M. Rottmann	"	5	Wife of F. C. Meyer	New Orleans, La.	51
Molitor, Casper	"	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	17
Mary Beckmann	"	6	Wife of Casper Molitor	"	17
Merschler, Wilhelmus (see Grote)	"	13	Farming & Stock Raising	Oldenburg, Ger.	44
Merschler, J. William	Died Feb. 18, '80		Late husband of W. Merschler	Hanover, Ger.	46
Michels, Arnold B.	Germantown	Germ'tn	Supt. Hanover Star Mills	Hermann, Mo.	78
Mary J. Gissy	"	"	Wife of A. B. Michels	Lycoming Co. Pa.	71
Niebur, J. Hermann	"	Sec. 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	51
Niebur, J. Henry	"	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	51
Johanna A. Maenen	"	7	Wife of J. Henry Niebur	"	51
Nordmann, Johann	"	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Westphalia, Ger.	49
A. Gesina Schumacher	Died Nov. 12, '68		Late wife of J. Nordmann	Hanover, Ger.	48
Nordmann, Ferdinand	Germantown	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	50
A. Gesina Korte	"	13	Wife of F. Nordmann	"	52
Ripperda, Albert	"	17	Farmer, Stock Raiser and J. P.	"	45
Ripperda, Bernhard H.	"	17	Adopted father of A. Ripperda	Hanover, Ger.	43
Adelheit Feltmann	"	17	" mother "	"	49
Roberts, Henry J.	"	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New Orleans, La.	52
Augusta L. Beierstorf	"	1	Wife of H. J. Roberts	Hanover, Ger.	68
Reichert, Mauritius	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Baden, Ger.	54
Paulina Herpeth	"	15	Wife of M. Reichert	"	58
Wendelin Meyer	Died Nov. 12, '68		First husband of P. Herpeth	"	58
Rawe, Hermann	Germantown	Sec. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	50
M. Catherine Schulte	Died Sept. 27, '80		Late wife of H. Rawe	"	60
Schroeder, Joseph	Germantown	Germ'tn	Harness Maker	Clinton Co. Ill.	54
Margaret Becker	"	"	Wife of Jos. Schroeder	"	50
Schroeder, Frank H., Sr.	"	Sec. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	46
Catherine Beckmann	"	4	Wife of F. H. Schroeder	"	46
Steiling, J. Henry	"	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Westphalia, Prussia	49
Agnes Marten	"	4	Wife of J. H. Steiling	Hanover, Ger.	47
Stammen, Peter J.	"	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	55
M. Elizabeth Hartings	"	3	Wife of P. J. Stammen	"	55
Schroeder, Frank H., Jr.	"	12	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Highway Com.	Clinton Co. Ill.	46
Elizabeth Dierkers	"	12	Wife of F. H. Schroeder, Jr.	"	42
Sprehe, M. Sophia (see Vorholt)	"	"	Part Prop's Germantown Mills	"	43
Sprehe, Frank H.	Died Dec. 23, '80		Late husband of M. S. sprehe	Hanover, Ger.	47
Wallrath, Peter	Germantown	Germ'tn	Teacher in Public School	Prussia	75
Catherine Purcell	"	"	Wife of Peter Wallrath	"	55
Herman Koch	"	"	Cabinet Maker	Prussia	50
Adelheit Wieter	"	"	Wife of Herman Koch	Hanover, Ger.	70
Westermann, Wm.	"	"	General Merchant	Prussia	48
Elizabeth Oike	Died Jan. 5, 1856		First wife of Wm. Westermann	Hanover, Ger.	39
Mary L. Meier	Germantown	Germ'tn	Present	"	52
Welling, John, Sr.	"	"	General Merchant	Holland, Ger.	57
Welling, Wilhelmina	"	"	Wife of J. Welling, Sr.	"	57
Wobbe, H. Bernhard, Sr.	"	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	57
Margaret A. Wienhoff	"	8	Wife of H. B. Wobbe, Sr.	"	57
Wobbe, J. Bernhard	Damiansville	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	40
Catherine Frerker	Died Mar. 30, '59		First wife of J. B. Wobbe	Clinton Co. Ill.	47
Anna Olleges	Damiansville	Sec. 18	Present	"	48
Withrow, Alonzo	Carlyle	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gilson Co. Ind.	77
Polley Penington	"	24	Wife of A. Withrow	Jackson Co. Ten.	77
Winkler, Bernard	Germantown	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	43
Catherine Willen	"	25	Wife of B. Winkler	Holland	47
Waller, J. Bernhard	"	Germ'tn	General Store and Saloon	Hanover, Ger.	45
M. Margaret Alers	"	"	Wife of J. B. Waller	"	45
Waller, J. Henry	"	Sec. 18	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Steam Thresher	Clinton Co. Ill.	51
A. Christine Albers	"	18	Wife of J. H. Waller	"	55
Gerhard Eyeld	Germ'tn	"	General Store and Saloon	Prussia	54
Waller, Anna M.	"	"	Wife of G. Eyeld	Clinton Co. Ill.	57

IRISHTOWN TOWNSHIP. 3 NORTH, RANGE 2 WEST.

Johnston, Wm. G.	Carlyle	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Butler Co. Ohio	39
Elizabeth Murphy	"	16	Wife of W. G. Johnston	Perry Co. Pa.	56
Newkirk, John	"	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clermont Co. O.	52
Ellen M. Johnson	"	20	Wife of John Newkirk	"	52

LOOKING GLASS TWPS. 1 NORTH & 1 SOUTH, RANGE 5 W. LOOKING GLASS TWPS. 1 N. & 1 S., RANGE 5 W.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled	NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Book, G. H.	Damiansville	Dam'ville	Merchant & Post Master	Germany	60	Parker, H. J.	New Memphis	New Mem-phis	Physician and Surgeon	Marion Co. Mo.	69
Theresa Buettmann	"	"	Wife of G. H. Book	"	65	Mary V. B. Isby	"	"	Wife of H. J. Parker	"	70
Baahlmann, W.	"	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	43	Poos, William F.	Trenton	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Dearborn Co. Ind.	65
Mary Northaus	"	15	Wife of W. Baahlmann	Clinton Co. Ill.	43	Catherine Harpstrith	"	"	Wife of Wm. F. Poos	Clinton Co. Ill.	55
Betty, Charles	New Memphis	18.5, Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Summersetshire, Eng.	43	Poos, G. Henry	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	65
Mary Ann Eastwood	Died Mar. 1859	"	1st wife of Charles Betty	Pa.	46	Wilhelmina Merhoff	"	"	Wife of G. Henry Poos	"	65
Emily Beeson	New Memphis	18.5, Sec. 3	Pres' "	North Carolina	55	Santel, Henry	Damiansville	27	Twp. Collect'r & Teacher	Clinton Co. Ill.	50
Brobst, William	New Baden	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Green Co. Wis.	75	Catherine Ackerman	"	27	Wife of Henry Santel	Lorraine, France	57
Sophia Meyer	"	29	Wife of William Brobst	Clinton Co. Ill.	57	Santel, J. Herman	"	"	Farmer and Constable	Clinton Co. Ill.	53
Baehr, John	New Memphis	18.5, Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	51	Caroline Stroltdbernd	"	"	Wife of J. H. Santel	Hanover, Ger.	76
Maria Dietz	"	10	Wife of John Baehr	"	51	Singler, Bernhard	New Baden	Sec. 20	Far. & Highway Commissioner	Baden, Ger.	53
Bailey, G. H.	Queens Lake	Half Moon Lake	Ice Dealer	New York	72	Barbara Morlock	"	20	Wife of B. Singler	Germany	49
P. Van Closter	"	Sec. 10	Farmer and Ice Dealer	Belgium	58	Schumacher, Christian	"	New Baden	General Merchant	"	67
Duncan, M.	New Memphis	New Memphis	Farmer & Saloon Keeper	Clinton Co. Ill.	58	Louisa Wittmer	"	"	Wife of C. Schumacher	St. Clair Co. Ill.	71
Nancy Pitts Dew	"	"	Wife of M. Duncan	St. Clair Co. Ill.	73	Weber, John	"	Sec. 7	Teacher	Clinton Co. Ill.	55
Elliott, W. W.	Damiansville	Damiansville	Physician and Surgeon	Louisville, Ky.	76	Lizzie Koob	"	"	Wife of John Weber	"	61
M. E. Powell	"	Sec. 14	Wife of W. W. Elliott	Fayette Co. Ill.	76	Weber, B.	New Memphis	29	Farmer and J. P.	"	49
Eilering, Bernard	"	28	Farmer	Clinton Co. Ill.	53	Louisa Fabers	"	29	Wife of B. Weber	St. Clair Co. Ill.	73
Heckenkemper, Joseph	"	28	"	"	50						
Anna Walters	"	28	Wf. of J. Heckenkemper	"	53						
Hummel, Henry	New Baden	New Baden	Store and Saloon	Baden, Ger.	72						
Caroline Griesbaum	"	"	Wife of Henry Hummel	St. Clair Co. Ill.	72						
Heinzmann, V.	"	"	P. M. & Twp. Treasurer	Baden, Ger.	52						
Caroline Carl	"	"	Wife of V. Heinzmann	Darmstadt, Ger.	61						
Heimann, John B.	Damiansville	Sec. 24	Farmer and J. P.	Holland	36						
Ann M. Bensen	"	24	Wf. of John B. Heimann	"	46						
Harpstrith, Adolph	New Baden	24	Farmer and J. P.	Germany	55	Boatright, J. D.	Carlyle	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Washington Co. Ill.	68
Ida Hartwig	"	29	Wife of Adol. Harpstrith	"	51	Eliza A. Maddux	"	10	Wife of J. D. Boatright	Clinton Co. Ill.	61
Jokisch, Frank	New Memphis	New Memphis	Hotel and Saloon	"	70	Becker, Frederick	"	5	Farmer and Representative of 42nd Dist.	Germany	36
Christian Maxeiner	"	"	Wife of Frank Jokisch	"	58	Catherine Kricke	"	5	Wife of Fred. Becker	"	
Jan-en, M.	Damiansville	Damiansville	Merchant	Holland	53	Becker, Ferdinand	Germantown	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	53
Christine Wellen	"	New Baden	Wife of M. Jansen	Clinton Co. Ill.	52	Catherine Yunker	"	8	Wife of Ferd. Becker	"	59
Kruger, William E.	New Baden	Sec. 33	Physician and Surgeon	Holstein, Ger.	78	Jones, H. F.	Carlyle	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	49
Krueger, F. William	New Memphis	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	61	Anna M. Maddux	"	4	Wife of H. F. Jones	"	53
Nancy J. Solomon	"	18	Wife of F. Wm. Krueger	Clinton Co. Ill.	54	Kennedy, D.	"	4	Farmer & Stock Trader	Chester Co. Pa.	50
Koob, Philipp H.	New Baden	18	Retired Farmer	Germany	46	R. H. Settle	"	4	Wife of D. Kennedy	Clinton Co. Ill.	40
Mary Huebsch	"	4	Wife of Philipp H. Koob	"	46	Loepker, J. Anton	Germantown	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	66	
Kerby, Nathaniel	Trenton	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	78	Mary A. Over	"	Wife of J. A. Loepker	"	66	
Jenny Church	"	"	Wife of Nathaniel Kerby	Michigan	78	Locey, George	Carlyle	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	47
Lehrter, Wm. Anton	Damiansville	Damiansville	Store and Saloon	Germany	79	Sarah S. Maddux	"	3	Wife of George Locey	"	48
Leherter, August	"	"	Merchant	Hanover, Ger.	74	Lampe, George	Germantown	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	55
Margaret Santel	"	"	Wife of August Leherter	Clinton Co. Ill.	62	Anna Becker	"	18	Wife of George Lampe	Clinton Co. Ill.	51
Lutz, Joseph	Queens Lake	18.5, Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	65	Landolt, Michael	"	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	54
Rosina Seybold	"	16	Wife of Joseph Lutz	Germany	65	Catherine Weaver	"	6	Wife of Michael Landolt	Cincinnati, Ohio	36
Netemeyer, Otto	Damiansville	Sec. 11	Far. & Twp. Supervisor	Germany	47	Stark, Joseph	"	18	Teacher	Germany	47
Helene Baalman	"	11	Wife of O. to Netemeyer	Hanover, Ger.	46	Mary Grabl	"	18	Wife of Joseph Stark	"	54
Niemeyer, William	New Memphis	New Mem-phis	Brick Manuf'r & Highw. Com.	Prussia	60	Wheeler, James	Carlyle	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New York City	60
Elizabeth Ohlemeyer	"	"	Wife of Wm. Niemeyer	"	56	Eva S. Townsend	"	12	Wife of James Wheeler	Cincinnati, Ohio	58
Osterwisch, Louis	"	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	71	Weast, Theodore	"	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ill.	48
Eliza Seger	"	32	Wife of Louis Osterwisch	Clinton Co. Ill.	43	Rhoda Stephens	"	16	Wife of Theodore Weast	"	54

SANTE FE TOWNSHIP. 1 NORTH, RANGE 3 WEST.

SANTE FE TOWNSHIP. 1 NORTH, RANGE 3 WEST.

I N D E X

T O

HISTORY OF MARION
AND CLINTON COUNTIES

O F

1881

Index of Names

- , John G., 69
- , Lila (col), 89
- AAPKEN, M. Elizabeth, 303
 - J., 81
 - John, 80
 - Nathaniel, 123
- ABBOTT, Mr., 100
 - Mrs., 173, 174
 - Rev., 169
 - Charles W., 121
 - David, 292
 - Harriet, 296
 - J. B., 115, 117, 291, 296
 - John, 55, 56, 79, 89, 114, 173, 292
 - John B., 291
 - Mrs. John B., 292
 - John Baughman, 292
 - Joseph, 173, 174
 - Nathan W., 128
 - William, 129, 173
- ABBRAMS, A., 177
- ABERNATHY, Caroline, 299
 - Orcenith H., 117
 - Wm. C., 126
- ABNER, Jesse, 127
- ABRAHAM, Mr., 177
- ACHERMAN, Theodore, 144
- ACKERMAN, Casper, 125
 - Catherine, 305
 - Michael, 139
- ACKERMANN, Catharine, 261
 - Stephan, 64, 92, 238
- ADAIR, Charlotte, 301
 - John, 78
 - Manuel, 78
- ADAMS, Mr., 282
 - Benjamin, 216
 - E. A., 295
 - Elisha, 46, 235
 - Elizabeth, 155, 295
 - Elizabeth J., 295
 - Harriet S., 216
 - Hattie S., 299
 - Hugh, 168
 - J. H., 138, 202
 - Jacob, 235
 - James, 235, 246
 - John, 125, 127, 235, 267
 - John B., 143
 - John H., 138, 202, 210, 212, 299
 - Jno H., 202, 216
 - Lucy, 235
 - Mabel Maud, 216
 - Mary, 235
 - Maria Maria, 216
 - Moritz Ginzel, 216
 - Morton, 150
 - Nancy, 235
 - Nathan, 122, 131
 - Nathan A., 131
 - Nathaniel, 68
 - Rebecca, 235
 - Salena H., 212
 - Sarah, 216
 - Sarah E., 293
 - Stephen Adolph, 216
 - Susan, 235
 - Thomas, 155
- ADAMS continued
 - Thomas J., 131
 - Thomas S., 293
 - W. B., 96
 - W. H. H., 136
 - Wm., 131
- ADAMSON, Caroline L., 296
- ADDERLY, Joseph, 158, 169
- ADEAR, John, 114
- ADKINS, John N., 134
 - Joshua H., 140
 - Lemuel A., 134
- ADKINSON, Polly, 288
 - Sarah, 288
- AFFICK, Mr., 167
- AFFLECK, Dr. J. B., 115
- AFFLIC, Dr., 173
 - T. B., 175
 - Thos. B., 173
- AFFLICK, Jane, 167
 - John M., 121
 - T. B., 84, 174
 - Thomas, 267
- AFFOLTER, Ann Eliza, 299
 - Jacob, 201, 202, 299
- AFLICK, Dr., 236
- AGNIE, William, 142
- AGNEW, Paulinus F., 138
- AHINDERER, Mathew, 264
- AHLBORN, Louis, 138
- AHLERS, A. Margaret, 303
 - B. Herman, 303
 - Herman, 63
- AIRD
 - Jennie L., 298
- AKER, Mr., 193
 - Ben, 74
- ALBERS, A. Christine, 304
 - Anna A., 304
 - Anna Mary, 302
 - Anton, 256, 304
 - Bernadine, 303
 - Christine A., 303
 - Elizabeth, 183, 184, 298, 304
 - Frank, 55, 256
 - Franz, 63, 184
 - Henry, 63, 257
 - J. Albert, 303
 - John B., 303
 - Joseph B., 304
 - Maria A., 256
 - Mary, 303
- ALBERT, A. Wilhelmina, 303
 - Catherine WARE, 49, 73
 - Henry, 138
 - Jacob, 43, 49, 66, 190
 - John, 124
 - Patsey (YOUNG), 49
 - Patsy, 190
 - Reuben, 138
 - Simon, 66
 - Wm., 139
 - William, 43, 66, 73
 - Willis, 74
- ALBERTERNST,
 - Bernhard H., 303
 - M. Anna, 303
- ALBURT, Mr., 193
- ALCOMB, Joseph C., 169
- ALDERSON, Bluford M., 137
 - James, 288
 - James M., 137
 - John, 288
 - John A., 137
 - Reuben, 152
 - Susannah, 288
- ALDHOFF, Frank, 127
- ALERS, M. Margaret, 304
- ALEXANDER, Abner J., 138
 - C. L., 247
 - Fenwick J., 138
 - Fenwick S., 137
 - J., 139
 - James W., 132
 - Jediah F., 77, 93
 - John W., 138
 - Martha, 297
 - Samuel C., 138
 - Samuel D., 132
 - W. S., 138
 - Wm., 46
 - William, 54, 284
 - William M., 78
 - Willis, 131
- ALLBRIGHT, S., 74
- ALLEGOOD, Mr., 268
- ALLEN, Widow, 219
 - Benjamin, 54, 55, 56, 71, 79, 89, 120, 233, 253, 267
 - Covington, 182
 - E. A., 298
 - E. R., 136
 - Elias, 122
 - Elijah, 122
 - Elizabeth, 294
 - Ellen, 182
 - Ephriam, 140
 - Francis M., Sr., 142
 - H. A., 138
 - Hattie, 182
 - J. C., 95
 - James, 126, 127
 - James V., 293
 - Jane, 181, 267, 298
 - Lucinda HULL, 56, 182
 - Mary, 182
 - Mary J., 298
 - Mary Jane, 182
 - Mary L., 293
 - Polly DePRIEST, 49, 73
 - Princess (CHANCE), 49
 - Rebecca J., 299
 - Reuben, 300
 - Rubin, 140
 - Sarah A., 298, 300
 - Solomon, 49, 66
 - Susan, 295
 - T. E., 177, 298
 - T. G., 134
 - Thomas E., 92, 182, 268
 - Thomas S., 158
 - W. H., 138
 - Wm., 177
 - William E., 141
 - William T., 182
 - Willis, 95
- ALLISON, Jeremiah, 142
 - Jonathan M., 139

- ALLISON continued
Margaret, 281
Myra, 281
- ALLMAN, David W., 120
Errol, 133
H. L., 291, 292, 296
Jeremiah, 291
M. C., 296
Richard S., 122
Thomas, 133
- ALLMON, A. R., 193
Anna, 296
D. W., 74
David, 258
David W., 47
Mrs. David W., 259
H. L., 74
Hiram, 259
Mrs. Hiram, 259
J., 263
Jackson, 259
Jerry, 263
L. D., 259
Mary Ann, 293
Thomas, 47, 258
Thomas W., 117
(see ALLMAN, ALLMON,
ALMAN, ALMON)
- ALLYN, Norman, 146
- ALMAN, Henry L., 137
Marion, 138
- ALMON, Lee, 247
- ALTEPETER, Elizabeth, 303
- ALTMANN, Elizabeth, 204
- ALTOM, James, 82, 252, 253,
274
Jesse, 137, 252, 274, 296
John, 252, 274
Lucy, 252
Mary J., 301
Nancy, 252
Polly, 252
Robert, 252, 253, 301
Robert Jr., 252
Sarah N., 296
Spencer, 252
Thomas, 252
- ALTON
James, 120
- ALTPETER, Henry, 242, 303
- ALTURN, James, 114
- ALVIS, Amanda E., 295
E. G., 277
E. Y., 154
W. C., 277
- ALVORD, Augustus, 168
Julius, 126, 127
- AMAN, Baptiste, 144
- AMBROS, C., 201, 202
John, 299
- AMBROSE, Constant, 63
- AMES, Lucy D., 302
- AMMAN, Joseph, 226
- AMMONS, Felix, 122
Fleetwood, 144
Godfrey, 54, 78, 120, 255
Jackson, 54, 255, 304
Jefferson, 54, 255
John, 79
Juliana, 304
- AMMONS continued
Louis C., 304
Mary A., 299
Nancy, 186
- AMOS, Baley, 241
J. B., 302
Johnson, 241
Lucy D., 226, 227, 302
- AMSLER, Jacob, 226
- ANDERECK, Father I., 153
Rev., 155
Iaac (see ANDRICK), 153
J., 153
John, 153
Martha, 153
W. R., 153, 154
Wm. R., 153
- ANDERICK, W. R., 153
- ANDERS, Mary, 303
- ANDERSON, Lieut., 142
Lt., 120
Mrs., 50
C. S., 268
Clark, 132
Elijah, 121
Elizabeth, 286, 287
George, 125
Holeman, 141
Ignatius, 54, 79, 273,
283, 284
J. J., 85
James, 89
James S., 122
John, 125
Levi, 146
Lewis, 164
Mary Ann, 187
Milly (MOORE), 56
Peter, 283
Stephen, 56
Thomas H., 140
Wm. B., 77
William, 79
- ANDREW, Arba, 71, 191
- ANDREWS, Capt., 136
Mr., 192, 221
Mrs., 193
Arby, 116
D. W., 293
E. G., 294
Ella C., 293
Esther, 294
Hettie, 248
Jacob, 248
Jacob V., 136
Martha C., 150, 293
Mary, 248
R. J., 247, 248, 294
Robert, 103, 298
Seymour, 150, 293
Virginia C., 298
- ANDRICK, Alexander, 246
Isaac, 73, 246
- ANGLIN, A. F., 295
Anderson, 137
James G., 122
Martha, 295
- ANGLING, James, 142
- ANTON, Halder, 134
- ANTHONY, George, 144
- APKEN, Margaret Alice, 185
- APPERSON, John A. B., 140
Mattie B., 300
- APPLE, Mr., 276
Benjamin, 127
Perry, 127
- APPLEGATE, Andrew J., 74
- APPLEGATH, Mr., 105
- ARANT, Wm. R., 143
- ARCHER, Mary, 301
- ARDERY, Eliza V., 297
J. C., 297
Mary Ann, 293
Sarah Jane, 297
W. D., 191
W. L., 293
Wm., 193
- AREND, Adam, 125
- ARENSTEN, Anna R., 261
Henry, 261
- ARINGTON, Emma, 206
Robert, 206
- ARISTA, Gen., 121
- ARMBROSTER, Rosa, 298
- ARMEGO, Gen., 122
- ARMON, W. J., 141
- ARMSTRONG, Gen., 126
Mr., 269
Rev., 283
Christina, 296
D. M., 296
J. Rogers, 168
- ARNETT, Nathan, 170
- ARNOLD, Adaline, 252
Ester, 252
Felix W., 252
I. A., 252
J. A., 137
J. W., 70, 252, 297
James A., 137, 252
James W., 252
John, 252, 297
John M., 137
John W., 252
Nancy, 252, 297
Nathan, 252
Robert M., 144
W. L., 109, 293
W. S., 230
- ARNOT, Eld., 153
N., 153
Nathan, 153
- ARRASMITH, M. J., 293
Malissa J., 293
Sarah C., 293
- ARROWSMITH, Albert, 135
Catharine, 294
John, 294
- ASA, Mr., 283
- ASBOTH, Gen., 135
- ASH, Thomas, 66
- ASHBY, Ruth PEARCE, 56
Stephen S., 56
- ASHCRAFT, James, 127
- ASHMEAD, John, 168
- ASHTON, George W., 122
- ASKEY, Augustus K., 123
- ATKEN, Heinrich, 62
- ATKIN, Richard, 136, 137,
275

Index of Names continued

ATKINSON, Gen., 119
 ATROM, James, 72
 ATTEBERRY, Mary Belle, 296
 ATTON, James, 79
 AUBEL, Anna M., 303
 Anna Martha, 243
 AUG, Charlotte, 300
 Jacob, 201
 AUGLAND, John, 259
 AUGUSTIN, Justine, 304
 AUGUSTUS, Mary, 297
 Phebe A., 299
 Phoebe A., 273
 AUSTIN, Josiah, 55, 284
 Wm. M., 125
 AVANT, John, 140
 Wm. R., 143
 William R., 140
 AVERY, A. P., 151
 AVEY, Charles, 133
 AVIS, Daniel, 127
 AWL, Charles S., 143
 AYERS, James, 49

 BA---N, George, 126
 BAAHLMANN, Helena, 261
 Mary, 305
 W., 260, 305
 BAALMAN, Helene, 305
 BABBIT, George, 125
 BABBS, Arthur, 137
 BABER, of Va., 281
 Sarah, 243
 BACHMANN, Julia, 295
 BACK, Catherine, 300
 Leo, 202, 300
 Matilda, 300
 BACKMAN, Chris, 128
 BACON, Col., 173, 181
 Lt. Col., 143
 Mrs., 172
 George A., 143
 BADDOLLET, Howard, 193
 BAER, Joseph, 300
 Sophronia, 300
 BAEHR, John, 165, 305
 Maria, 305
 BAGGOTT, Thomas, 230
 BAGGS, John, 123
 BAGOTT, T. W., 229
 BAIL, Elijah, 79, 89
 BAILEY, Annie J., 224
 Edward, 303
 Emily, 303
 G. H., 305
 George T., 134
 James, 134
 M., 153
 Wesley, 108
 Wm. M., 125
 BAILY, John H., 127
 BAINE, Ferdinand, 62, 63
 (see also BOEHNE)
 BAIRD, Clara, 177
 Mary Margaret, 294
 S. W., 298
 Silas, 150
 BAKER, ----, 151
 Lt., 142
 Berton, 54
 Burton, 226

BAKER continued
 Charles E., 74, 138, 268, 298
 D., 263
 David J., 102
 Denning, 262
 Dr., 236, 283, 291
 Edward D., 121
 Frederick, 86
 O. W., 192
 Susan, 298
 William, 120
 BALDRIDGE, D., 72
 Darvington, 66
 Dornton, 67, 68, 73
 James C., 294
 Jane, 294
 Joseph, 71, 236
 Margaret, 294
 Mary, 296
 Mary J., 294
 Sarah J., 302
 T., 68
 BALDWIN, Benjamin, 289
 Benj. E., 296
 E. H., 84, 92
 Elizabeth J., 296
 Franklin, 139
 George T., 168
 J. M., 220
 Jannette, 296
 Mary, 223
 Nancy A., 296
 Ralph F., 289
 Timothy, 132, 289
 William, 66
 Wm., 71
 BALE, Elijah, 241
 Polly BAY, 56
 Jessie, 50
 BALL, Allin G., 131
 Dr. Charles, 244
 Charles E., 303
 Charles H., 244
 David, 244
 George H., 244
 German O., 132
 Harriet, 244
 Irena, 244
 Irene G., 303
 James J., 70, 283
 Mary L., 244
 Maud E., 244
 O. F., 247
 Orlando, 244
 Pat., 136
 BALLANCE, Lemuel, 259
 W. H., 70, 137, 252, 259
 BALLARD, Asa, 68
 Henry, 121
 Jesse, 121
 BALLENGER, Mr., 250
 BALLINGER, Israel, 134
 BALLOU, Joseph, 226
 BALTES, P. J., 162
 BALTZEL, Nancy A., 195
 BALTZELL, G. J., 70, 222
 Russel B., 140
 Silas, 123
 BANDY, Bednick, 49
 Dorcas, 66

BANDY continued
 Eliz'beth (WILSON), 49, 73
 John, 68
 Owen, 49, 73
 Polly (WILSON), 49
 Robert, 66
 BANEY, Eli, 142
 BANK, Temperance
 GILLESPIE, 56
 BANKHEAD
 Jane, 187
 BANKS, Gen., 142
 BANKSON, Mr., 241, 242
 Capt. Andrew, 49, 219
 Andrew, 51, 54, 65, 78, 80, 120, 174, 240
 James, 50, 120, 255
 Silas, 54, 287
 BANNISTER, Mr., 239
 BARBEE, Joseph A., 122
 Young P., 120
 BARBER, Miss, 241
 Matthew, 52, 79, 241
 Joseph, 53, 226
 Sarah, 303
 BARCROFT, George W., 141
 BARENS, W. H. H., 191
 BARGE, Joseph, 230
 BARING, Eli W., 70
 BARKLEY, G. C., 298
 James, 111
 BARKMAN, Barnard, 127
 BARKUS, John, 120
 BARNES, A., 193
 Barton W., 125
 C., 275
 Calvin, 79, 89, 114, 173
 David, 127
 John, 56
 John R., 141
 Joshua, 164, 201
 R. D., 290
 Thompson, 56
 W. H. H., 76, 193
 Wm., 167
 BARNET, William P., 128
 BARNETT, Rev., 153
 Sarah, 302
 BARNEY, John R., 127
 BARNHILL, Maj., 129
 BARNES, Calvin, 55, 79, 80
 Rev. Joshua, 56
 BARNSHAEN, G., 62
 BARR, A. L., 294
 Aullin J., 131
 I. G., 146
 Isaac, 68, 114
 Isaac G., 164, 246
 James N., 122, 246, 294
 James W., 117
 John A., 131
 Silas, 246
 BARRON, Robert, 140
 BARRY, John, 137
 Thomas, 126
 BARTELS, B., 161
 Bartholomew, 304
 Bless, 304
 Johann, 304
 BARTEN, Isaac Y., 132
 BARTH, Mary Theresia, 302

BARTH continued

Peter, 63, 226, 302
 BARTHOLOMEW, Bless, 304
 (surname BLESS ??), 304
 BARTHOLOW, Eugene W., 127
 BATTLE, Lavania, 270
 Lavantia, 299
 BARTON, Samuel N., 139
 BASCOM, Rev. N., 147
 BASHFIELD, Celia, 281
 BASIER, Israel, 288
 (see BOZARTH)
 BASOM, Mary, 297
 BASS, Charles W., 302
 Sarah J., 302
 William, 302
 Wm. H., 122
 BASSETT, Harvey F., 138
 BASSLER, Bertha, 300
 Celestina, 294
 Elizabeth, 300
 Frederick, 300
 Mary, 214, 300
 Paul, 202, 300
 BASTION, Mary M., 298
 BASTON, J. E., 88, 268, 298
 Mary, 298
 Mary E., 298
 BATEMAN, Newton, 113
 BATES, Mr., 220
 E. S., 96
 Erastus N., 29, 77, 134
 John, 89
 Richard, 132
 BATTEAU, John, 55, 91
 BATTY, Susan, 293
 BAUCHENS, Andrew, 193
 Catherine, 299
 Frederick, 299
 Fritz, 201, 202
 BAUCHMAN, Adam, 193
 BAUER, A., 177
 And., 176
 BAUGH, Alice M., 117
 Downing, 94
 Rev. John, 56
 BAUMER, John, 293
 Mathilda, 293
 BAUMHUETTER, Frederick, 63
 BAURSFIELD, Richard, 132
 BAUSMAN, Julia A., 295
 BAXLEY, James, 53
 BAXTER, James, 122
 BAY, Polly (BALE), 56
 Thomas, 56, 79
 BAYELS, Jesse, 199
 Mrs., 199
 BAYLE, Elijah, 52
 BEACH, Dr. E. M., 274
 C. F., 157
 Harlin P., 137
 BEAD, Robert, 79
 BEAIRD, Joseph A., 92
 BEAL, Charles, 123
 William H., 140
 BEAN, Mary, 285
 BEAR, Benhart, 131
 BEARCE, Dr., 267
 BEARD, Abner, 289
 Andrew, 289
 George, 137

BEARD continued

George H., 137
 Jacob, 137
 James, 290
 James M., 137
 John W., 289
 Wm. H., 137
 BEARDIN, John, 46, 229
 BEARER, Margaret, 230
 BEARHAUS, Philip, 242
 BEASLEY, Augustus W., 122
 Fanning L., 137
 Green, 263
 John G., 125
 Wesley, 289
 William, 122, 277
 Z., 138
 BEATEY, John, 78
 BEATTE, Alf. R., 127
 BEATTIE, Agnes, 302
 Agnes Young, 228
 Geo. A., 177, 298
 George A., 115, 187
 James, 187
 Jane, 187
 BEATY, C. W., 300
 John, 56
 Peggy (JOHNSON), 56
 Rebecca J., 300
 Samuel, 300
 BEAU, Mary, 45
 BEAVER, Abraham, 239
 Abram, 156
 Annie, 297
 B. N., 264
 D. C., 256
 Elizabeth, 296
 Hattie A., 297
 Isaac A., 137
 James, 68
 Manuel, 264
 Martin, 263, 264, 297
 Samuel, 256
 BECHER
 Elizabeth, 304
 Wm. L., 137
 BECHERER, L., 202
 BECHTOLC, Ch., 160
 BECK, Emma J., 295
 Gerhard, 64
 John, 291
 Susan, 295
 BECKEMEIER, Christian, 165
 BECKEMEYER, H. H., 303
 BECKER, Anna H., 305
 Caroline, 303
 Catherine, 305
 F., 65, 87
 Ferdinand, 305
 Fred, 88, 93
 Frederick, 64, 87, 237,
 238, 305
 Fredrick, 257
 Henry, 144
 John, 202
 Margaret, 304
 BECKERCORD, Henry, 257
 BECKMANN, Anna Mary, 302
 Caroline A., 304
 Catherine, 304
 Catherine E., 304

BECKMANN continued

Christine, 304
 Elizabeth M., 304
 John G., 304
 Joseph F., 55, 256, 304
 Mary, 304
 Theodore, 302
 Thimotia, 304
 W. H., 55
 W. H. Sr., 255, 304
 BEDELL, Ann M., 300
 E., 168
 Linn, 168
 BEEBE, W. R., 150
 BEECHER, Edwin, 94
 BEEKER, Ferdinand, 63
 John Gerhard, 63
 BEESON, Emily, 305
 George W., 128
 BEETLE, Alfred, 127
 James M., 300
 BEHLER, Chas., 125
 Charles, 144
 BEHLMER, Adaline, 302
 BEHNEN, Thimotia, 304
 BEHRENS, Mary A., 303
 Philip H., 303
 Wilhelmina D., 303
 BEIEING, Wm., 174
 BEIERSTORF, Augusta L., 304
 BEKER, Carolina, 244
 Henry, 244
 M. Adelbert (fem), 303
 BELCHER, Henry, 137
 Jefferson, 137
 Levi, 137
 Madison, 157
 BELEY, John, 125
 BELL, Ephriam, 143
 George A., 140
 J. J., 277, 278
 J. W., 143
 Jacob R., 128
 James, 264
 Julia, 296
 Peter, 124
 Samuel B., 127
 Samuel M., 296
 BELLARDY, Melcher, 121
 BELLOMY, George, 247
 Samuel, 247
 BELT, Mr., 278
 G. H., 155
 Joseph T., 278
 BELYM, James, 56
 Miss M. (GREGORY), 56
 BEMET, Allen T., 168
 BEMISS, John M., 128
 BENDER, I., 201
 BENDLER, Frank, 242
 BENEDICK, Philip, 124
 BENNET, J. M., 153
 BENNETT, Eliza V., 297
 George, 79
 Ida E., 117
 J. J., 192, 193
 J. M., 154
 John, 152
 Mary A., 294
 Mason, 139
 BENNSON, Ann M., 305

- BENSON, Erastus M., 140
 Frederick F., 131
 J. H., 173
 James, 222, 293
 John, 56, 277
 John H., 163, 164
 Phebe (GASKAL), 56
 S., 221
 BENTON, Miss L. PHELPS, 49
 BERGER brothers, 177
 Father, 161, 162
 Frances, 298
 Geo. H., 298
 J. V., 299
 BERGOLDT, George, 144
 BERLIN, Jas. B., 139
 BERNSTEN, Frank, 141
 BERRY, Frederick, 255
 George F., 93
 Isaac H., 138
 Isaiah, 123
 James W., 89, 92
 John, 56, 79, 114
 John M., 156, 166
 Mary E., 298
 Rachel, 166
 Rachel A., 296
 T. T., 268
 BERWER, Elizabeth, 295
 BESANT, Daniel, 219
 John, 64
 John Jr., 293
 Philipa, 293
 BESIN, Susin, 302
 BESSIN, Joseph W., 134
 BETHARD, John, 123
 BETHERT, Thomas, 290
 BETHGE, Fred., 177
 BETLER, Mary, 301
 BETRAND, Julia, 240
 BETTS, Ella, 296
 John, 78
 BETTY, Charles, 305
 Emily, 305
 Mary Ann, 305
 BETZ, Charlotte, 293
 Hellena G., 293
 John, 64, 221
 Mary, 293
 N. Jr., 293
 Nicholas Sr., 293
 Valentine, 64, 221
 BEUTLER, Elizabeth, 300
 BEVENS, George, 143
 John E., 143
 BEVERIDGE, George, 234
 BEVIAL, Mrs., 107
 G. M., 109, 111
 M. G., 107
 BIBB, John T., 138
 BIBY, Mr., 247
 BICKEL, A., 193
 BIGGER, Joseph B., 141
 BIGGS, Bennett, 253
 William, 77
 BILLINGS, Samuel D., 128
 BILLINGSLEY, Rev., 153, 155
 Rev. J. M., 153, 154, 195
 Samuel W., 138
 BINGAMAN, Adam J., 142
 Reuben H., 142
 BINIAN
 Martin, 143
 BINION, Frank, 275
 BIRD, James, 139
 BIRGE, G. W., 139
 Rev. Wm., 150
 Wm. C., 149
 BIRNSIDES, Anne (FOSS), 56
 James, 56
 BISEL, L. M., 70, 259
 BISHOP, Rev., 161
 Ira A., 143
 Major, 131
 BISSELL, W. H., 92
 Wm. H., 101, 121
 William H., 29
 BISWELL, James, 140
 BITTER, Elizabeth, 303
 BLACK, Misses, 259
 Mr., 55, 120
 A. P., 49
 Ann Eliza, 296
 C. P., 68
 Cartsworth P., 66
 Francis M., 259
 G. W., 247
 George W., 294
 J. W., 296
 James A., 132
 James Jr., 259
 James Sr., 48
 Joseph F., 136
 Lt. Col., 135, 136
 Mary, 296
 Mary M., 294
 R. K., 259, 296
 Reuben, 289
 Robert, 289
 Robert K., 259
 T. J., 74, 76
 T. J., 74, 76
 W. R., 75
 William, 143
 Willis, 43, 236
 Mrs. Willis, 43, 219
 Willis H., 289
 BLACKBURN, Rev. A., 147
 A. E., 138
 Andrew, 49, 277
 Barney L., 122
 Geo. W., 138
 John, 49, 277
 Jonce, 283
 Martha, 270, 299
 Mathew, 270
 Sarah, 270
 Thomas, 283
 BLACKFORD, A. J., 108
 BLACKHORN, Mr., 222
 BLACKMAN, William, 53,
 241
 BLACKMOND, William, 79
 BLACKWELL, Mr., 164
 David, 102
 George W., 144
 John D., 125
 Robert, 121
 BLAIN, William Jansen, 105
 BLAIR, David, 140
 Hiram, 137
 James W., 140
 BLAKE, B. F., 299
 Charity, 300
 BLAKSLIE, B. W., 229
 BLALOCK, Wesley, 128
 BLANCHARD, H. S., 107
 BLANCK, Barbara, 299
 H. A., 299
 Henry, 204
 Henry A., 201
 Mary, 204, 299
 BLANKE, August, 268
 Henry, 177
 BLANKENSHIP, Amanda E.,
 295
 Geo. W., 125
 Nancy, 282
 Spencer, 282
 William, 295
 BLANTON, Burrell J., 125,
 132
 BLATHARDT, J., 125
 BLATTNER, Gottlieb, 64, 92
 BLEDSHAW, Susan LAWRENCE,
 56
 BLESSING, Charles, 125
 BLEVINS, Elijah, 120
 BLICKHAHN, Mary, 297
 BLISH, Polly, 155
 BLISS, Rev. A., 118, 145
 Alfred, 164
 Miss C. J., 118
 Harriet, 244
 John, 244
 BLOEMKER, Fredrick, 165
 BLOIS, Mr., 193
 BLOMKER, Anna A., 183
 BLOOM, Ella C., 223
 BLOOMER, Dennis, 125
 BLOYS, John J., 138
 BLUDLE, Wm., 286
 BLUM, E. H., 158
 BLURTON, George W., 230
 Hinton, 46, 229
 John, 46, 229
 Wm., 146
 BOATRIGHT, Eliza A., 305
 J. D., 305
 BOATWRIGHT, I. T., 138
 BOBBETT, James, 157
 BOCKHOLD, Johann, 159
 BOCKMANN, Theodore, 302
 BODECKER, Caroline, 300
 BODLEY, Sarah, 302
 BODWELL, B. H., 230
 BOECKER, Rev., 162
 BOEDLER, Mary, 300
 BOEHNE, Mr., 256
 Bernhard, 64
 (see BAINE)
 Ferdinand, 54, 62, 63,
 64, 256
 Margaretha, 256
 BOENNHOFF, Anna, 303
 Mary Theresia, 302
 BOERNER, William, 219
 BOETTLER, Philip, 115
 BOEZKIEWICZ, Felix, 64
 BOGGS, Widow, 236
 Emma, 295
 F. G., 295
 James C., 134

- BOGGS continued
 Rev. John, 150
 Margaret, 295
 S. A., 74, 236
 Sarah W., 295
- BOHLEN, Wm., 298
- BOHN, H. C., 247
 Jacob, 202
 John, 141
- BOHNHOFF, Henry, 125
- BOHR, John, 64
- BOILEN, Maggie, 297
- BOILS, M. G., 136
- BOLEN, Wm., 133
- BOLLINGER, C., 193
 Conrad, 293
- BOLT, Francis M., 77
- BOLTON, Gideon, 131
- BOND, family, 173
 Captain, 179
 Mrs. Capt., 56, 233
 Gov., 112
 Judge, 166
 Mr., 120, 250
 B., 82
 Belle, 303
 Ben., 281
 Benj., 179
 Benjamin, 62, 77, 79, 85,
 92, 95, 97, 101, 102,
 103, 104, 110, 122, 180
 George, 141
 Jane, 267, 298
 Joshua, 279
 Mettie, 177
 P., 175
 Parmenas, 83, 92
 R. S., 92
 Richard, 102
 Richard S., 93, 95, 101, 103
 Shadrach, 28
 Shadrach Sr., 166
 Mrs. Shadrach, 166
 Thomas, 84, 85, 121, 122,
 173, 267, 298
- BONE, B., 201, 238
 Barnet, 50, 200
- BONER, Mr., 250
- BONNER, Chas., 304
 Sophia, 304
- BONSEL, F., 162, 299
- BONSER, Porter, 289
- BOOK, G. H., 305
 Henry, 260
 Theresa, 305
- BOOKER, Daniel, 135
 Elizabeth, 208
 William, 208
- BOON, Mr., 56
 Miss (WALLACE), 56
 Augusta, 301
- BOONE, Jane A., 300
- BOOTH, Col., 231
 Edward W., 133
 Elizabeth, 231, 295
 Henry, 134
 John, 219
 W. S., 73
- BOOTHE, Lt. Col., 129
 L. T., 229
 W. R., 230
- BOOTS, R. C., 176
- BOQUET, Mary, 298
- BORHEL, George, 127
- BORIN, Thos. J., 124
- BORING, Eli W., 70, 259
 Joseph D., 137
 Thomas, 148
 Thomas J., 259
- BORTHWICK, Mathias, 134
- BOSCHUNEY, Christ, 299
- BOSTWICK, Joseph, 137
- BOSWELL, B. N., 137
 John W., 128
- BOSWORTH, H. F., 138
- BOTTLER, Phil., 202
 Philip, 279
- BOTTS, Laura, 150
 Wm., 150
- BOUCHER, Mr., 277
 John, 44, 66, 76, 276
 John V., 276
- BOUSER, Porter, 296
 Sarah A., 296
 Uriah, 296
- BOUSMAN, Joseph, 125
- BOWEN, Lucy, 297
- BOWLBY, Amelia S., 298
 Joel M., 298
- BOWLES, Thos., 121
- BOWMAN, James, 73
 R., 250
 Robert, 86, 92, 250
 Thomas, 146
- BOXLEY, James, 260
- BOYAKIN, Lt. Col., 122
 Rev., 153, 154, 277
 H. P., 96
 Henderson P., 77, 121,
 123
 W. F., 98, 118, 153
- BOYD, Chas. S., 139
- BOYER, F. A., 263
- BOYINGTON, John, 30
- BOYLE, Annis, 43, 190
 Patrick, 63
 William, 43, 190
- BOYLES, Mahala (WARE), 43
 Wm., 239
- BOYNTON, Asa, 240
 Eliza, 296
 Eliza H., 240
 John, 239, 240, 296
 Julia, 240
- BOYST, Christopher, 126
 Stephen G., 126
- BOZARTH, Israel, 288, 289
- BPULCHER, Jan., 134
- BRACH, C. W., 164
- BRACK, Pegg, 66
- BRADBURY, William, 52
- BRADEN, Clark, 150, 151
 (see BRADIN)
- BRADFORD, Mr., 54, 120
 Elizabeth, 299
 J., 93
 John, 52, 79, 80, 89,
 114, 233
- BRADIN, Clark, 108
- BRADLEY, Mr., 175, 224
 Benj., 202
 J., 174, 175
- BRADLEY continued
 J. T., 92, 102
 J. W., 229
 John, 149
 Josh. T., 92
 Joshua T., 120, 173
 Middleton, 289
 Sarah, 297
 W. W., 229
 Will H., 89
 Wm. R., 117
- BRADSHAW, James, 132
 Mahala, 301
- BRAGG, Jane, 155
- BRAKE, John, 55, 78
- BRAMAN, Webster, 135
- BRAMMER, Elizabeth, 295
- BRANCH, Jacob, 132
 James H., 128
- BRANDT, A., 294
 F. C., 294
 H., 294
- BRANDYMORE, A., 144
- BRANGER, Emma, 210
- BRANSON, Mr., 247
 Ellis, 282
 Illis, 73
 William, 132
- BRANSTETTER, Mr., 278
- BRAS, John, 129
- BRASCHLER, Lisetta, 302
- BRASEL, Joseph, 282
- BRASELL, Joseph, 73
- BRASIL, John B., 138
- BRASSEL, Sarah Ann, 296
- BRATCHER, Geo. W., 137
- BRAUN, Jacob, 299
 Mary, 299
- BRAZEL, David, 277
 Wm., 122
- BRAZIER, W. H., 96, 97
- BRAZZEL, Mr., 151
- BREESE, Mr., 239
 Alida L., 298
 C. N., 220
 Caroline T., 298
 Cornelius N., 122
 Eliza, 298
 J. B., 169
 Jesse, 262
 Judge, 97, 101, 102, 169,
 172, 173
 Mrs. Joseph, 169
 Richard, 220
 Sidney, 89, 92, 93, 94,
 95, 100, 161, 169, 174,
 176, 177, 240, 298
 Sidney S., 298
 Wm. M., 102
- BREEZ, John, 150
- BREEZE, Brittinay, 294
 C. N., 294
 Hannah, 153
 James F., 137
 Jane, 294
 Margar't L., 294
 Richard, 131, 294
 Sarah, 294
 William, 131
- BREFELD, A., 162
 Ann, 300

Index of Names continued

BREFELD continued

G., 202
 Gerhard, 300
 BREIG, Mary, 304
 Wm. M., 304
 BRENAN, John, 127
 BRENEMER, Herman, 177
 BRENNER, Mr., 229
 BRENNING, George H., 64
 BRERETON, Martha, 298
 Peter, 298
 BREUNING, George, 109
 BREUNMER, Henry, 257
 BREWER, Wm., 282
 William, 93, 282
 BREWNING, Geo. H., 293
 Hellena G., 293
 BREWSTER, George L., 108
 James, 253
 BRETZ, Anna, 290
 Elizabeth, 290
 Peter, 290
 BRICKNER, Frederick, 260
 BRIDEBECKER, Ada D., 117
 BRIDENBECKER, Geo. W., 134
 Rich., 134
 BRIDGEMAN, William, 168
 BRIDGES, O., 268
 BRIDWELL, Rev. W. W., 147
 BRIGGS, A., 122
 Andrew, 120, 121
 Elizabeth, 299
 William, 144
 BRIGHAM, Mr., 274
 BRIGHT, Wm. T., 125
 BRILEY, John, 132
 BRIM, Jonas, 125
 BRIMBERRY, John, 49, 219
 BRINGHURST, Mrs. C., 201
 BRINK, F. E. W., 93
 BRINKLEY, Mary, 295
 William, 77
 BRINTON, Caleb, 144
 BRISBAN, John, 53, 89, 226
 William, 53, 226
 BRISBON, John, 79
 BRISCO, Frederick, 140
 BRITT, Daniel, 137
 James R., 125
 Mary E., 297
 Samuel, 297
 BRITTAIN, Jonathan, 156
 BROBST, Sophia, 305
 William, 305
 BROCKHAUS, Henry, 127
 BROCKMAN, John, 141
 BRODECK, Henry W., 142
 BROFIELD, James, 128
 BROKAW, John W., 132
 Oscar W., 132
 BROMELSICK, Louisa, 204
 Wm., 204
 BRONIE, Louisa, 300
 BROOK, Thomas, 79
 BROOKES, Benjamin F., 128
 BROOKINS, William A., 131
 BROOKMANN, Jerome, 132
 BROOKS, Catherine, 301
 John P., 29, 113
 Russell, 126

BROOKS continued

W. S., 143
 BROSS, C. J., 139
 William, 29
 BROWDER, David L., 123
 Jonathan, 78
 BROWN, Mr., 53, 287
 Mrs., 48
 Alexander, 48, 289
 Alfred M., 141
 Ann, 289
 Mr. B., 288
 Benjamin, 138
 Blackburn, 48, 289, 296
 Caroline, 296
 Clara M., 300
 Colyer, 52
 Cornelia, 288
 Daniel, 132
 David, 287
 Franklin J., 123
 George, 129, 278
 Geo. W., 157
 J. W., 296
 James J., 138
 Jane, 281
 John, 52, 56, 79, 237,
 238, 242
 Joseph, 138
 Maria, 304
 Maria E., 295
 Mary A., 298
 Micajah, 89
 Mildred S. MOORE, 279
 Nancy, 296
 Nancy (DUNN), 56
 Owen, 135
 P. W., 298
 Phillip, 127
 Porter W., 103
 Samuel, 278, 279
 Sarah, 154
 Mrs. TELFORD, 48
 William, 52, 125, 143,
 154, 273
 William H., 102
 BROWNE, Thomas C., 93
 BROWNFIELD, Empson, 137
 William, 263
 BROWNLEE, James, 168
 BRUBAKER, Christenia, 297
 Eli, 157, 239, 296
 Emma, 296
 Jacob, 239
 Mary Ann, 296
 Noah, 70, 239, 240, 264
 BRUCE, David C., 140
 BRUCK, Lauren L., 117
 BRUECKNER, Mary E., 303
 BRUEGGEN, Christina, 303
 Tobias, 242
 Thobias, 303
 BRUENING, Max, 177
 BRUNER, O., 164
 BRUNNGER, Michael, 125
 BRUNTON, Maria, 154
 T. A., 193
 Thomas A., 193
 BRYAN, A. R., 190, 191
 Alfred R., 138

BRYAN continued

Amanda, 190
 J. E., 117, 193, 293
 John, 195
 John E., 99
 Judge, 97, 99, 190, 196
 Mariah E., 196
 Mrs. M. E., 190, 293
 Nancy, 195
 Nancy A., 195
 S. L., 154
 Judge Silas, 101
 Silas, 187
 Silas L., 74, 77, 92, 94,
 191, 193, 195, 293
 BRYANT, Augusta W. O., 137
 D. C., 138
 Floyd, 117
 Harriet S., 154
 Jennette P., 293
 Josiah, 138
 Marion W., 126
 S. W., 264
 W. M., 138
 W. W., 293
 BUB, Elizabeth, 300
 BUCHANNAN, Mary Ann, 302
 BUCHTER, John, 63
 BUCK, Andr., 122
 Elijah, 157
 Hattie, 293
 James, 55, 79
 John, 142
 Mary, 154
 BUCKMAN, Mr., 201
 Benjamin J., 85
 Isaac W., 85
 BUCKNER, W. O., 123
 BUDD, Jackson, 124
 BUDD, Anna, 303
 J. Henry, 242, 303
 M. Carolina, 303
 BUDDS, Benj., 127
 BUEHLER, Bertha, 301
 Emil, 301
 BUEHTER, John, 202
 BUERGER, Matilda, 302
 BUERMANN, J. Frederich,
 303
 Mary G., 303
 BUETMANN, A. Caroline, 304
 BUETTMANN, Theresa, 305
 BUFFINGTON, Asa J., 134
 BUFORD, Wm. S., 137
 BUGE, Widow, 219
 BUHRMANN, Dr. A., 202, 300
 Martha L., 300
 BUIERGER, Henry, 242
 BUIRCHARDT, Michael, 125
 BULLOCK, Charles, 158
 John W., 123
 BULTE, Mr., 64
 BULTEMYER, Teresa, 300
 BUMGARDNER, B. F., 74
 BUNDY, Alexander, 122
 Geo., 150
 George, 235, 236
 Isaac, 45, 70, 122, 131,
 164, 235, 236
 J., 136

BUNDY continued

John, 45, 73, 235
 Lucina, 293
 Robert S., 133
 Samuel, 235
 W., 122
 Wm. F., 117
 BUNTLIN, Ned, 110, 177
 BUNYAN, Hannah, 302
 BURDICK, Frank C., 124
 BURGOIF, Andreas, 134
 BURGE, Francis M., 142
 James, 125
 Martha, 297
 W. H., 155
 William H., 131
 BURGESS, Wm., 136
 BURGRAF, John G., 132
 BURGHARTZ, Henry, 127
 BURHORN, William, 165
 BURKE, Mr., 99
 Lawrence, 133
 T., 131
 BURKHONT, Peter, 122
 BURMANN, Fritz, 242
 BURNER, Mr., 276
 BURNES, Mary Jane, 302
 BURNET, Charles R., 128
 BURNETT, Geo. W., 138
 BURNHAM, Charles, 212
 Harriet Bertha, 212
 BURNS, Elijah, 123
 Francis M., 137
 BURNSIDE, James, 80
 Mrs. James, 275
 James Jr., 53, 275
 James Sr., 89, 275
 John, 53, 55, 63, 89, 114, 275
 Robert, 275
 Samuel, 88, 93, 169, 275
 Sarah, 275
 Thomas, 275
 W. G., 86, 87, 275, 276
 BURNSIDES, family, 168
 James, 79
 John, 79
 (see BIRNSIDES)
 BURR, Newell, 135
 BURRICHTER, L. Angela, 303
 BURROUGHS, J. C., 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 293
 James G., 152
 Maggie, 293
 BURROW, H. G., 68
 BURROWS, Frank J., 132
 John H., 138
 BURSON, John, 127
 BURTON, Allen, 120, 153
 Caroline, 300
 D. A., 107
 G., 66
 Gibeon, 249, 250, 253
 Gibson, 138
 Gideon, 46, 73, 255
 John, 300
 Josephine, 300
 T. J., 154, 155
 W. R., 109, 197
 Wiley, 255
 Wm. R., 99

BURTON continued

William, 73
 Wily, 66
 BUSBY, Mary V., 305
 BUSH, John, 137
 BUSTER, J., 155
 BUTCHER, Marshall, 124
 BUTLER, Rev., 150
 Henry, 140
 James M., 132
 John F., 131
 William, 29, 124
 BUTTERBROD, John, 127
 BUTZ, Theresia, 244
 BUXTON, Mr., 103, 177
 Eunice J., 298
 H. P., 279, 298
 Harvey P., 95, 103, 144
 BYARS, Mr., 283
 Andrew, 282
 Damie, 282
 Dicie, 282
 Elizabeth, 282
 Geo. F., 282
 George, 282
 John, 282
 Mahala, 282
 Mary, 282
 Nancy, 282
 Rebecca, 282, 295
 Sarah, 295
 Susan, 295
 Washington, 282, 295
 William, 282
 Wm. P., 276, 282
 BYERS, Wert, 276
 BYMAN, Justus R. (RYMAN), 76
 BYNARES, John, 141
 BYRNE, John H., 230
 CABENY, L. D., 261
 CABLE, Susan, 296
 CAHORN, Thomas, 277
 CAIN, James, 123
 Robert J., 140
 CALDWELL, Mr., 251
 J. M., 157
 John, 28
 John M., 157
 R., 155
 CALLAGHAN, Richard, 127
 CAMERER, J. D., 229, 295
 CAMERON, James, 230
 John M., 156
 Sarah, 230, 295
 CAMPBELL, Aaron J., 123
 Alex., 77
 David, 156
 George W., 128
 J. T., 141
 James T., 141
 John, 106, 141, 144
 John A., 77
 CAMRON, Jas., 124
 CANBY, Israel, 77
 CANFIELD, David L., 133
 CANNADAY, Alsa, 260
 CANNADY, Archibald, 79
 CANTINE, H. M., 136
 Henry K., 138

CANTWELL, Michael, 63

CARDER, Mr., 156
 CARDWELL, Sarah, 216
 CARL, Caroline, 305
 CARLIN, Thomas, 73
 CARLISLE, S. J., 295
 Sarah A., 295
 CARLTON, Ann, 276
 Elizabeth, 276
 George, 276
 Isaac, 276
 James, 276
 Mary, 276
 Nancy, 276
 CARLYLE, Sir Thomas, 34, 172
 CARMEN, James K., 142
 CARMICHAEL, Eggleton, 143
 CARNER, W. H., 154
 CARNS, Miss, 178
 CAROLINE, J. E., 155
 CARPENTER, Dr. F. N., 261
 Mary C., 295
 Milton, 29
 Mr., 278
 Robert L., 128
 Sarah B., 294
 Wm. H., 123, 137
 CARR, Mr., 220
 Andrew M., 140
 C. M., 86, 241
 Charles M., 299
 Francis, 275
 Hannah, 299
 James, 52, 241
 M. H., 136
 Mary, 243, 303
 Mary A., 299
 Wm. T., 299
 CARRICK, Patrick, 160
 CARRIGAN, Mr., 54
 Mrs. DAVIDSON, 47
 Widow, 163
 Amy VINCENT, 56
 C. H., 299
 H. A., 297
 Jemima, 259
 J. M., 297
 J. S., 84
 James, 44, 79, 80
 James M., 47, 74, 219, 254
 John, 79, 80, 114, 254
 John S., 81, 82, 83, 92, 93, 254
 Joseph, 299
 Margaret A., 299
 Nancy, 254, 297
 R. M., 255
 Robert, 47, 254
 Sallie, 254
 S. R., 70, 76, 117, 192, 297
 Samuel R., 75, 254, 255
 Susan, 296
 Thomas, 135
 Wm., 255
 William, 66, 68, 219, 255
 William R., 259
 CARROLL, Charles C., 143
 CARSON, Dock, 142
 CARTER, Mr., 54
 Rev., 153, 155, 267

CARTER continued

Annie, 253
 Catherine, 301
 D. W., 70, 283
 J. C., 153, 154, 155
 F. W., 279
 James, 253
 John, 68, 79, 84, 89,
 120, 153, 249, 253,
 255, 297
 John C., 170
 John H., 87, 88, 253, 301
 John Jr., 137
 John Sr., 170
 Mrs. John, 170
 Mary A., 154
 Livesay, 233
 Pascal, 154
 Rebecca, 297
 S. W., 297
 Sarah J., 301
 Temperance, 299
 Washington, 260
 Robert, 51, 164, 232,
 233, 279
 Wiley, 137, 253
 William, 125, 137
 CARTWRIGHT, Peter, 201
 CARVER, Benj. E., 137
 CASAD, A. W., 201
 Anthony W., 260
 Isaac D., 202
 Thomas, 202
 CASAL, Anthony, 53
 CASANDREW, Freeman, 143
 CASE, Mr., 174, 209
 Augusta SCOTT, 55
 Butler, 178
 Catherine, 178
 Christopher, 178
 Daniel, 55
 Eckstein, 55
 Edward, 55, 177
 Elizabeth, 55, 178
 Ellen, 55
 Georgiana, 55
 Hardin, 55, 111, 179, 188,
 298
 Henry, 55
 Leonard, 55, 178
 Leonard Jr., 178
 Magdalena, 178
 Mary, 178
 Mary E., 173, 179
 Mary Ellen, 298
 Mary E. (HALSTEAD), 55
 Messhack, 178
 Minnie, 55
 Reuben, 178
 Sarah, 178
 Theopolus, 178
 Warren, 55
 Zophar, 55, 56, 62, 63, 82,
 83, 84, 86, 89, 92, 102,
 106, 110, 111, 115, 122,
 173, 174, 175, 178, 181,
 268, 279, 298
 Zophar Jr., 55
 Zophar Sr., 114
 CASEY, family, 145
 Mr., 99

CASEY continued

Daniel, 253
 Eugene, 127
 L., 164
 L. F., 97, 98
 Lewis F., 293
 Mary, 297
 Mary J., 293
 N. R., 193
 Rev. S., 147
 Susan, 171
 Thomas, 171, 226, 236,
 263
 William, 226
 Zadock, 29, 77
 Zedekiah, 283
 CASS, Lewis, 261
 CASSIDAY, George, 144
 CASTELLLOM, Lewellen W.,
 137
 CASTLE, Geo. E., 138
 James E., 138
 McMillington, 140
 Robert, 220
 CASTLEBERRY, Mr., 153
 Mrs., 153
 Jasper N., 138
 CASTLETON, Elizabeth
 (PILES), 48
 CASWELL, Susan S., 295
 CAUDLE, John I., 143
 CAUGHN, John G., 77
 (see VAUGHN)
 CAULEY, M., 86
 CAVANAUGH, Daniel J., 127
 CAWREY, L. E., 295
 William, 230, 295
 CAXTON, William, 104
 CECIL, J. W., 164
 CELL, J., 154, 155
 CHADWELL, Eliza M., 294
 CHAFFEN, Wm., 149, 150
 CHAFFIN, Caroline, 300
 Elizabeth, 293
 Elias, 55
 Ellis, 78, 80, 89
 James, 55, 78, 89
 John, 297
 Joseph, 201
 Martha, 297
 Polly, 78
 Miss R., 294
 Richard, 289
 Sarah M., 297
 William, 47, 236, 277,
 285, 286, 289, 291
 CHALLIS, Samuel H., 187
 Susan, 187
 Susan E., 298
 CHAMBERLAIN, Rev., 287
 Bessie, 301
 Eugene J., 301
 CHAMBERS, John J., 301
 Samuel, 88
 Sarah J., 301
 CHAMBUS, Samuel, 250
 CHANCE, Widow, 254
 Alexander, 75
 Benjamin, 198
 Caroline, 239
 Catherine, 45, 198

CHANCE continued

D. R., 66, 71
 David, 150
 David D., 45, 239
 David R., 47, 49, 73,
 120, 149, 150, 236,
 239, 277, 289, 291
 Elizabeth, 239
 H. D., 153, 297
 Hilery D., 137
 J. O., 45, 74, 77, 96
 Jacob O., 76, 239
 J. W., 153
 James, 45, 74, 77, 191,
 197, 254, 290, 297
 Jemima, 239
 Jemima Jane, 239
 Joseph, 256
 Joseph C., 239
 Joseph O., 239
 Lucinda, 297
 Mary Isabel, 239
 Mary M., 297
 Newton J., 239
 Princess ALLEN, 49
 R. C., 66
 Rachel, 239
 Reuben, 45, 74, 75, 198,
 239, 264, 276
 Ruth A., 198
 S. S., 45, 77, 239, 293
 Samuel S., 198
 Sarah, 239
 W. M., 70, 252
 Wm. L., 137
 William Noble, 239
 Washington L., 239
 CHANCY, Alexander D., 144
 CHANDLER, Chakes C., 137
 D. R., 49
 G. M., 283
 James S., 138
 John M., 134
 John S., 137
 William, 190
 CHANEY, Jaques, 132
 CHAPMAN, Mrs., 288
 Abigail, 297
 J. W., 70, 262, 264
 James P., 137
 John, 264
 Jno. W., 297
 Lida, 297
 Margaret, 297
 Mary M., 289
 Necie J., 297
 Rachel, 289
 Rebecca, 296
 Thomas, 120, 262, 289
 CHARD, Maggie, 299
 Sarah C., 299
 CHARLES, Benjamin, 247
 Nancy L., 188
 CHARLTON, Ann, 47
 Elizabeth, 47, 277
 Elizabeth E., 297
 Emiline, 148
 H. J., 148
 Isaac, 47, 277
 Isaac B., 239, 276
 Isaac N., 140

CHARLTON continued

J. M., 74, 240
 James, 47
 James M., 148
 Rachel, 297
 Rebecca, 148
 Reuben, 148
 S. J., 247
 (see CARLTON)
 CHASE, P. E., 146
 CHASTEEN, James M., 122
 CHATTILLON, Theo., 202
 CHEELEY, Woodson C., 264
 CHEELY, Charles, 262
 Charles L., 297
 Christenia, 297
 Curtburt, 262
 F. L., 122
 Granville, 75
 Lidia P., 262
 Perthenia Ann, 297
 W. C., 297
 CHESLEY, H. H., 108
 CHESNEY, Robert, 52, 255
 CHESNUTT, Rev., 169
 CHESSEY, John, 285
 CHETWOOD, John M., 138
 CHICK, John, 297
 S. W., 297
 CHILDERS, John W., 144
 CHILDERTON, Adeline, 303
 R. H., 303
 Richard H., 141
 CHINNERY, John, 125
 CHIRCH, Robert, 264
 (see CHURCH)
 CHITWOOD, G. L., 246, 294
 H. M., 138, 293
 Joel, 74
 Mildred A., 293
 R., 294
 CHORGE, George H., 131
 CHRISE, Cris M., 131
 CHRIST, Christina, 299
 CHRISTENSE, C. A., 230
 CHRISTIAN, Elizabeth, 296
 Henry, 143
 Mary, 304
 Nimrod, 142
 CHRISTIE, James N., 137
 CHRISTOPHER, Harman H., 125
 CHRISTY, Robert, 134
 CHURCH, Jenny, 305
 John, 274
 Mary M., 289
 Robert, 137
 (see CHIRCH)
 CHURCHILL, Bessie, 301
 CISSNA, John R., 140
 CLABAUGH, Mr., 174, 175
 Belle, 303
 Celeste, 280
 Cleona C., 281
 David, 279, 280, 304
 David Fillmore, 281
 Elisha N., 281
 Elizabeth E., 281
 Jane, 281
 John, 173, 279, 280, 281,
 303
 Mrs. John, 275

CLABAUGH continued

John Henry, 280
 Jonathan T., 281
 Lillie May, 281
 Luvina Jane, 281
 Margaret, 280
 Mary Jane, 280
 Mary Margaret, 280
 Nancy ST. CLAIR, 280,
 304
 Mrs. John MELVANY, 275
 Robert, 144
 Samuel M., 281
 Sarah, 280, 281, 303, 304
 Sarah Ann, 281
 Thos. W., 141
 Thomas Wesley, 280
 William H., 303
 CLABOURNE, John R., 140
 CLABURGH, John H., 139
 CLAIR, John, 134
 CLAMPITT, Elizabeth, 299
 CLANCY, Patrick, 126
 CLARK, Capt., 135
 Abner, 88, 163, 253
 Abner Jr., 87, 253
 Amos A., 136
 Cornelius, 141
 Elizabeth, 295, 302
 Elizabeth R. FITCH, 56
 George Rogers, 19, 26,
 27, 166
 George W., 127
 Henry, 126, 127, 141
 James, 127, 274
 James K., 142
 Jeremiah, 139
 John, 54, 56, 89, 126,
 127, 253
 John W., 72
 O. H., 147
 Robert, 74, 191
 Thos., 139
 W. T., 274
 CLARKE, J. M., 127
 John, 163
 CLATER, James B., 138
 Samuel S., 138
 CLAUS, Anton, 125
 CLAY, Mrs., 54
 Widow, 284
 Charles, 291
 Henry, 136, 144
 Mark S., 125
 CLAYBORN, Mr., 278
 CLAYTER, McCager, 130
 CLAYTON, John, 55
 John A., 130, 138
 Thomas, 125
 CLEMENS, J., 138
 Wm., 132
 CLEMENT, Flora B., 302
 CLEMMONS, William, 55
 CLEMONT, Elizabeth, 302
 CLENDENNING, J. L., 252
 CLENEY, John, 64, 69
 CLIFF, Wm., 146
 CLIMER, Caroline L., 296
 CLINE, C. E., 164
 Emiline, 265
 CLINEY, Christopher, 140

CLINTON, A. S., 201

CLISSOLD, Rev. H. R., 153
 CLOCK, Elvin C., 137
 James H., 137
 CLOW, Allen, 142
 COATS, B., 156
 Benjamin, 291
 COBBETT, H. M., 167
 COCHRAN, Huldah, 118
 James, 79
 COCKERELL, Alex, 289
 COCKRELL, Clayborn, 285
 Elizabeth, 285, 295
 F. G., 286, 295
 Felix, 285, 286
 Felix G., 48, 285
 Franklin, 285
 James, 137, 285
 John, 285, 293
 Martha Ann, 285
 Ruth, 285
 Simon, 285
 Vardimon, 285
 Wesley, 137
 COFFEY, E. C., 92
 COFFIN, A., 192
 COFFMAN, J. H., 139
 COHEN, Mr., 249, 250
 COHORN, Thomas, 116, 282
 COIL, Henry H., 132
 COKER, Rev. G. W., 153
 COLBURN, Adna, 157
 Clarissa, 157
 COLE, Mrs., 247
 Widow, 163
 Albert W., 127
 Andrew, 275
 Andrew J., 164
 Ann (SUGG), 56
 C. C., 248
 Charles S., 141
 Edward, 77, 79, 114,
 232, 259, 266, 267
 Mrs. Edward, 267
 Francis, 56
 Hannah L., 297
 Henry, 247
 John, 139, 273
 John L., 137
 Joseph A., 137
 Leonard, 139
 Lewis, 56, 120, 142,
 249, 250
 Mark, 251
 Peter, 55, 79
 Richard, 79
 Robert, 249
 Sarah (HUTTON), 56
 Thomas, 49, 190
 W. C., 141
 William, 55, 163, 284
 William A., 127
 Wm. J., 141
 COLEMAN, Widow, 46, 229
 Wm. T., 137
 COLES, Edward, 28, 66, 77,
 78, 89
 Peter, 89
 COLL, John W., 136
 COLLEY, Rev. Wm., 153
 COLLIER, W. J., 188

Index of Names continued

- COLLIGNON, John Martin, 299
 COLLIN, Mr., 175
 William, 174
 COLLINGTON, Anna M., 299
 COLLINS, brothers, 263
 D. C., 299
 Daniel, 173, 233, 268
 Daniel C., 271, 272, 273
 Daniel Jr., 173
 Edwin, 273
 Elijah, 141
 Emma, 273
 Harriet, 272
 J. W., 122
 Col. James, 121
 James B., 70, 264
 John J., 273
 Lydia A., 273, 299
 Maggie, 273
 Margaret, 299
 Margaret A., 273
 Maria, 273, 299
 Mary J., 294
 Phebe A., 299
 Phoebe A., 273
 Ruth, 272, 273
 Sally, 273
 William, 175
 COLLINGSWORTH, John W., 139
 Wm., 138
 Wm. Jr., 139
 COLLISTER, Eveline, 301
 COMBE, Fanny, 302
 COMSON, Christopher, 129
 CONANT, Ayers, 273
 CONCKLIN, Abraham, 136
 CONDIT, Mr., 221
 E. S., 70, 221, 222, 293
 Edwin S., 223
 Harriet, 223, 293
 Julia, 298
 Mary, 223
 Timothy, 223
 CONE, Alonzo, 250
 CONKLIN, J. B., 261
 Mary F., 155
 CONLEY, John, 141
 CONLON, T. H., 177
 CONNELL, Ida, 222
 CONNELLY, J. W., 297
 James, 264
 Lucy A., 297
 CONNER, D., 154
 E., 274
 Frank, 247
 Patrick, 262
 CONNERS, John, 132
 CONNORS, Catherine, 294
 CONRAD, Philip, 64, 177
 CONSTANT, Rolley, 174
 CONSTABLE, Charles, 95
 CONWELL, Christian, 298
 D. H., 177, 298
 Norman, 177
 Patience A., 298
 COOK, Amanda, 300
 Cora A., 298
 Cora B., 181
 Daniel P., 28
 Edward, 247
 Elizabeth, 295
 COOK continued
 James, 263
 John, 53, 79, 284
 L. D., 167, 181
 Lucius D., 181
 Richard, 295
 COOKSEY, Rev. N. B., 109
 N. B., 146, 291
 COOLEY, E. A., 170
 Horace S., 29
 William, 170, 253
 COON, Calvin, 263
 John W., 144
 COONEY, Patrick, 128
 COOPER, "Old Man", 255
 Albert, 255
 Cinthia, 263
 Delphia (MAY), 56
 Elbert, 56
 George P., 268, 269
 Harmon, 255
 Dr. J. A., 75
 J. C., 108
 J. E., 136
 James, 122
 Jane MAY, 56
 John, 56, 255
 M. M., 157
 Margaret A., 299
 Mary J., 298
 Mary Jane, 182
 Peter, 108
 S. D., 141
 COPE, Dr. J. D., 109
 Dr. J. W., 107
 COPEL, Mr., 218, 219
 COPELIN, Geo. W., 297
 Nancy, 297
 COPENHAVER, Eliza, 296
 Eliza H., 240
 COPPLE, Andrew, 48, 236
 Christina, 294
 David, 123
 Isaac, 120
 J. H., 147
 Jacob, 123, 150
 John R., 123
 Samuel, 123
 Sarah A. C., 190, 293
 Simeon, 236
 Simson, 123
 Wm., 123
 CORBETT, Rev. H. M., 168
 CORCORAN, Mr., 177
 John W., 177
 J. W., 298
 CORDELL, Lenora H., 300
 William F., 202, 300
 (see CORNELL)
 CORDIER, Philip, 145
 CORNELIUS, H., 142
 CORNELL, Lenora, 212
 William, 212
 CORNWELL, Chester S., 140
 Wm., 132
 CORRIE, Emma J., 295
 John, 295
 Mary C., 295
 CORRINGTON, J. B., 146
 Mrs. M. A., 118
 Rev. W. H., 118
 CORRINGTON continued
 Wm. H., 145
 CORTZ, Charles, 144
 CORYELL, Sarah A., 296
 CORZINE, T. M., 138
 COSTELLOW, L. W., 264
 COSTER, Laurentius, 104,
 105
 COTHERN, Simon R., 143
 COUCH, Amanda, 294
 Martin, 73
 Millington, 236
 COULTER, James S., 107
 COURSE, William, 144
 COURSON, George, 74
 Mr., 286
 COURTNEY, James H., 138
 COVERDALE, John B., 125
 COWEN, N., 176
 Patrick, 66
 COWLES, Alfred, 102
 COWPER, Mr., 105
 COX, Mr., 290
 Amand, 299
 Amanda, 301
 Arminda J., 281
 Charles, 50, 51, 78, 89,
 200
 H. P., 122
 Irminda J., 304
 James M., 123
 John, 126
 Matthew, 134
 Sarah, 243, 303
 Theodore R., 122
 William, 54
 COZART, Jacob R., 124
 CRABB, Mary A., 297
 CRABTREE, Mr., 52, 200
 Andrew J., 123
 George, 123
 George W., 132
 Whitaker, 287
 CRAFT, C. H., 177
 CRAIG, Dr., 283
 Catherine, 166
 Elizabeth, 285, 295
 Emily, 295
 George, 247
 Harriet F., 294
 James, 133, 137
 James J., 137
 John H., 138
 Joseph, 138
 L. F., 295
 Larkin T., 137, 295
 Martha A., 295
 Mary, 298
 Robert, 166
 Robert W., 294
 Samuel H., 120
 Susan V., 295
 Thomas, 168
 William, 120
 CRAIGE, John F., 144
 Samuel H., 144
 CRAIN, John, 93
 Joseph B., 142
 CRAMER, Elizabeth, 304
 CRANDALL, Lucy A., 295
 W. C., 230, 295

- CRANE, A. B., 143
 Benjamin, 74
 Berl J., 236
 Caroline, 212
 Carrie M., 300
 Mary, 239
 Mary A., 296, 302
 Nelson, 289
 Samuel, 212
 Sarah C., 302
 Smith, 139, 300, 302
 Thomas J., 142
 William H., 142
 CRAUSE, Mr., 177
 Albert, 176
 CRAVENS, Rose M., 198
 CRAW, Michael, 133
 CRAWFORD, Mr., 274
 Alexander, 250
 J. B., 247
 James, 143
 Sarah (WHITCHURCH), 49
 Sarah J., 219
 W. H., 250
 Zachariah, 250
 CRAWLEY, Franky LOWE, 56
 CRAYCRAFT, Lydia, 293
 T. B., 293
 CRAYCROFT, Columbus J., 133
 T. B., 193
 CREED, Capt., 218
 Alonzo, 141
 Matthias W., 117
 Nannie E., 117
 Warren S., 117
 CREEKMUR, Edmund N., 132
 CREIGHTON, James F., 140
 CREEL, Miss, 54
 Alvira, 297
 Berriman, 55
 Berryman, 78, 89, 93
 John, 52, 78, 255
 CREPPS, Conrad, 300
 Sarah, 300
 CREUSE, Elijah, 143
 CRIPE, Joseph, 159
 CRIPPEN, G. W., 141
 CRIPPS, David, 159
 CROCKER, Mr., 268
 Jacob, 52, 259, 267
 John, 139
 Nymphas P., 303
 Robert B., 127
 Seth, 139
 Susan J., 303
 Thomas, 267
 CROCKET, John, 127
 CROCKETT, R., 89
 Robert, 82, 92, 173
 CROSBY, A. P., 220, 221
 Alfred P., 76, 77
 Harriet A., 117
 CROSS, Solomon, 274
 CROSSAN, Benjamin F., 125
 CROUCH, Cloyd, 77
 CROW, John A., 151, 152
 CRUM, George, 55
 CRUNDWELL, S., 264
 CRUSE, Job, 142
 Noah, 70, 137, 252
 CRUTCHFIELD, John, 131,
 285
 CRUZEN, Frank, 150
 CULLAMORE, W. W., 155
 CULLEY, Rev. Thomas, 150
 CULLOM, George, 234
 CULTON, E., 294
 James, 294
 CUMING, Edwd., 132
 CUMMING, Gilbert W., 132
 CUMMINGS, Wm. C., 164
 CUNNINGHAM, Mr., 221
 C. B., 155
 Geo. W., 125
 J., 193
 James T., 140
 Jas., 134
 Jasper, 140
 John, 45, 71, 77
 Lewellyn, 135
 Matthew, 45
 Matthew R., 125
 Rosa Lee, 296
 S. W., 191
 Samuel W., 125
 Sarah, 45
 T., 155
 William, 220
 CURDT, Henry, 127
 CURTAIN, Catharine, 298
 CURTIN, W. H., 177, 298
 CURTIS, Bluford, 56
 Elizabeth (PENDERGRASS), 56
 Gen., 143
 Henry, 79, 80, 81, 82, 89, 241
 Mary Jane, 302
 Matthew, 127
 Samuel O., 140
 Sarah, 302
 W., 81
 CURTISE, Sylvester, 143
 CURTISS, Charles C., 140
 CUSACK, Thomas, 160
 CUTCHEON, Lemuel R., 236
 CUTCHIN, Milton, 122
 CUTLER, E. P., 192
 P. E., 193, 263, 293
 DAGGATT, Lewis, 138
 Lyman, 138
 DAGGETT, Ebenezer, 66
 Hartwell O., 297
 Hattie L., 297
 Oram, 262
 Orin H., 137
 Permell A., 297
 Permellia, 297
 Wm. R., 297
 DAGGY, P., 33
 DAILEY, Hannah, 301
 DAILY, John R., 131
 DALE, Elder, 155
 I. A., 153, 155, 170
 Judge, 187
 M. G., 103
 Rev., 155
 DALLENBACH, Anna, 302
 DALY, Wm. P., 125
 DAMBOCH, Christina, 300
 DAMEN, Father, 161
 DAMKER, Heinrich, 202
 DAMON, John T., 123
 DAMRON, Walter M.C.W., 123
 DANCES, pioneer, 59, 60
 DANE, Jasper P., 139
 DANEEL, William, 79
 DANIEL, Isaac, 89
 DANIELS, Geo. E., 138, 263
 George E., 264
 Wm., 153
 DANNER, Samuel, 139
 DANSBURY, Mr., 274
 DARLIN, Franklin, 140
 Franklin, 140
 DARNEAL, Thomas C., 125
 DARNEEL, Isaac, 51, 79
 John, 51
 DARNEIL, William, 52
 DARNELL, Henry, 282
 DARNILLE, Isaac, 232
 William, 232
 DARRIS, J. L., 157
 DATON, Jesse, 137
 DAUGHERTY, John, 233
 DAVENPORT, Mr., 175, 220
 Charles N., 117
 Elzy D., 132
 H. H., 136
 Dr. J. A., 75, 193
 J. R., 138
 J. V., 191
 James, 120, 263
 Dr. John, 49, 291
 John, 190, 286
 Otho, 117
 Othy, 239
 DAVID, Ferd., 202
 DAVIDSON, Ann, 254
 Betsy, 44, 254
 C. R., 169
 E. M., 294
 family, 66
 Gen., 143
 George, 254, 259
 J. H., 294
 James, 254
 Jane, 254
 John, 46, 47, 66, 67,
 238, 254, 258
 Maria, 254
 Maria W., 294
 Nancy, 254, 297
 Philip, 131
 Sallie, 254
 Sam, 72
 Samuel, 44, 66, 73, 259
 Samuel Jr., 254
 Samuel Sr., 254, 255
 Sarah M., 296
 Susan, 254, 298
 William, 44, 67, 73, 76,
 77, 254, 294
 Wm., 68, 71, 255
 Wm. J., 296
 DAVIS, A. J., 280
 Brig. Gen., 135
 Charles W., 124
 Edmond H., 140
 Geo. A., 139
 George, 124

DAVIS continued

George T. M., 102
 George W., 125
 Harriet R., 301
 Isaac N., 127
 J. L., 68
 J. S., 71, 235
 James, 73
 James A., 126
 James M., 101
 Jeff, 102
 John S., 66, 67, 68, 76,
 191, 219
 Joel, 44, 254, 255
 Jonathan D., 124
 Levi, 29, 102
 Lucy A., 155
 Mary A., 299, 302
 Robert, 289
 Sarah A., 296
 Col. T. G., 102
 Thomas P., 134
 W. F., 164
 DAVISON, Geo. L., 139
 George C., 117
 DAWSON
 Eleanor, 287
 Francis H., 201
 Michael, 125
 Thomas H., 201, 202
 Wm. A., 136
 DAY, Clara, 301
 Edith M., 117
 Frank, 193
 John W., 125
 Thomas, 191, 286
 Wm. T., 138
 DAYTON, Jesse, 138
 DEADMAN, Andrew, 152
 Jeremiah, 152
 Jos., 152
 Thomas, 152
 DEADMOND, Miss, 246
 Bluford, 246
 Denisha, 295
 R. M., 294
 T. N., 294
 Thomas, 46, 246
 Thomas N., 246
 DEAN, C. A., 193
 H. M., 155
 Hannah, 292
 L. T., 247
 W. S., 70, 247
 DEATRIX, Mr., 260
 DEAVER, Jas. H., 264
 DECKER, Jennie L., 298
 DEEBEN, Elizabeth, 303
 Theo., 303
 DEED, Mary, 296
 DEEDS, Thos. D., 148
 DEEL, Peter, 55
 DEETS, John W., 140
 DeFORREST, Julia, 197
 DeHODIAMONT, Josephine, 299
 DEIEN, Mary, 304
 DeLAND, Gustavus, 140
 DELAY, Jeremiah, 139
 Peisley, 139
 DELLMANN, H., 202
 DEMENT, Henry D., 29

DEMENT continued

John, 29, 120
 DEMINT, Mr., 83
 Isaac, 89
 DEMMING, A., 160, 161, 298
 DEMOULIN, Fanny, 302
 Nathan, 302
 Susin, 302
 DEMUTH, Simon C., 175
 DENHAM, David W., 140
 DENNING, Wm., 177
 William A., 94
 DENNIS, Elias S., 92, 93, 126
 DENNEY, Albert H., 125
 William, 128
 DENNY, George W., 140
 John, 168
 Thomas M., 144
 Mrs. W. M., 195
 DENT, Wm., 126
 DENTON, James W., 122
 W. D., 264
 DENTS, Peter M., 137
 DEPENDBROCK, H. S., 193
 DePRIEST, Green, 46, 49,
 66, 73, 219, 276
 Polly (ALLEN), 49, 73
 DEREMIAH, John, 285
 T./Thomas, 156, 285
 Wm./William, 285, 286
 DERICKSON, Rev. S. W., 153
 DERRICKSON, S., 170
 DeSHAN, Mr., 247
 DeSHON, Mr., 220
 DERRING, Bernard, 282
 DETERMANN, Joseph, 121
 DETIKER, John, 125
 DETMER, Mary C., 303
 DETRICH, John E., 93
 DEVLIN, Wm., 136
 DEVORE, E. C., 107
 DEW, E. C., 92, 111
 Edward C., 141
 John, 56, 141, 201
 Nancy, 305
 DEWEL, Samuel, 263
 DEWEY, Frederick, 193
 DEXTER, Wm., 137
 DICHMANN, H., 261
 DICK, Elizabeth, 209, 300
 Jacob, 141
 Philip, 209
 DICKENS, Father, 155
 Rev. Jas. H., 145
 Margaret, 264
 Maria E., 293
 Mildred A., 293
 Samuel, 155
 Sarah C., 293
 DICKKEY, Rev., 155
 T. K., 274, 275
 T. W., 154
 DICKINS, James, 56
 DICKSON, William, 157
 DIERKERS, Elizabeth, 304
 DIETZ, Maria, 305
 DIFFENOUR, John, 125
 DIKES, Daniel, 51
 Parker, 51
 DILL, Gideon, 127
 DILLE, C. F., 220

DILLE continued

Lucy J., 301
 DILLINGHAM, John, 73
 DILLMAN, Agnes, 210
 Elizabeth, 300
 Frederick, 210
 George, 210
 Henry, 210, 244, 300
 Lizzie, 210
 Mary, 210
 Mina, 210
 Wilhelmina, 210
 DILLMANN, Elizabeth, 210
 DILLON, I. T., 295
 Isaiah T., 138
 John, 282
 Rose, 295
 Sarah, 295
 DIMICK, Mrs. R. A., 221
 DINGHTY, A., 174
 DITZLER, Col., 133
 DIXON, Col., 119
 G., 81
 George, 79, 80
 DOBBINS, Catherine, 230
 W. M., 77
 Capt. William M., 119
 William M., 120, 191
 William N., 191
 DOBBS, Rev., 155
 J., 154
 J. B., 156
 John, 141
 Julia, 299
 Wm. H., 133
 DODDS, Wm., 193
 DODSON, A., 136
 Alexander, 140
 Jas., 148
 Mrs. Jas., 148
 Margaret L., 296
 William F., 140
 DOELL, Dorothy, 299
 Godfrey, 299
 Rufus H., 299
 DOENEWALD, E., 65, 87
 DOENIWALD, E., 177
 DOERING, Charles, 220
 John, 64
 DOERRIES, Dina, 303
 Fritz, 303
 Henry, 303
 Sophia, 303
 DOERRIS, Charles, 64
 DOGETT, Bishop David S.,
 148
 DOHERTY, Philip, 85
 DOLISI, Nic, 176, 177
 Theodore, 176
 DOLISIE, Mary, 298
 Minnie, 298
 Nic, 298
 Theodore, 298
 DOLSEN, S. H., 247
 DOLSON, James H., 164
 DONAHO, Mr., 283
 Wm., 282
 DONALDSON, Barnett, 82, 89
 John, 120
 DONHOUSER, John, 143
 DONNE, R. S. M., 92

- DONNE continued
Robert S., 242
Sarah, 245
- DONNELL, George, 169
James O., 132
Sarah Jane, 297
- DONOHOO, J. B., 283
Wm., 283
- DONOHOO, Larkin, 128
Wm., 137
- DONOVAN, Ellen, 295
J. F., 98, 230, 295
- DOOLEN, Benjamin, 137
Daniel, 251
Jesse, 251
Sallie, 252
William, 252
- DOOLIN, Daniel J., 69
- DORRE, H. J., 64
- DORRIES, Fritz, 64, 92
Wilhelmina D., 303
- DORRIS, Henry, 242
Lieut., 136
William, 255
Wm. C., 137
- DOSH, Frank, 125
- DOUGHERTY, Benjamin T., 128
G. G., 153, 154
H., 125
Henry, 124
John, 29, 95, 134
John L., 127
John R., 127, 128
Nathan, 127
Nath'l, 121
Peter, 131
Philip, 128
Robert J., 127
Thomas, 127
William, 127
- DOUGHTY, J. W., 136
Jackson C., 99
- DOUGLAS, Mr., 107
John, 167, 168
Robert, 167
Stephen A., 29, 106
Thomas, 220
Wm., 132
Woodrow, 206
- DOUGLASS, Josephine, 300
Robert, 168
- DOVE, Mary E., 295
- DOW, David, 55, 173
David D., 79
Jefferson, 114, 116, 236
Lewis, 190
Lorenzo, 45, 49, 190, 235
- DOWDEY, Miss L. E., 295
- DOWNING, James, 120
William, 170
- DOWNS, Simpkin, 230
- DOYING, Mr., 209
George E., 111
- DRAGPHOL, Henry, 144
- DRAKE, Benjamin, 174
Boswell, 253
Thomas C., 132
- DRAPER, Mr., 239
John F., 120
Mary M., 294
- DRAYTON, C. O., 202, 300
Charles O., 212
Edmund, 212
Harriet Bertha, 212
James, 212
Jas. R., 202
Lucy, 212, 300
Margaret Ann, 212
Robert I., 167
Robert Ingraham, 212
Sarah, 212
Sarah Elizabeth, 207
- DRENNEN, Chas., 150
Charles, 149, 150
- DREW, David, 174
- DRISCOLL, Jerry, 127
- DRISH, J. F., 230
- DROLL, Elizabeth, 301
Joseph, 64, 301
- DRUIDING, Dr., 257
- DRUM, M. E., 111
- DRURY, Eliza E., 298
- DUARDOTT, Henry, 141
- DUCOMB, Wilson M., 139
- DUDY, David, 247
- DUGGER, Alfred, 208
Annie, 206
Carrie, 206
Charlotte, 205
E. H., 202, 299
Emma, 206
Eva, 206
Fannie Emily, 303
J. W., 201, 202
John W., 205, 208, 215, 299
Martha J., 299
Martha Jane, 206
Mary L., 208, 301
Miriam H., 299
Nellie, 206
Rhoda, 206
Wesley, 205
- DULLE, Ann, 302
J. H., 202
J. Herman, 304
Theresia, 304
- DUMB, Mr., 238
- DUMBECK, Antone, 226
Frederick, 125
John, 125
- DUMERTH, Magdaline, 303
- DUMOND, J. O., 229
- DUMSTORFF, B., 256
Bernhard, 64, 92
- DUNBAR, David, 157
Carolina, 295
- DUNCAN, Amelia, 298
G. Pierce, 99
Gilham, 219
Gillem, 290, 291
Green, 120
Gov. J., 77
James, 121, 291
John, 53, 114, 260
John R., 136, 293
Joseph, 29
Josiah, 136
Lethe (see DUNKIN), 66
Letitia, 45, 290
Lottie, 219
Lucina, 293
- DUNCAN continued
M., 260, 261, 305
Melinda TRAYLOR, 56
Nancy, 305
Nathaniel, 114
Robert, 79
Rutherford, 291
Sally, 73
Senator, 112
Thomas, 110, 141
William, 78, 114, 289
Wm. L., 163
- DUNHAM, Christopher T., 141
Cornelius, 45, 285, 286
Cowles, 66
George W., 128
- DUNKEL, Catherine, 303
- DUNKIN, Lethe, 66
- DUNLAP, J. R., 70, 292
James M., 122
- DUNN, Dizzy WADDLE, 56
James, 126
Jesse, 79, 120, 163
Nancy BROWN, 56
Thomas, 133
William, 53, 79, 283, 284
Wm., 133
- DUNNELS, Julius, 143
- DUNNING, C. W., 221
- DURAND, Augusta M., 155
Malvina A., 293
- DURMSTORF, B., 86
(see DUMSTORFF)
- DURSH, John, 127
- DURSKY, Mr., 192
Geo., 191
- DURST, John, 134
Margareta, 243
- DUST, Ann, 302
Gerhard, 304
J. Henry, 304
Mary, 304
Mary G., 304
- DUTTON, Robert, 167
- DWIGHT, Capt., 97
Margaret I., 293
Mr., 99
P., 129
S. L., 98, 222
Samuel L., 70, 77, 293
- DWYER, J. T., 74, 192
- DYER, John, 142
- DYHOUSE, Almira, 302
- DYKE, Criston G., 142
- DYSLE, Samuel, 125
- EADS, Mr., 51
Thomas, 79
- EADELMANN, B., 202
- EAGAN, Albert, 230
Barney, 46, 229
H. W., 156, 157, 191
Harrison, 46, 229, 263
Henry, 229
Hugh, 46, 229
Isaac, 46, 156, 160, 229, 230
Mrs. Isaac, 229
James, 156
John, 120, 156, 229
Mary E., 295

Index of Names continued

- EAGAN continued
W. B., 156, 229, 295
William, 157
- EAGIN, Martha, 274
William, 252, 274
- EAGLIN, Mr., 274
Alfred, 151
Anna, 297
George W., 70, 255
James M., 297
- EAGON, H. W., 76
- EAKIN, David D., 127
- EAMES, Mr., 177
J. B., 298
Jennie, 298
- EARLS, Jacob, 157
- EARLY, Lucinda, 182
- EARNHART, Abraham, 136
Nannie, 47
- EARP, Rev. Joseph, 146
- EASLAND, Wm., 278
- EASLEY, M., 74
Margaret C., 288
Margaret Caroline, 296
Millington, 276
R. D., 76
Robt., 122
- EASTLAND, J. E., 154
Martha, 295
W. T., 76
- EASTMAN, John, 117, 140
- EASTON, Mr., 54
Pomeroy, 233
- EASTWOOD, Mary Ann, 305
- EATON, S. W., 299
T. A., 164
Rev. Thomas A., 146
- EAVIN, Frederick B., 132
- EBERT, Ida, 300
Louis, 300
- EBLEN, John, 66, 73
Samuel, 66, 68
- EBLIN, John W., 262
- EBLY, Lewis, 268
- ECKERLE, Jacob, 160, 293
- ECKLER, Miss E. A., 295
Emily A., 248
- ECKSTEIN, Magdalena, 178
- EDDINGS, J. B., 264
J. F., 264
James B., 137
Jesse, 264
Jesse W., 296
Joel H., 296
Leathia E., 296
Mary J., 296
Sarah A., 296
- EDDINGTON, Eliza J., 258
Elizabeth, 258
John, 45, 47, 258
Nancy, 258
- EDDY, Henry, 94, 95
- EDEN, John R., 95
- EDER, Mariah, 304
Philip, 65, 88, 279, 304
- EDGAR, John, 27, 28, 77, 89, 267, 287
Marinda, 295
- EDINGTON, John, 43, 66, 67, 71, 73
- EDMONDS, Levi, 120
- EDMONDSON, John G., 73
- EDMUNDS, Levi, 54, 121, 241
- EDWARDS, Albert S., 144
Ann, 217
David, 217
Edward, 217
Elizabeth, 217
F. H., 247
Geo. C., 137
Geo. Z., 137
Gov., 93, 101
H. H., 141
J. D., 300
Jackson, 55, 284
John D., 217
John Ellis, 217
Madison, 217
Mary, 217
Ninian W., 92, 101, 113
Robert, 217
Thomas, 139
Virginia, 217, 300
Wm. David, 217
Young, 273
- EGGBERRY, David, 134
- EHMI, Anthony, 143
- EHNINGER, Mr., 221
George, 220
- EILERING, Bernard, 305
- EILERS, A. Mary, 304
- EISENBERG, Charlotte, 214
- EISENMAYER, A., 203, 299
Amelia, 204
Andrew, 204, 212, 213, 260
Anna, 204
Anna Elizabeth, 203
Augusta K., 299
Catharine, 204
Christina, 204, 299
Conrad, 204
J. C., 202, 299
John Conrad, 203
Julius, 204
Lizzie, 204
Louisa, 204
- EISENMEYER, Andrew, 201, 212
- ELDER, Capt., 289
Mrs., 286
Katie, 289
Martha E., 117
Permelia J., 117
Susan, 294
Robert W., 137
- ELDON, Mr., 100
- ELEFRITZ, Henry H., 132
- ELIFRITZ, George W., 123
- ELIOTT, John, 137
- ELKIN, Rev. I. H., 153, 154
J. H., 230
Rev. T. H., 154
- ELKINS, Isaac, 291
- ELLENBOROUGH, Mr., 100
- ELLENBERGER, Amanda, 296
- ELLEGOOD, A. F., 299
Benj. F., 126
Elijah, 226
Maggie, 299
Mary A., 187, 298
W. M., 299
- ELLER, George W., 140
- ELLIFF, E. H., 111
- ELLIOT, Elder, 155
Andrew, 155
Elizabeth, 155
Rev. L., 153, 155
- ELLIOTT, Dr., 146
Andrew, 122
David, 49
Elizabeth, 302
Fanny (MASON), 49
Isabelle, 302
John, 302
Levi, 153, 155
M. E., 305
Dr. W. W., 229
W. W., 305
William W., 125
- ELLIS, Charles B., 294
D., 294
Hannah E., 299
Henry, 140
James W., 132
Joel, 120
William E., 132
Wm., 134
Wm. H., 294
- ELROD, James M., 135
- ELMER, Lizzie, 298
- ELSDER, John, 141
- ELSTON, Jane, 196
Miss S. H., 118
Thomas, 285
William, 122
- ELWANG, Louis, 298
Mary, 290
- ELWOOD, Sanders, 134
- ELY, Anderson T., 168
Madison, 217
Samuel C., 128
Virginia, 217, 300
- EMIG, Adam, 63, 165, 206, 213, 214
Adam Jr., 201, 202, 215, 299
Amelia, 299
Anna M., 299
Barbara, 299
Caroline, 300
Catharina, 213, 215
Catherine, 299
Charles, 201, 299
Christian, 213
Christopher, 300
Elizabeth, 300
Emilie, 210, 214
Eva, 213, 214
H. J., 201, 299
Kate, 214
Lizzie, 206, 214
Louisa, 299
Louise, 215
Peter, 204, 210, 213, 214, 215
Peter Sr., 201, 206
Winfield Scott Hancock, 215
- ENGALLS, Ida M., 295
- ENGELMAN, Henry, 34
- ENGLAND, David, 48, 288
William, 235, 236
- ENINGER, Catherine, 300

- ENSLEY, William, 122
 ENTRAKIN, G. W., 86
 ENTREKIN, Aja, 170
 Asa, 54, 284
 Eliza, 170
 EOES, Casper H., 55
 EPPERLY, Lorenzo D., 125
 EPPERSON, E., 273
 Richard, 123
 ERBES, Jacob, 64
 ERLENBAUGH, Nancy Ann, 294
 ERNST, Ferdinand, 62
 ERRETT, Rev. Isaac, 150
 ERWIN, Jonas, 138
 ESKE, Charles, 144
 ESKRIDGE, Nathaniel R., 291
 ESSINGBON, James, 121
 ESSINGTON, Gipson, 299
 Hugh, 139
 Joseph, 125
 Maria, 299
 ESTES, Chris. C., 135
 James P., 132
 William, 142
 ESTIS, A. O., 263
 ETTER, Amanda, 296
 J. L., 296
 Jacob, 296
 Martha, 296
 Mary Belle, 296
 S. M., 29
 Samuel M., 113
 EUBANK, Jane, 294
 Thomas, 294
 EULY, Mr., 277
 EVANS, Mr., 221
 Elizabeth, 217
 Eunice, 167
 G. W., 293
 George, 74, 136
 J. J., 84
 James, 138
 Jas. E., 142
 John A., 114
 Mary, 293
 Turner, 82
 William M., 93
 EVARTS, Mr., 109
 EVELD, Anna M., 304
 Gerhard, 304
 EVENS, William, 134
 EVERS, Adelheid, 301
 EVERTS, W. W., 154
 EVERETT, Flora B., 302
 W. W., 302
 EVES, Anna, 304
 Casper H., 256, 304
 Mary, 300
 Mary G., 304
 EWANS, William, 131
 EWERS, Catherine, 299
 Henry, 299
 EWING, Col., 120
 Alexander, 167
 John, 121
 Johnson G., 142
 Samuel, 247
 William L. D., 29
 Wm. Lee D., 77
 FABERS, Louisa, 305
 FAINHEART, A., 138
 FAIRBANKS, Daniel, 164
 FAIRFIELD, Joseph, 79
 FALKNER, Thomas R., 131
 FARD, Jesse R., 54
 FARIDREE, Stewart W., 254
 Susan, 254
 FARLEY, Maria L., 302
 FARMER, Aaron, 274
 Asbury, 126
 Benjamin, 126
 Esquire, 274
 Justus R., 129
 FARMERT, Ben., 137
 FARR, Leonard B., 71
 FARRELL, J. Q., 140
 FARRER, John, 143
 FARRIS, Eunice, 293
 Hiram K., 286
 James, 285
 FARSEN, Frances, 288
 FARSON, Henry C., 138
 FARROW, William E., 132
 FARTHING, Miss A. L., 294
 Abner, 68
 Hamilton, 120, 236
 L., 68
 Lucy A., 155
 R., 155
 Richard C., 131
 Sarah B., 294
 W. D., 99
 William D., 95, 131, 294
 William W., 98
 FATHARLL, William, 73, 74
 FAULKNER, Rev. J. B., 153
 FAUST, John, 104
 FEATHERLY, C., 264
 FEATHERSTON, John R., 302
 FEATHERSTUN, Henrietta L., 302
 FEHLKER, A. Mary, 303
 Lambert H., 303
 FEHRMAN, Maria, 303
 FEINGENBUTZ, John, 64
 FELDEWERT, Henry, 226
 FELDMAN, Conrad, 300
 FELDMANN, Miss, 202
 C. Adelheid, 303
 Mrs. G., 300
 FELDERT, Henry, 302
 Margaret, 302
 FELGES, Elizabeth, 300
 FELLHAUER, Mary, 300
 Stephen, 300
 FELTMAN, Mr., 97
 A. M., 193
 C., 192
 C. A., 193
 Charles, 193
 Emma C., 293
 H. C., 193, 293
 Henry C., 98
 FELTMANN, Adelheid, 304
 FENN, Daniel, 202, 299
 FERGUSON, Eliza J., 155
 Mary F., 155
 Wm., 154
 Wm. G., 155
 FERREE, Isaac, 55
 FERRIS, Eunice, 224
 FERRIS continued
 G. W., 141
 FEST, Eva, 300
 FETRICK, James, 275
 FICKER, Agnes, 300
 H., 202, 300
 FIELD, A. P., 101
 FIELDS, Green, 277
 Jeremiah, 276
 FIKE, James M., 131
 FINCH, Isom, 274
 John E., 79
 Joshua, 120
 Mary, 263
 Newton, 137
 FINCHAM, Charles, 125
 FINDLEY, Preston, 122
 Wm., 148
 FINGER, Caroline, 294
 Fredrich, 219, 294
 FINK, brothers, 177
 Obed, 125
 FINLEY, J. K., 76
 J. T., 264
 James, 132
 Rev. John Evens, 166
 Samuel, 79
 Sarah, 296
 T. D., 296
 W. M., 293
 William, 156, 157, 263
 William H. H., 126
 Wm., 191, 193
 Wm. M., 193
 FINN, A., 192
 A. C., 296
 Andrew C., 136
 Artemas, 296
 Elizabeth, 296
 John, 74
 John R., 138
 FINNEY, Sarah, 269
 FISCHER, George, 63, 300
 Joseph, 220, 294
 Mary C., 300
 Verine, 294
 FISH, Rev., 118
 Leon, 267
 FISHER, Father (Rev.), 161
 David, 121
 Rev. George, 167, 168, 214
 Geo. W., 167
 Jas., 263
 John, 144
 Littleton S., 142
 Mary, 214
 Samuel, 127
 Theodore, 123
 FISK, Josiah, 92, 101
 FITCH, Elizabeth, 79
 Elizabeth R., 56, 91
 G., 71
 John, 175
 John G., 65, 67, 71, 91
 Robert A., 144
 FITZGERALD, Davis, 133
 FLAHERTY, Hannah, 302
 Julia, 302
 Michael, 302
 Peter, 302

FLAHERTY continued

Winnie, 211
 FLANAGAN, Patrick, 175
 FLEETWOOD, David, 241
 Samuel R., 140
 FLEMING, George, 128
 FLETCHER, Adolphus, 224
 Annie J., 224
 C. B., 224
 C. D., 108, 293
 Christiana M., 224
 Christine, 293
 Cyrus D., 224
 F. W., 108, 224, 293
 Hattie, 293
 Henry H., 141
 J. W., 108
 J. Warren, 224
 Sarah, 224
 FLORIN, Peter, 125
 FLOYD, C., 158
 Charles, 220
 Charles T., 170
 Kezziah, 170
 FLUCK, Charlotte, 300
 Fritz, 300
 FLYING, Enos O., 163
 FOCKEN, Adelheit, 303
 FOEHNER, Leonhard, 302
 Mary Ann, 302
 FOLEY, James, 127
 Thomas, 125
 FOLKS, Rev., 267
 Rev. Joseph, 56
 FOLLOWELL, Robert M., 133
 FOPPE, Anna, 303
 Catherine, 303
 Clemens, 303
 Maria A., 303
 FORBES, Ansel, 153
 David, 134
 G. W., 136
 Peggy, 153
 FORBS, Simeon B., 127
 FORD, Daniel, 115, 170
 E. A., 277, 278
 Elizabeth, 239
 J. R., 153, 154, 155, 169,
 170, 171, 241, 284
 Jesse, 114
 Jesse R., 93, 284
 John, 115
 Judge, 100
 Mr., 278
 Nancy M., 170
 Rev., 153
 Thomas, 29, 87, 92, 99,
 102, 284
 Thomas E., 102, 104
 Wm. H., 147
 Wm. S., 125
 FOREMANN, Ferris, 101
 FORKMAN, Samuel, 68
 FORREST, Gen., 134, 139, 142
 FORSHEE, E. G., 229
 FORSYTH, John, 293
 Mary J., 293
 FORTMANN, Rev., 161, 256
 FOSS, Anne BIRNSIDES, 56
 FOSTER, A. H., 252
 Andrew H., 251

FOSTER continued

A. J., 142
 Arthur, 148
 Capt., 136
 Charles, 137
 Eli L., 132
 Eliza J., 258
 H. C., 142
 Hardy, 43, 66, 68, 69,
 71, 72, 74, 75, 77,
 251, 252
 Harmon, 251
 Irvin, 140
 James, 138
 Jane MOORE, 56
 John, 74, 136, 137, 139
 John B., 144
 M(ahala), 296
 Margaret A., 299
 Mary, 252
 Robert, 138, 239
 Sallie, 252
 Thomas J., 70, 137, 252,
 274
 William, 73, 174, 282
 William H., 127
 FOUKE, P. B., 92, 126
 Philip, 101
 Philip B., 101
 FOULKES, Joseph, 163
 FOUCH, Wm. P., 117
 FOUST, Sarah, 294
 FOUTS, Mr., 220
 Catherine, 297
 David J., 297
 Esther, 297
 Jesse J., 136
 Lemon, 134
 Lydia, 293
 William, 293
 FOWLER, Harriet, 301
 Telford J., 140
 FOX, Mrs., 229
 Amy, 297
 Caspar B., 135
 Jemima, 297
 John, 164
 Nehemiah, 297
 FRAKA, Henry, 136
 FRANK, Catherine, 298
 Charles, 123
 Mary A., 298
 Philip, 177
 Philip Jr., 177
 Philip J. Jr., 298
 Philip J. Sr., 298
 FRANKLIN, Benjamin
 James, 106
 FRANKS, James, 134
 FRARKER, J. Henry, 304
 Mary, 304
 FRASER, T. J., 138
 W. H., 74
 FRASIER, Harriet, 149
 Jacob, 149, 150
 L. A., 150
 Simpson, 149, 150
 FRAZER, Dr., 277
 Amanda, 300
 G. L., 300
 Joseph F., 236

FRAZER continued

Nancy J., 301
 FRAZIER, Dr., 119, 120
 Absolom, 219
 Absalom, 224
 Elijah S., 77
 Eunice, 293
 Eunie, 224
 Harriet, 224, 294
 Jacob, 224
 Julia A., 293
 S., 220
 S. A., 98, 222, 223, 293
 Simpson, 219, 293
 Simpson A., 224
 FREAIZIER, James A., 123
 FRECHS, Adolph, 229
 FREDERICK, Rev. Gilbert,
 155
 H. W. A., 300
 FREEMAN, Edward, 70, 109,
 229, 231, 295
 Isaac P., 231
 Jasper, 126
 Susan S., 295
 Wm. T., 126
 FREESE, Peter, 261
 FREI, Marie, 206
 FRENCH, A. W., 136
 Ann Eliza, 296
 Rev. D. P., 153, 154, 155
 Elizabeth, 291, 296
 John, 55
 John P., 291
 Joseph, 139
 Kendrick, 139
 L. B., 230
 M., 291
 Marshall, 122
 Martha, 163
 Mary J., 301
 Richard, 120
 Stephen, 137
 W. L. S., 296
 William H., 128
 Wm., 120
 FRERKER, Catherine, 304
 Elizabeth, 304
 Lambert, 256
 Nicholas, 55, 256, 304
 Nicolas, 62, 63
 FREUND, Anna, 244
 Anna M., 303
 Anna Martha, 243
 Carolina, 244, 303
 Conrad, 243
 Emil C., 244
 George, 244
 Henry, 165, 243, 244, 303
 Louis William, 244
 Louise, 244
 Margareta, 243
 William, 243
 FRICKER, Abraham, 226, 302
 Amelia, 201
 Anna, 201
 Elizabeth, 302
 Fred., 299
 Samuel, 202
 FRICKNER, Samuel, 201
 FRIDERICH, Herm., 202

- FRIEND, Lenora J., 298
 O. M., 298
 FRIES, Mr., 63
 FRIKE, Abraham, 63
 FROHBOSE, Rev., 161, 162
 FROHOCK, J. L., 117
 FROST, Elizabeth B., 47
 Mrs. William, 190
 William, 190
 FRUEND, H., 242
 FRUM, Sarah E., 188, 299
 FRY, Francis, 144
 FUCHS, A. W., 295
 Julia, 295
 FUESSER, Anna Eliz., 203
 FUGET, William, 263
 FULFER, Isaac, 66
 Jacob, 66
 FULKROD, Mr., 238
 FULKS, Emma K., 197
 John B., 196
 P. C., 109
 Sarah A., 196
 T. Charles, 108, 196
 FULL, Joseph, 247
 FULLER, J. W., 108
 L. A., 263
 Leonard A., 125
 Mary J., 293
 Melville W., 100
 Morris T., 140
 N. W., 107
 Oscar B., 125
 FULLERTON, Wyatt, 276
 FULTON, Mr., 241
 David, 45, 66, 276, 277
 E. A., 148
 H., 148
 Hill, 239
 Robert, 239
 Rosana, 66
 Ruth Ann, 239
 Thomas, 44, 66, 238
 Thomas J., 117
 FURBUR, John N., 98
 FURGERSON, George, 259
 Mrs. George, 259
 FURGUSON, Mrs. (WHITE), 52
 George, 52
 Powell H., 137
 Wm. P., 137
 FURS, Henrietta, 302
 FYKE, J. A., 295
 J. F., 235, 295
 J. J., 247, 294
 J. W., 263, 264, 297
 Jabez, 236
 Jacob W., 137
 James A., 117
 John, 263
 Joseph, 120
 Josiah, 47, 66, 69, 235,
 236
 Mrs. Josiah, 44, 235
 M., 294
 Margaret, 295
 Martha, 297
 Mary Jane, 295
 Rebecca, 235
 Terry, 235
- GADDIS, Clark, 125
 GAERBERSMANN, Henry, 63
 GAFFNER, Amelia, 299
 Emilie, 210, 214
 Emma, 210
 G., 210
 Dr. T., 201, 210, 214
 Theophilus, 299
 GAINES, Gen., 119
 J. P., 66
 William, 264
 GAINS, John H., 133
 GAISSMAN, Jacob J., 124
 GAITER, Mary L., 301
 GALETON, Mary, 66
 GALBRAITH, Hettie, 248
 GALBREATH, Robert, 76
 GALL, Mr., 107, 220, 221
 Ada M., 117
 John, 74
 GALLAGHER, Edward, 133
 GALLION, Labon, 273
 GALLOUP, Benjamin, 125
 GALLRAITH, Miss E. G., 294
 GALTNEY, Alfred G., 137
 John, 137
 W., 68
 GAMES, pioneer, 60
 GAMMON, Granville, 292
 GANES, Martin W., 139
 GANZ, John, 177, 298
 Lizzie, 298
 GARBER, G. W., 141
 George W., 124
 John, 125
 GARDES, Barnard, 141
 GARDNER, John, 236
 Rev. William, 168
 GARETSON, J. L., 155
 James L., 133
 Sarah A., 155
 GARISH, Jacob E. R., 131
 GARLAND, Mr., 247
 J. W., 193
 GARNER, A., 193
 E. P., 193
 Greenbury, 146
 John B., 230
 Wiley, 155
 GARNES, Eliza J., 155
 GARREN, Eli, 133
 John, 133
 Wm., 133
 GARRETSON, James, 247
 S. C., 302
 GARRETT, Moses, 251
 GARRIGUS, Joseph, 168
 GARRISON, A., 171
 David, 154
 David A., 87
 James, 132, 166
 Rachel, 289
 GARRITSON, James L., 76
 GARTON, Wm. Jr., 239
 William, 76
 GASH, William L., 77
 GASKAL, Phebe BENSON, 56
 GASKELL, J. M., 221
 GASKINS, John, 151
 GASTON, J. C., 46
 James B., 140
- GASTON continued
 James M. B., 122
 John, 49
 John C., 277
 Matthew M., 125
 Rachel, 45, 49, 235, 239
 Robert, 49
 Samuel, 44, 75, 78, 79,
 80, 219, 239
 William, 66, 77, 93, 120,
 239
 Wm., 277
 William P., 142
 GATES, John, 120
 Philip, 170
 Mrs. Philip, 170
 GATEWOOD, E., 220
 William J., 95
 GATY, F. J., 264
 GAULTNEY, Squire, 138
 GAYLORD, Henry M., 138
 GAYOT, Alfred, 86
 GAZLEY, Thomas J., 79
 GEAR, Mr., 177
 GEARS, Amelia, 304
 GEE, W. S., 155
 GEHRIG, Charles, 294
 Elizabeth, 294
 Jacob, 294
 GEIGER, Charles, 63
 Dr., 63
 F., 274
 Laurence, 261
 M., 177
 GELLY, Sophia, 301
 GENNETT, Henry, 140
 GENTRY, Clara, 296
 John H., 70, 290, 296
 GEORGE, James, 133, 144
 Jesse, 156
 Mary, 218
 Philip, 218
 GERARD, J. E., 295
 W. N., 156, 157, 295
 GERBERSMANN, A. Maria,
 303
 GERDES, Anna, 272, 299
 Bernard, 272
 Bernhard I., 271, 299
 Bernhardt, 144
 Charles B., 271
 George Abraham, 271
 Isaac Franklin, 271
 John Hughson, 271
 Mary, 299
 Mary C., 271, 299
 Ranke, 144
 GERMANN, Charles, 61
 GERMANTOWN, settlement,
 63
 GERNE, Kate, 214
 Louis, 214
 GERRISH, Mary E., 297
 GERS, Caroline A., 304
 GETTY, Albert, 138
 GEX, Lucille, 301
 GEYER, Philipina, 293
 GIBBONS, Henry E., 141
 GIBBS, Miles, 252
 GIBSON, Mr., 100
 Elizabeth, 234, 302

Index of Names continued

GIBSON continued

Hugh, 286
Isaac F., 144
James, 136
James L., 138
Joseph, 128
Josiah, 291
Levi, 136
Sally, 232
Sarah, 234
Simeon B., 141
Thomas, 289
Thomas J., 126
W., 122
Wm. M., 126
William, 55, 79, 89, 232, 234

GIESELMANN, Bernhard, 245

Frederika, 245
Frederika W., 303

GILBERT, Frank T., 143

GILL, John, 133

GILLESPIE (see GLLESPIE)

Andrew, 56
David, 102
John D. W., 140
Joseph, 93, 95, 101
Samuel, 226
Temperance (BANK), 56

GILLEY, Daniel, 132

GILLHAM, John, 146

Rev. John D., 147

GILLMAN, Temple, 138

GILLMORE, Mr., 54

A. C., 301
David M., 301
Elizabeth A., 302
Emma, 294
H. C., 50
Harriet R., 301
J., 153
J. H., 301
John A., 136

GILMORE, James, 255

Jeremiah, 45, 255
John, 55, 79, 89, 114, 255
Lucy J., 301
Sarah E., 255
William Y., 125

GILMORE'S, 68

GILMOUR, Adam C., 53, 287

David M., 53
Eleanor, 53, 297
H. C., 287, 301
Harriet, 301
Henry C., 53, 286, 287
J. F., 287
Jane, 287
John, 53, 287
Sarah, 287

GILWEE, John, 117

GINGLES, Elizabeth, 166

Thomas B., 127

GINNETT, Elizabeth, 243

Henry, 133
Thomas, 243

GINZEL, Alfred, 204

Charles, 204
Elizabeth, 204
Elmer, 204
Franz, 204
Ida, 204

GINZEL continued

Julia, 204
M., 201, 202
Mary, 204, 299
Moritz, 202, 204
Mortz, 299
Oscar, 204
Roland, 204

GIRTON, Mathias, 143

GISSEY, Charles, 257

Charles E., 242
Chas. E., 303
Chas. J., 304
Christine A., 303
Justine, 304
Mary J., 304

GLANZLAR, Julia, 301

GLANZNER, Jos., 202

Mary, 300

GLANZRIER, Jos., 202

Joseph, 201

GLASGOW, John A., 125

GLASS, Harrison, 302

Henrietta, 302
John, 56
Mary M., 302
Nancy (MOORE), 56

GLASSFORD, M. P., 138

Silas S., 139

GLATTHAAR, Barbara, 299

Frank, 299
Joseph, 299

GLAZEBROOK, Mr., 229

GLEASON, John, 140

Wm. H., 140

GLEN, Franklin, 140

GLENN, William A., 142

William F., 142

GLICK, A. G., 193

GLLESPIE, John M., 126

GLOVER, Dr., 190

GODAER, William, 127

GODDARD, Randolph C., 123

William E., 123

GODDELL/GODEL, John B., 144

Nicholas, 144

GODDON, A. B., 96

GOELLNER, Catherine, 303

Ferdinand, 303
Mathilde, 303

GOETTIGE, Mr., 63

GOFF, Gen., 195

James, 140
Sarah, 195

GOINGS, John, 49, 219

Pleasant, 49, 219
William, 49, 219

GOLDSBOROUGH, Elizabeth

(see GOULDSBOROUGH, 296

W. H., 296
Rev. W. J., 153, 154
Wm. C., 137

GOLDSCHMIDT, J. Michael, 303

Magdaline, 303

GOLDSTONE, Sarah, 302

GOLLNER, F., 242

GONTERMAN, Jacob, 267

GOODALE, Frank D., 108

William, 220

GOODING, Robert, 131

GOODMAN, Mr., 175

GOODNOW, Henry C., 97

GOODRICH, Eliza, 269

John H., 136

GOODWIN, Anne, 294

Jemina, 301

Joshua, 229

Zella, 224

Zerelda G., 294

GOOSTREE, A. G., 278

Dr., 278

GORDON, Edwin Hoyt, 188

Harrison, 128

J. T., 187, 188, 298

James, 187, 188

James B., 188

John H., 187

Joseph, 121

Lulu E., 188

Madison D., 188

Mary A./Ann, 187, 298

Mary J., 187

Robert Earl, 187

Susan, 187

Susan E., 298

GORE, John C., 260

GOREE, David A., 125

Jesse, 236

William H., 142

GORDINIER, Phillip, 275

GORMAN, Edward, 139

GOSHEN road, 50

GOSSET, Stephen, 132

GOUDY, J. A., 193

James, 66

GOULDSBOROUGH, Wm., 275

GRABE, G. W., 146

GRABL, Mary, 305

GRACEY, John, 212

Margaret Ann, 212

GRACY, Elizabeth, 166

Joseph, 166

GRAESER, George, 63

Philip, 63

GRAESSER, Christina, 300

Henrietta, 299

Philip, 299

Thomas, 201, 211, 300

GRAFTON, Almira, 302

Mary A., 302

Joseph, 133, 302

GRAGG, John Fletcher, 294

Mary Margaret, 294

Wilson, 294

GRAHAM, Chas. W., 135

Rev. E. S., 153

James, 145

Wm. H., 133

GRAMLEY, Mary V., 296

GRANGER, James, 137

GRANT, A. M., 220

Alexander F., 93

Rev. G. W., 154

Gen. U.S., 126

Ulysses S., 29

GRATES, Sarah Matilda, 297

GRAVES, Isaac, 137

Nelson, 229

GRAY, Capt., 136

Mr., 274

A. S., 296

Abner S., 137

GRAY continued

Conadus, 131
 Dovey Elizabeth, 295
 Elizabeth, 231, 295
 Henry C., 134
 H'y C., 134
 Isaac D., 46, 228, 295
 J. D., 259
 J. H., 157
 James, 46, 68, 73, 228, 229
 James B., 148
 James D., 137
 James H., 46, 228, 295
 James Harvey, 231
 Jane, 295
 John H., 46, 69, 74, 229
 Joseph, 46, 228
 Joseph Sr., 156
 Levisa J., 295
 Margaret L., 295
 Margaret Lucinda, 231
 Marseeny, 297
 Martha, 228, 297
 Martha E., 295
 Nancy, 258, 296
 Solomon, 297
 Susannah Jane, 231
 Thomas B., 137
 W. H., 95, 102, 111
 William, 46, 125, 228, 229, 231, 264
 Wm. H., 102, 103
 GREATHOUSE, Christopher H., 121
 GREEN, Albert, 132, 144
 D. K., 70, 117, 193, 265
 David K., 77, 92, 93
 D. R., 191
 George, 51, 240
 H. F., 229
 J. M., 293
 James M., 137
 John, 157
 Jonathan, 157, 251
 Martha A., 293
 Permelia A., 265
 T., 132
 Thomas, 143, 220
 Thos. J., 137
 W. S., 154
 W. T., 154, 155
 Wm. A., 137
 GREENLAW, T. B., 117
 GREENOUGH, Issabel, 295
 GREER, David, 201
 Francis M., 140
 William, 121
 GREGG, David L., 29
 Hugh, 77
 GREGORY, Mr., 89, 220
 Charles, 29
 John, 79
 Miss M. BELYM, 56
 GREORY, William A., 124
 GRESHAM, Gen., 126
 C. D., 193
 GRESHEN, C. D., 193
 GRIERSON, B. H., 142
 GRIESBAUM, Caroline, 305
 GRIFFIN, Geo. W., 137

GRIFFIN continued

H. C., 141
 Jesse, 66, 72, 255
 GRIFFITH, Chas., 133
 Daniel, 54, 79, 284
 John M., 263
 GRINNELL, Billings, 87, 268
 GRISWOLD, W. D., 86, 87
 Wm. D., 33
 GROAT, E. A. O., 155
 Rev. E. G. O., 153
 GROB, Frederick, 125
 GROEN, Elizabeth, 300
 Henry, 300
 GROENE, Elizabeth M., 304
 GRONE, Catherine, 301
 GROSCH, Anna E., 293
 Anna M., 294
 Jacob, 64, 293
 GROSS, Jacob, 141
 GROTE, Adolphus, 131
 Frederick, 131
 John H., 125
 Wilhelmina, 304
 GROVE, J. R., 109
 GROVES, Isaac, 146
 S. P., 164
 GRUNDMAN, J. R., 226
 GRUNDY, Wm., 174
 GRUNENDIKE, Reuben A., 132
 GRUNTERMAN, John R., 140
 GUATHENY, William, 126
 GUBSER, Joseph, 201
 GUETHNES, C., 256
 Christopher, 256
 GUILLES, Samuel, 89
 William, 89
 GUILFORD, James, 69
 GUILKEY, John, 138
 GUITHNES, Mr., 86
 Christopher H., 85, 92
 GUITHUES, Mr., 161
 Christopher, 62
 Christopher H., 64
 GULLICK, Benjamin, 140
 Jane M., 301
 John, 166
 John M., 122
 GUNDLACH, George, 64, 92, 93
 GUNLACK, Mr., 267
 GUNN, Fannie, 295
 J. C., 98, 230
 Jannette, 296
 GUNNERSON, William, 66
 GURICK, Jacob, 128
 GUTENBERG, John, 104
 GUYETT, George, 140
 GUYOT, Alfred, 206, 208, 300
 Isabella, 300
 HAAR, Albert, 202
 Benedict, 242, 303
 Elizabeth, 303
 HAASE, Clara, 301
 Henry F., 301
 Wilhelmine, 301
 HABBEGGER, David, 302
 Frederick, 302
 Louis G., 302
 Mary E., 226, 302

HABBWACKS, Conrad, 142

HABLER, Frederick, 125
 HABSCHMITT, Bertha, 300
 HACKER, Francis M., 127
 Robert F., 125
 HACKMANN, Mary G., 304
 HADDEN, Billy, 277
 Chas., 139
 M. E., 297
 Thomas N., 157
 William, 49, 117, 120, 190, 289
 William B., 259
 HADEN, Mr. E. A., 174, 175
 HADERLEIN, H., 175, 177
 HADLEY, James, 164
 HADLOCK, Harriet, 301
 HADSELL, Daniel W., 139
 HAEGER, Charles, 92
 HAENE, August, 304
 Catherine, 304
 HAENELT, Rev. George, 165
 HAENNIE, Elizabeth, 300
 HAFELI, Charles, 294
 Elizabeth, 294
 Frederick, 294
 Sarah A., 294
 HAGEN, B., 242, 303
 Henry, 257, 303
 Mary E., 303
 M. Josepha, 303
 W., 242
 HAGENBROK, Theresa, 301
 HAGER, Anna, 298
 Charles, 182
 HAGERMAN, Mr., 260
 HAGGE, Miss E. E., 298
 HAGLER, Peter, 154
 HAGSTON, Isaac, 79
 HAGY, John, 115
 HAHNEWINKEL, Bernhard, 62
 Gerhard, 256
 Margaretha, 256
 HAHNEWINKLE, Gerhard, 55
 HAHNN, Joseph, 125
 HAIDERS, Henry, 260
 HAINES, Edmond, 276
 J. E., 277, 278
 T. M., 277, 278
 HALBELAND, M. Angela, 303
 HALE, Jesse, 164, 279
 HALEY, A., 157
 Jane, 89
 HALL, C. C., 295
 Charles, 197
 Clinton B., 125
 Dr., 236, 239, 286
 Eliza J., 197
 H. R., 76, 192
 Harvey, 133
 Henry R., 197, 293
 J. H., 283
 J. W., 295
 James, 28, 93
 Capt. James A., 140
 John, 79
 Joseph B., 49, 73
 M. W., 118
 Mary, 197
 Mary SMITH, 49, 73

Index of Names continued

- HALL continued
 Oliver, 134
 Oliver A., 133
 Samuel, 76
 Sarah A., 296
 Washington, 121
 HALLAM, J. L., 221
 HALLERMAN, H. A., 177
 HALLERMANN, Elizabeth, 304
 Joseph, 257
 HALLISTER, L. L., 295
 Maria E., 295
 HALLOWELL, Joseph, 73
 HALLSTEAD, C. N., 82
 HALSEY, Dudley, 133
 HALSTEAD, C. H., 122
 C. N., 92, 114, 120, 220
 Christopher N., 84
 Dr., 236
 James, 52, 200
 Joseph B., 144
 Mary E., 55, 173, 179
 HALSTED, Mary Ellen, 179, 298
 HAMER, John, 191
 HAMMERS, (1st burial Salem),
 192
 John, 291
 HAMILTON, Alexander, 293
 Arch'd A., 125
 C. W., 192
 David B., 140
 Hiram, 137
 Horatio A., 141
 J. A., 247
 J. H., 136
 John, 127, 156
 John M., 29
 Margaret J., 293
 P., 92
 P. P., 95, 96, 97, 101, 146
 Woods M., 156
 HAMLIN, A., 294
 Amasa, 136
 Mary A., 294
 "Old Man", 173
 HAMMEL, Mr., 201
 Jacob, 215
 Louise, 215
 Louisa, 299
 HAMMETT, Mr., 192
 HAMMOND, J. E. W., 70,
 193, 220, 290
 John E., 77
 Mary, 288
 HAMMONS, Charles B., 121
 HAMPTON, Silas, 126
 HANCAMP, Fritz, 127
 HANCOCK, F. M., 139
 W. S., 257
 HANDLEY, Mr., 202
 HANEY, A. C., 155
 Abram, 268
 Mary, 299
 W. D., 73
 HANG, Mr., 268
 HANGLE, Richard, 133
 HANKAMP, Frank, 64
 HANKAP, Franz, 55, 62, 63
 Joseph, 55, 62
 HANKE, Catharine, 214, 299
 Elizabeth, 214, 299
 HANKE, Emma, 214
 Erwin Julius, 214
 Ferdinand, 201
 Francis, 214
 Joseph, 63, 65, 87, 88,
 201, 202, 204, 214,
 299
 Maria Ann, 214
 Mary, 300
 HANKER, Joseph Jr., 202
 HANKS, Rev. G. P., 153
 John K., 143
 HANNA, Margaret Lucinda,
 231
 Malissa J., 293
 Susannah Jane, 231
 William, 293
 HANNAH, Dovey Elizabeth, 295
 Jane, 295
 Margaret L., 295
 HANNEWINKEL, Frederick, 63
 HARBERD, M., 134
 HARBICH, Hattie, 182
 John, 182
 HARBSTREIT, Anthony, 260
 HARDIN, Benjamin, 94
 Henry J., 137
 Jephtha, 94
 John J., 94, 121
 HARDING, Lottie J., 117
 HARDY, Jeduthan P., 77
 Solomon, 166
 HARLAN, George, 154
 John, 263
 HARLAND, George, 230
 HARLEY, Allen, 140
 Theodore F., 140
 Walter S., 140
 HARLIN, Emery B., 132
 John, 229
 HARLON, John, 70
 HARLOW, George H., 29
 John, 264
 HARLSON, James, 148
 HARMANN, Mary, 297
 HARMON, Caroline, 296
 David H., 144
 Jacob, 272
 Laura, 272
 Mary, 293
 Sophia, 272
 HARMOND, Sophia, 299
 HARNETT, Charles H.O., 144
 Jas. M.O., 86
 HARNEY, Abner C., 139
 HARNITCH, Wm., 127
 HARPSTRITE, Anton, 218
 Antony, 217, 300
 Catharine, 218
 Catherine, 300
 Charles, 218
 Edward, 218
 John, 218
 John B., 217
 Judge, 217
 Julia, 218
 Martha, 218
 Mary, 217, 218
 Sophie, 218
 HARPSTRITH, Adolph, 305
 Catherine, 305
 HARPSTRITH continued
 Ida, 305
 HARRATT, C., 139
 HARREL, Abraham, 149
 HARRELL, Joel, 126, 260
 Morgan, 126, 260
 Theophilus, 55, 78, 260
 Theophilus W., 54
 HARRIN, Thomas J., 127
 HARRINGTON, A. M., 103
 Harvey, 141
 Jno., 71
 HARRIS, Mr., 56, 274
 Anthony C., 142
 Booker, 157
 Celia, 294
 Eli, 114, 201
 Elijah, 247, 294
 Gillam, 132
 H. C., 263
 Henry C., 137
 Isaac, 122
 Jane RAMSAY, 56, 166
 Jonathan L., 166
 John, 56, 141, 166, 167
 John B., 137
 John L., 167
 Joseph, 146
 Josiah, 134
 Mancil A., 77
 R. E., 157
 R. T., 49
 HARRISON, Mr., 193, 274
 Benjamin, 137
 George, 46, 255
 John, 129
 W. P., 155
 W. H., 138
 William H., 29
 HARSHA, James, 145
 HART, Mrs., 193
 George L., 144
 L. S., 229
 HARTER, Frederick, 125
 HARTICK, Adam, 124
 HARTINGS, M. Elizabeth,
 304
 HARTLEY, Mr., 197
 Mrs., 247
 J. R., 141
 W. P., 108
 William A., 123
 HARTLIEB, Hubert, 226
 HARTLIN, Eliza, 296
 HARTLINE, M. C., 296
 HARTLING, A. A., 296
 HARTMAN, George, 141
 John E., 117
 Shadrack, 139
 HARTSOCK, Elias E., 141
 HARTWIG, Ida, 305
 HARVERTH, Theresia, 304
 HARVEY, Col., 43
 Mr., 277
 A. J., 76, 293
 G. A., 188
 Jennie P., 293
 John, 282
 John S., 294
 Mary M., 293
 Sarah B., 294

- HARVEY continued
T., 173
HASELDEN, David, 229
HASKINS, Mr., 220
Washington I., 138
HASSINGER, Peter, 167, 168
HATCH, Col., 142
Ozias M., 29
S. E., 177
HATFIELD, Didand, 302
HATHAWAY, James, 143
John, 157
Joseph, 296
Leonard, 157
Leonora, 296
Louisa, 296
HATLEY, J. R., 141
HATMAKER, A. B., 264
M., 264
HATTON, D. H., 146
T. O., 291
HAUCAP, Joseph, 256
HAUG, Abraham, 299
Julia, 299
HAUKAL, Katie, 294
HAUKAP, Anna, 304
Elizabeth, 256
Frank, 241, 303
Frank Jr., 241
Franz, 256
H. Henry, 304
M. Caroline, 303
HAUNE, Henry, 226
HAURY, Adolph, 301
Christine, 301
HAUSSLER, Berthold, 64
T., 64
(spelled HENSLER in book)
HAWKER, E., 293
HAWKINS, Mr., 260, 291
J., 139
Jefferson, 291
John, 253
John N., 137
John S., 140
Lem., 52
Lemuel, 238
Louisa, 149
Newton, 278
Reuben, 120
Wm., 138
HAWLEY, Miss C., 247
Dr., 146
Elder, 149
Hiram, 283
J., 221
J. M., 150, 152, 158
James M., 151, 152
Samuel, 151
Thomas S., 136
HAWORTH, James, 70, 229
HAWS, James, 127
HAY, A. D., 222
Angeline B., 296
Daniel, 93
John, 92, 101
Libbie P., 117
W. W., 154, 155
HAYES, Elijah, 123
Mrs. Elijah, 246
HAYMOND, Mary E., 295
Caroline, 295
T. W., 229
Thos. W., 295
HAYNES, William J., 140
HAYNIE, D. D., 98
D. Jalma H., 117
Elizabeth B., 47
Gen., 96, 199
Geo. W., 137
I. N., 95, 96, 98, 99,
101, 193
Isham N., 77, 122, 131
J. N., 47
W. D., 47, 153, 191
W. H., 68, 69
Dr. Wm., 291
William D., 191
William N., 122
HAYNON, Jesse, 79
HAYS, Ala Polly, 235
Alexander, 235
Allen H., 131
Arthur J., 142
Denisha, 295
Dodson C., 142
E. M., 70, 236, 295
Elijah, 235
Elizabeth, 235
James, 235
Mansel W., 138
Nicholas, 235
O. J., 264
Quintillian H., 138
Samuel, 46, 120, 140, 235
Stephen, 235
William, 235
Wm. J., 138
HAYWARD, Julia, 295
HAYWOOD, A. Homer, 229
Charles C., 141
HAYWORTH, James C., 229
HAZARD, Mary E., 187, 298
HAZELTON, Mr., 109
HAZEN, Gen., 197
HEADLEY, David, 137, 297
Eli, 137
Elizabeth, 294
Hannah I., 297
J. M., 247, 294
Jeptha, 137
HEAMANN, Mary, 217, 301
HEART, Henry L., 131
HEARTER, Jackson, 127
HEATHER, Albert, 139
HEATON, E., 291
Laura, 296
Noble H., 140
HEAVER, Jacob, 136
HEBENER, Louis, 122
HECKENKEMPER, Anna, 305
Joseph, 305
HECKER, Frederic, 134
HECKMAN, David, 141
HEDEMANN, Fredrick, 54, 62,
256
HEDERHOST, Fritz, 284
HEDIGER, Eliza, 302
John, 302
Louisa, 302
HEDRICK, Mr., 193
HEEDRICKSON, Maggie, 299
HEELEY, Dr. D. C., 202
HEEMAN, Henry, 122
HEGEMANN, H., 160
HEGLEM, Jacob, 128
John F., 128
HEIDEMANN, T. H., 64
Theodore, 85, 242
HEIMANN, Ann M., 305
B. H., 55, 202, 260
Elizabeth, 300
H. H., 202, 300
John B., 202, 260, 305
HEIMERLING, Rev., 161
HEINEMANN, V., 261
HEINMANN, H. H., 64
HEINTZMAN, Valentine, 63
HEINZMAN, Oswald, 250
HEINZMANN, Caroline, 305
Ida, 294
Mary A., 295
V., 305
HEISE, John, 264
HEISS, Henrietta, 294
Louisa, 293
P., 222
Peter, 64, 293
HEITHOUSE, George, 144
HEITMEIER, F., 298
Fred, 88
Frederick, 65, 164, 165
H. F., 298
Jennie L., 298
Minnie, 298
HEITMEIR, F., 177
Frederick, 177
H. F., 177
HELLEM, Joseph, 263
HELLEMS, Joseph, 277, 282,
283, 289, 291
HELLMAN, Elizabeth, 303
HELLMANN, J. Albert, 303
John Henry, 303
M. Elizabeth, 303
HELM, Jacob, 269
Minnie, 298
HELMER, Theresa, 301
HELMS, Caroline, 76
Elizabeth, 75, 76
Joseph, 76
N. P., 76
HELSING, Peter, 127
HELTNER, Nic., 268
HELWIG, Friederika, 303
HEMAN, Franz, 257
Fredrick, 54
HEMANN, Mr., 256
Catherine E., 304
Christian A., 304
Elizabeth, 256
Ferdinand H., 304
Fred, 84
Frederick, 256
Friederich, 62, 63
Henry, 63
Herman, 304
Hermann, 63
HEMELGARN, Theodore, 127
HENDERER, Henry, 283

HENICK, James S., 139
 HENDRICK, Jacob, 64
 HENDRICKS, Mary, 207
 HENDRICKSON, Daniel, 127
 Jon. H., 140
 Martha C., 293
 HENDUCK, Jacob, 69
 HENNING, Jesse, 53, 283
 HENRY, Andrew G., 93
 B. W., 95
 J. E., 111
 James D., 120
 John, 142
 R. B., 149, 150, 151
 HENSELY, Waller, 146
 HENSHILWOOD, John, 131
 HENSLER, T., 64
 HENSLEY, Miss, 43
 Mr., 290
 Alex. M., 137
 Emma, 295
 Francis M., 125
 G. W., 295
 Henderson, 288, 289
 James M., 137
 Joseph, 43, 49, 66, 67, 71,
 73, 218, 220, 235
 Julia Ann, 295
 M. C., 296
 Marion, 43, 235
 Mark, 290
 Markham, 289
 Mary Ann, 295
 Mary A., 296
 Mary V., 296
 Newton, 138
 Polly, 47, 288
 Robert, 43
 Samuel, 289
 Samuel C., 289
 Susan, 288
 Thomas J., 137
 Wm. M., 137
 HENSLY, John, 125
 HENSON, Jesse C., 137
 Wm. B., 137
 Wm. C., 137
 HENTSCHELL, William, 177
 HEPPERT, Barbary, 294
 George, 294
 HERALD, Thomas, 55
 HERBEGGER, David, 63
 HERBERT, Johannes, 294
 Louisa, 294
 HERBES, Theodore, 127
 HERBSTREIT, Anthony, 63,
 64, 86, 87
 HERD, Silas, 192
 HERPSTRITH, Paulina, 304
 HERRICK, Mr., 229
 HERRING, Theoph... W., 49
 Theophilus William, 219
 HERRINGTON, Priahnia, 299
 William H., 142
 HERRON, S. J., 193
 HERSBERGER, Anna, 293
 HERSOG, Martin, 301
 Mary, 301
 HERVEY, Mr., 181
 Catherine, 298
 Franklin, 174

HERVEY continued
 Franklin Sr., 167
 William A., 131
 HESELER, Fred E., 127
 HESS, Henry, 64, 111, 176,
 298
 Juliana H., 298
 Thomas O., 132
 HESSE, Wm., 125
 HESSEN, William, 127
 HESTER, D. M., 293
 Milton P., 147
 Sarah A., 293
 HETZEL, Jacob, 143
 Lizzie C., 301
 Louisa, 300
 Michael, 300
 HEWET, John, 132
 HEWEY, Margaret, 301
 HICKELBURG, John, 121
 HICKLIN, Arminda J., 281
 John, 136
 Simeon, 134
 HICKMAN, Charles H., 127
 Rev. Groes, 302
 Henry, 302
 Mary Jane, 302
 P. G., 302
 Sarah, 302
 HICKNEY, Mr., 220
 HICKOK, Benjamin, 141
 Charles, 141
 HICKOX, Walstein, 126
 HICKS, Aaron, 66, 67, 68,
 71, 72, 191
 Ben W., 142
 Stephen G., 96, 129
 William, 65, 67
 HIEGLER, John, 63
 HIERMIER, Mr., 143
 HIGBY, Patience A., 298
 HIGGASON, John R., 48
 Martha A., 296
 Samuel D., 48
 Samuel G., 48
 HIGGINS, Charles W., 142
 Jesse, 157, 158, 169,
 294
 H. W., 68
 Henry, 47
 Henry A., 132
 Mrs. JOURNEY, 50
 Rev., 169
 Thomas, 45, 50, 53, 191,
 200, 258
 HILBERS, John H., 127
 HILDERBRANDT, F., 111
 HILL, Mr., 275
 Billy "Uncle", 288
 Burrel, 241
 Burril, 79
 Burrill, 54
 Charles, 127
 Mrs. CREELE, 54
 Dr., 277, 286
 Durham D., 296
 Elizabeth, 207
 Emma, 296
 Emmet C., 140
 Emmett F., 144
 family, 53

HILL continued
 Fanny, 207
 Farriba, 296
 Henry, 207
 J. H., 296
 James, 54, 117, 120, 276,
 277, 284
 James McD., 48, 70, 278
 Jane, 46, 276
 Jas. McD., 276
 John, 172, 174, 247, 282
 Rev. John H., 147
 Jonathan, 50, 51, 255
 Julia A., 296
 Mrs. JUSTICE, 54
 Margaret C./Caroline,
 288, 296
 Martin, 191
 Robert, 276
 Samuel, 127, 276
 Samuel P., 278
 Sarah, 295
 Sarah E., 299
 Sarah Elizabeth, 207
 Sarah F. C., 297
 Sarah Jane, 296
 Susan, 223
 Susan H., 293
 Thomas, 48, 49, 207
 Thomas D., 296
 Thomas F., 121
 Urustus, 136
 W., 277
 William A., 202, 299
 William Alex., 207
 W. C., 141, 296
 Rev. Wm. C., 150, 151,
 152
 W. M., 278
 Wm./William, 46, 48, 76,
 120, 131, 276
 HILLER, Elizabeth, 300
 H., 202
 Henry, 201
 Henry W., 300
 HILLHOUSE, Mr., 271
 HILLS, James McD., 122
 Malvina A., 293
 S. E., 151, 293
 HILMES, A. Caroline, 304
 Elizabeth, 304
 J. H., 55, 256
 J. Henry, 304
 Wilhelmina, 210
 HILMS, Henry, 63
 HIMES, Mr., 289
 Isaac, 137
 HIMMELHAUS, Gertrude, 261
 HINCKLEY, T. Duane, 93
 HINDALL, W., 82
 William, 114
 HINDLE, William, 89
 HINE, Alva, 141
 HINES, Caroline, 296
 HINKAMP, Henry, 63
 HIRSCH, Christina, 294
 HIRSCHBERG, Louis, 134
 HITCHCOCK, I. S., 108
 HITE, Addie J., 300
 Andrew, 139, 239, 291
 Annie, 297

- HITE continued
 Elder, 149
 Elizabeth, 296
 J. C., 300
 John, 239, 291
 Leah, 117
 Lewis, 191
 Lucretia R., 117
 Luk. H., 117
HITOUR, Daniel, 133
HITZE, August, 140
HOBART, B. E., 141
 Benjamin E., 140
 I. N., 153
HOBBS, Bertha G., 301
 E. D., 220
 J. S., 158
 James K., 140
 Jasper R., 140
HOBBSON, David, 133
HOBIE, Fannie Emily
 L., 303
HOCHHELER, Henry J., 55,
 256
HODGED, Benjamin, 289
HODGES, Green, 123
 Isham E., 125
HOECKELBERG, Anna M., 303
HOEGAR, Charles, 92
HOEGER, Charles, 64
HOERCHELER, Catherine, 303
HOFF, Henry, 257
HOFFINS, John, 220
HOFFMAN, Adolphus B., 129
 Anna, 302
 B. E., 60
 C. D., 177
 Francis A., 29
 Henry, 177
 Mary M., 294
 Elder N., 125
 Reuben J., 124
 Stewart W., 129
HOFFMANN, Anna, 228
 Augusta, 300
 Emma, 298
 Martha L., 300
HOF SOMMER, Casper, 303
 Catherine, 303
 Friederika, 303
 William, 242
 William J., 303
HOGAN, Michael, 125
HOGGE, Andrew J., 77
HOGUE, Arthur, 269
 Eliza, 269
 Flora, 269
 George, 269
 Hugh, 269
 J. A., 70
 J. D., 264
 James, 269
 James A., 264
 Jim, 269
 Mattie, 269
 May, 269
 S. A., 268, 299
 Samuel, 269
 Sarah, 269
 Sarah J., 299
 William, 269
HOHE, Christian, 63
 Ida, 300
HOILES, Charles, 93
 Charles D., 93
HOLCOM, Elisha, 291
HOLCOMB, Mr., 107
HOLDENER, D., 177, 298
 Catherine, 299
 Frances, 298
HOLDER, Firiba, 269
 Sarah, 269
 Sarah J., 299
 Willis, 269
HOLDERFIELD, T. B., 193
HOLKAMP, Henry, 201
HOLKER, Herman, 63
HOLLAND, James, 120
HOLLETT, Nancy, 296
HOLLIDAY, C. M., 164
 John B., 137
 Joshua, 262
 Miss L. C., 294
 Mariah, 262
 Permelia, 262, 297
 Permel A., 297
HOLLIE, Williamson, 122
HOLLINGSEAD, Daniel, 56
 Francy J. (LACEY), 56
HOLLINGSHEAD, Dr., 173,
 267, 277
HOLLIS, Catherine, 300
HOLLISTER, Mr., 229
HOLLON, Alice A., 300
HOLLOWAY, J. H., 164
 John, 155
 Rev., 147
HOLMES, George W., 140
 Wm., 132
HOLSTLAW, Clara R., 266,
 297
 D. S., 297
 Daniel S., 238, 266
 D. W., 70, 264, 266, 297
 Elizabeth, 238
 Florence, 266
 Hershall, 266
 Hodie, 153
 J. H., 264
 John, 264
 Jno. H., 264
 Lucy, 264
 Mary, 238
 Mary A., 296
 Rachael A., 296
 Richard, 238, 239
 Richard J., 296
 Ruth W., 238, 266, 297
HOLT, Caroline, 148
 Elizabeth, 251, 258, 274
 Ester, 252
 Hardy F., 137
 Harmon, 47, 72, 75, 251,
 273
 Henry, 47, 273
 J. F., 274
 John C., 132
 John F., 251
 John J., 148
 Joseph B., 302
 Joseph S., 302
 Marmon, 79
HOLT continued
 Martha, 274
 Thomas J., 136
 Wm., 137
HOLTGRAVE, Eliza, 302
 Henry, 302
HOLTKAMP, Henry, 300
 Mary, 300
HOLTMANN, Bernard, 300
 Teresa, 300
HOLTS, Caroline, 300
HOLTSLAW, Helen A., 181
 James, 219
HOLTSLAW, Enoch, 47, 153,
 219
 James, 219
 N., 153
HOMANN, Teresa, 301
HOMES, James, 68
 Wm. L., 136
HONEYCUTT, James A., 125
HONKOMP, Anton, 256
 Mrs. Anton, 256
HOOD, ---, 142
 Gen., 136
 Humphrey H., 140
 John H. A., 144
 Simeon W., 139
 Thomas, 54, 55, 63, 79,
 80, 81, 89, 114, 267
 Wm., 139
HOONE, Abraham, 139
HOOPER, Capt., 129
 Mr., 51, 267
 James, 50, 255
 Thomas, 79
HOOVER, Jones S., 133
HOPKINS, Stephen, 273
HOPPER, Arvila, 295
 D., 295
HORCHELER, A. Elizabeth,
 304
 G. Henry, 55, 256, 304
 Henry J., 304
 M. Anna, 304
 Mary, 304
 Theresia, 304
HORN, John, 134
HORNER, brothers, 157
HORSHEY, James, 56, 233
HORVEL, Henry, 76
HOSBROOK, Daniel, 224
HOSHOUR, S. K., 224
HOSKINS, Geo. W., 138
HOSMER, P. E., 95
HOSTO, Jacob, 165
HOTCHKISS, G. W., 221
HOTHEN, Henry, 131
HOTT, Clara, 301
HOUCHEN, Charlotte, 293
 William, 125, 293
HOUGH, J. W., 118, 152, 153,
 154, 293
 John, 142
HOUGHSON, Isaac, 141
HOUGHTAILING, Henry, 128
HOUSE, Chauncey, 158
HOUSH, T. N., 193
HOUSTON, Elizabeth, 296
 James, 123
 Wm. E., 137

Index of Names continued

- HOUTS, C. J., 164
 Rev. T. J., 146
 Thomas F., 96
 HOUTZ, Thomas F., 106
 HOW, Thomas, 66, 263
 HOWARD, Adelbrit S., 140
 D. G., 174
 David, 80
 David G., 55, 79
 James, 79
 John H., 141
 Julia, 248
 William, 251, 252
 HOWE, L. F., 297
 Lasander F., 117
 Sarah, 297
 Thomas, 47
 HOWELL, Barney, 46, 228
 Caroline, 46, 228
 Cyrenes M., 138
 H., 155
 Henry, 45, 228, 229
 Rev. J. S., 168
 John S., 167
 John Smith, 169
 Madison, 220
 Philip, 46, 228
 Sarah, 296
 Wm., 46
 William, 229
 HOWIE, R. S., 150
 HOWINGTON, Andrew J., 137
 HOWLEY, Mr., 54
 HOYER, Anna, 185
 Vincent, 185
 HOYNE, Hattie A., 117
 J. M., 220
 HOYT, E. A., 162
 Edwin A., 164
 H. H., 155
 HUBBARD, Miss, 223
 Mr., 172, 175
 Betsey, 223
 Charles, 134
 Clarissa, 223
 Ella C., 223
 H. W., 158, 221, 293
 Hiram W., 223
 Jacob, 223
 James C., 133
 Lusetta, 223
 Susan, 223
 Susan H., 293
 W. R., 96, 98
 Wm. R., 77
 HUBER, A., 88
 Anthony, 65
 Carl, 134
 HUBERT, Amanda, 280
 Anthony, 65, 87, 177
 Anton, 64
 Catherine, 181, 298
 Elizabeth, 280
 Flora, 280
 Frank, 280
 Jacob, 298
 John, 280
 Josephine, 184, 298
 L. M., 177
 Lawrence, 280
 HUCKLEBERRY, Edmond, 236
 HUCKLEBERRY continued
 James, 131
 HUDDLE, Benj., 264, 297
 F. E., 96
 Rachael, 297
 HUDSON, Francis, 134
 George T., 127
 Julia Ann, 295
 Martha, 302
 Samuel M., 142
 HUDSPETH, J. H., 70, 274
 HUEBSCH, Mary, 305
 HUELSKAMP, Gerhart, 303
 M. Angela, 303
 HUELSMANN, A. Margaret, 303
 A. Mary, 303
 Elizabeth, 300
 Friederich, 303
 Fritz, 300
 Theodore, 242, 303
 HUES, Samuel M., 141
 HUEY, Charles J., 299
 Rev. Henry, 153
 James, 79, 80
 Jas. M., 122
 Jefferson, 122
 John, 79, 80, 91, 114
 Joseph, 56, 79, 80, 81,
 84, 91, 92, 93, 114,
 170, 171, 267
 Joseph M., 122
 Joseph W., 268, 299
 Libbie V., 299
 Martha, 299
 Medora E., 299
 Phebe, 170
 Phebe E., 299
 Thomas, 91
 W. R., 170
 HUFF, B. J., 277, 278
 Mrs., 47
 Barthena, 73
 Caroline, 295
 Cynthia, 45, 235
 Green, 240
 J. P., 69, 74, 296
 Julia A., 296
 Margaret C., 296
 Mary, 239
 Mary A., 296
 N. G., 49, 240
 N. P., 49
 Nathan, 49, 66, 73, 236,
 239
 Nathan P., 264, 296
 Nathaniel G., 296
 Rachel, 45, 49, 73, 235,
 236, 239
 Sallie, 47, 254
 Samuel, 43, 44, 45, 66,
 67, 68, 235, 236
 Samuel Allen, 45
 Sarah Ann, 296
 T. J., 70, 278
 Thomas J., 277
 W. C., 76
 William, 295
 Wm. H., 296
 William Hix, 239
 HUGG, Johnson, 140
 HUGGINS, Ada, 280
 HUGGINS continued
 J. M., 74
 James M., 264
 Margaret C., 296
 Mary W., 280
 Thomas, 125
 HUGHES, Arthur, 121
 B. M., 181
 Jesse, 132
 HUGHEY, G. W., 147
 J. H., 157
 HUGHSON, Abraham, 266, 271
 Abram, 249, 250
 Ellen J., 280, 304
 Isaac, 249, 250, 266
 J., 250
 James, 55, 249, 250, 280
 Mary, 271
 Mary C., 271
 Samuel, 253
 HUGHSTON, Mary C., 299
 HULETT, James, 142
 HULL, Mr., 193, 233
 Angeline B., 296
 Apollonia, 302
 Benjamin, 56
 Charles E., 117
 E., 70, 191, 192
 Erastus, 136
 George W., 202
 Henry D., 296
 Jas. M., 122
 Jeremiah, 89
 John, 48, 56, 80, 81, 89,
 117
 John M., 126
 Joseph F., 122
 Joseph Franklin, 122
 Josiah, 291
 Judge, 190
 Julia V., 296
 Lucinda (ALLEN), 56
 Lucy (TULLY), 48, 190
 M. Darwin, 117
 Martha, 300
 Martin, 302
 Mary, 302
 S. T., 300
 Samuel, 48, 54, 69, 77,
 119, 120, 191, 197,
 200, 202
 Sarah (MADDUX), 56
 William, 55, 284
 Wm. N., 139
 HULHOUSE, Dederick, 242
 Henry, 242
 HULTS, A., 139
 Richard S., 138
 HUMBLE, U. M., 157, 230
 HUME, Joel, 291
 Marian E., 157
 HUMMEL, Caroline, 305
 Henry, 261, 305
 HUMPHREY, Mr., 192
 Lucy, 155
 Margaret, 280
 HUMPHREYS, Hattie A., 297
 J., 263
 J. W., 263, 264, 266, 297
 L. G., 297
 Sarah F. C., 297

- HUMPHRIES, L. L., 133
 HUNDMAN, Catherine E., 304
 L., 257
 Lamburtus, 304
 HUNGATE, J. P., 154
 HUNT, John, 127
 S. F., 139
 HUNTER, Jehu, 114
 Mary, 301
 William, 226
 HUNTINGTON, Rev., 169
 HUNTSINGER, H. P., 126
 HURD, Alta L., 117
 D. K., 247
 E., 247
 HURLBUT, N. S., 229, 230
 S. A., 131
 HURST, Berryman, 120
 HURT, Chas. G., 138
 HURTEL, Charles, 144
 HUSK, Berryman, 54, 284
 HUSMANN, Barney, 210, 300
 Elizabeth, 210, 300
 Leubert, 210
 Maggie, 210
 Mary, 210
 William, 210
 HUSS, Anshmm, 125
 HUSTEDDE, Bernardina, 303
 Frank H., 303
 HUTCHCRAFT, John, 128
 HUTCHENS, Rev. J. P., 153
 William D., 144
 HUTCHINS, Sally (RAPER), 56
 Wm. D., 141
 William, 56
 HUTCHINSON, C. W., 157
 Mary F., 117
 Robert, 158
 Stephen, 158
 HUTE, Adam, 140
 HUTTENHOFF, Mary J., 298
 HUTTER, William, 141
 HUTTING, Lambert H., 303
 Rosa, 303
 HUTTON, Elizabeth (WHITE), 56
 Henry, 115, 121
 James, 121
 Moses, 56
 Sarah COLE, 56
 Wesley, 114, 115
 HYATT, Andy, 156
 Father, 156
 HYDE, James V., 141
 HYNES, Thomas W., 169

 IDLEMAN, Geo., 247
 IDSON, Mildred, 271
 IENNY, Elizabeth, 302
 Louise, 302
 Samuel, 302
 ILSLEY, Rev. W. H., 165
 IMMETHUN, Gerhard, 303
 Mary, 303
 IMMICK, Henry, 141
 Hermann, 141
 IMMUTHUN, Gerhardt, 242
 IMPEY, Joseph, 144
 INCE, E. A., 154, 155
 INGERSOLL, Sadie, 247
 INGRAM, Rev., 169
 INGRAM continued
 Sarah, 212
 INGRAM, Mr., 285
 Rev. A. W., 150
 Mahala (INGRAM), 48, 73
 Montgomery, 49, 66, 73
 Thomas M., 138
 William, 66
 IRVIN, Mr., 193
 George, 127
 IRVINE, Rev. I. N. W., 169
 IRWIN, J., 264
 J. A., 157, 264
 J. M., 139
 John M., 125
 Dr. Joseph, 198
 May, 264
 Sallie, 264
 Dr. T. L., 264
 Walter, 264
 IRWINS, Mr., 164
 ISAACS, John B., 144
 ISAAK, Catherine, 304
 Frank, 304
 ISBELL, James H., 137, 138
 Wm. D., 137
 ISENBERG, Daniel K., 141
 Wm. H., 139
 ISHERWOOD, John, 134
 ISMERT, John, 202
 Joseph, 301
 IVES, Mary, 300

 JACKSON, Capt., 198
 Anna E., 198
 Benjamin, 56, 89
 Charlotte, 293
 Edward J., 125
 Ella, 265, 293
 Elihu, 140
 Eliza America, 302
 Emiline, 265
 Freeland, 226
 Freeland Sr., 302
 Henry, 155
 J. S., 263, 264
 James, 125
 James S., 77, 95, 97,
 125, 265
 Joel, 198
 John, 55, 226, 265
 John W., 293
 Lettitia, 265
 Mary Ann, 302
 Permelia, 265
 Sally (MADDUX), 56, 89
 Samuel, 125
 Sarah, 265
 Sarah N., 296
 Susan, 297
 Wade, 142
 William, 122, 265
 William J., 144
 Wm., 138
 JACOB, Rev., 161
 JACOBS, A., 177
 JACOBY, John, 142
 JAGGER, Mary A., 296
 JAHR, Julius, 132
 JAMES, C. D., 146
 Kent, 135

 JAMES continued
 Levi, 279
 T. Jr., 177
 JAMISON, Mr., 44, 262
 Elizabeth O., 300
 Mary, 300
 William, 201, 300
 JAN, August, 64
 JANSEN, A. B., 210
 Catherine, 257
 Christine, 305
 Elizabeth, 210, 300
 M., 305
 Martin, 260
 JANUARY, P. W., 120
 JARRELL, J. Q., 140
 JARROT, Nicholas, 266
 JARUIS, Alfred M., 121
 JARVIS, Henrietta M., 117
 JASPER, Mr., 278
 JAY, C. F., 146
 JEETER, Horatio S., 137
 JEFFARES, Catherine, 294
 William, 294
 JEFFREY, Chambers, 132
 JEHUE, Robert, 123
 JENKINS, Alexander M., 29
 James, 85
 JENNINGS, Mr., 99
 Widow, 218
 Albert, 141
 Amanda, 294
 Ann, 254
 C. E., 293
 C. F., 141
 C. W., 294
 Charles, 44, 218, 254
 Charles E., 98, 117
 Charlotte, 301
 Daisey, 294
 Eliza, 280
 Elizabeth, 299
 G. A., 296
 Geo. A., 138
 Harriet R., 199
 Israel, 44, 55, 66, 68, 71,
 72, 77, 254, 259, 288
 Israel Jr., 220
 Israel Sr., 43, 218
 J. W., 69, 70, 222, 294
 James T., 141
 Jane, 296
 John, 301
 Lydia Ann, 296
 M. E., 190, 293
 Maggie D., 117
 Malinda, 301
 Maria, 254, 294
 Mariah E., 196
 Marshall D., 117
 Mary J., 294
 Thomas C., 140
 W. W., 191
 Wm. S., 117
 Z. C., 294
 JENSEN, Anna, 299
 Frederick, 299
 Charles R., 177
 JEWETT, Mr., 102
 JIMERSON, Joseph W., 138
 Robert, 253

JOBE, Mr., 201
 Jonathan, 202
 JOCKEL, Louisa, 294
 JOHANNING, Bernard, 121
 JOHN, David M., 139
 Ernest, 177
 John, 79
 Rev. R., 160
 JHONES, Frances E., 296
 JOHNS, Peter M., 108
 Thomas, 140
 JOHNSON, Elder, 150
 family, 168
 Gen., 126
 Miss, 177
 Mr., 192
 Rev., 169
 A. H., 85, 200, 201, 202,
 212, 216, 301
 Aaron M., 117
 Adam, 157
 Albert, 140
 Alex C., 121
 Alexander H., 127
 Alexander Hugh, 211
 Andrew, 29
 Ann, 289
 Anna, 271
 Barmenus H., 141
 Billy, 164
 Caroline, 212
 Carrie M., 300
 Cynthia A., 301
 Cynthia Ann, 211
 D. M., 232, 302
 David, 114
 Dick, 44, 254
 Didand, 302
 E. D., 292
 Eliza, 200
 Elizabeth, 299, 302
 Elizabeth J., 302
 Elizabeth S., 301
 Ellen M., 304
 F. M., 302
 Rev. G. J., 154
 G. W., 156
 George, 212
 H. F., 87, 233, 302
 Harriet S., 216
 Hattie S., 299
 Henrietta, 243
 Henriette, 302
 Henry, 139
 Hugh, 52, 78, 79, 163,
 200, 211, 243
 Hugh F., 232
 Isaac, 138
 J. B., 292
 J. H., 299
 J. L., 88, 221, 288
 J. W., 258
 "Uncle Jack", 54
 James G., 137
 Jennie, 208
 Jesse J., 140
 John, 52, 53, 55, 56, 78,
 80, 89, 92, 114, 200,
 211, 271, 287, 301
 John B., 77
 John M., 137

JOHNSON continued

 John R., 144
 Joseph, 51, 240
 J. Perry, 95, 101
 Joseph P., 202
 Leonora, 212
 Lenora H., 300
 Levina, 295
 Littie H., 117
 Lizzie A., 300
 Lucinda, 212
 Mahala, 301
 Margaret, 211
 Maria, 212
 Martenas, 131
 Mary, 271, 299
 Mildred, 271
 Nancy, 271
 Nancy M., 296
 Noah, 77
 Nora, 271
 P. A., 158
 Peggy BEATY, 56
 R. S., 154
 R. W., 268
 Rebecca, 211
 Robert H., 125
 Robert S., 114
 S. A., 202
 Salena H., 212
 Sallie W., 302
 Samuel, 125, 268, 271,
 299
 Samuel L., 212
 Silas, 126
 Stephen A., 212
 T. B., 293
 Thomas, 54, 62, 115,
 122, 256
 W. G., 87
 W. H. H., 250
 W. S., 136
 Wm., 139, 250
 William, 52, 53, 56, 84,
 89, 114, 200, 201, 271
 W. Jr., 89
 Wm. Jr., 92
 William Jr., 78, 82
 Wm. B., 147
 Wm. H., 127
 William Sr., 78, 200
 Winnie, 211
 Zelota, 302

JOHNSTON, Gen., 136

 Elizabeth, 275, 304
 John, 275
 Mrs. John, 275
 W. G., 88
 Wm. G., 275, 276, 304

JOKISCH, Christian, 305

 Frank, 305

JOLIFF, Capt., 136

 Col., 53
 Elizabeth, 153
 Col. James, 55, 153
 Margaret, 153
 Susanna, 153

JOLLIFF, Col., 287

 Elijah, 123
 James, 83, 84, 219
 Capt. R. W., 220

JOLLIFF continued

 Rebecca J., 297
 Reuben W., 138
 S. A., 255, 297
 Samuel A., 139
 JONES, Mr., 158, 220, 221,
 254
 Mrs., 47
 Rev., 147
 Sister, 145
 Widow, 251
 Abraham, 114, 115
 Albert H., 143
 Amand, 299
 Anderson J., 140
 Anna, 305
 C. F., 274, 296
 C. M., 263, 264, 297
 Christopher, 137
 Dennis, 70, 290
 Dennis G., 122
 Dewitt C., 96
 Eldredge, 142
 Eli, 68
 Eli W., 76, 137, 251, 297
 Elizabeth, 186, 251
 Elizabeth E., 296
 Eliza, 186
 Eliza Jane, 186
 Francis M., 137
 Gabriel, 120
 H. B., 70, 229, 251
 Harvey D., 186
 Henry B., 137
 H. F., 88, 238, 305
 Hercules, 114, 186
 I. B., 98
 J. A., 295
 J. C., 295
 J. N., 74
 J. T., 296
 Jackson C., 251
 Jacob, 264
 Jacob R., 186
 James, 43, 44, 47, 79,
 140, 251
 James Edgar, 186
 James P., 288
 James T., 137
 James W., 139, 299
 Jasper N., 122
 Jesse, 92, 173, 186, 298
 John F., 120
 John H., 137
 John L., 48, 288
 Joseph, 127, 134
 Joseph A., 251
 Lafayette L., 125
 Laura (LLEWELLYN), 47,
 251
 Leonard B., 137
 Lidia, 288
 Linsey, 127
 Luann, 186
 Luvica C., 294
 Lydia (PILES), 48
 M. L., 142
 Rev. M. R., 148
 Margaret, 288
 Margaret A., 299
 Margaret S., 295

JONES continued

Martha, 299
 Mary, 297
 Mary J., 293
 Mary Jane, 186
 Michael, 28
 Michael L., 126
 Dr. Milo, 153
 Nancy, 186, 297
 Nancy E., 298
 Ollie B., 296
 P. E., 302
 Rev. P. W., 153
 Phebe E., 299
 Rebecca J., 299
 Ross, 46, 47, 229, 251, 258
 S. B., 252
 Samuel, 263
 Samuel B., 251, 252
 Samuel W., 93
 Sherman J., 117
 Susan, 286
 Thomas, 84, 115, 146
 Thomas N., 125
 Thomas S., 252
 Thomas T., 48, 288
 W. S., 299
 William, 262, 264, 288
 Mrs. William, 262
 William Newton, 186
 Wm. W., 122
 JORDAN, J., 138
 J. T., 177
 JOURNEY, John, 50, 199
 Nathaniel, 50, 199
 JOY, Rev. E., 146, 147
 Ephriam, 164
 JUDSON, E. Z. C., 110
 JUNG, Rev., 161
 JUNGHAUS, Christoph, 226
 JUNKER, Adam, 301
 H. D., 161
 Margaret, 301
 JUST, Barbara, 302
 Frederick, 132
 Samuel, 302
 JUSTICE, Benj., 140
 Elihu P. G., 140
 J. J., 54, 85, 114, 256
 James J., 79, 85, 89,
 92, 120, 174, 241
 Joseph M., 139
 Michael, 74, 75
 Virgil B., 141
 JUSTUS, Michael, 277
 KAGY, Mr., 156
 Elizabeth, 297
 Emma C., 293
 Hannah, 297
 Dr. Isaac, 291
 J. H., 70, 292
 John B., 97, 98, 293
 Rachael, 297
 W. S., 139
 KAHLERT, A., 177
 KAHRHOFF, A. Mary, 304
 Gerhard H., 304
 M. Bernardine, 304
 KAIN, Mrs., 173

KAIN continued

John, 55, 79, 81, 89, 91,
 172, 173, 174
 KAISER, Charles, 64
 KALCHER, Michael, 139
 KALLEY, Lucinda, 294
 KALMER, Harman, 55, 260
 KAMAN, Elizabeth, 302
 Henry, 302
 KAMANN, Rev., 162
 Theodore, 302
 KAMP, John A., 296
 Margaret Jane, 296
 KANE, Dr., 102
 Dennis, 129
 Elias K., 28, 102
 Elias Kent, 100
 Tarleton, 49, 219
 KARKHIFF, Gerhard, 127
 KARL, Caroline, 300
 KARRI, John, 202
 KASPER, Albert, 300
 Augusta, 300
 Theo., 201
 Theo. Jr., 201, 300
 Theodore Sr., 300
 KAUNE, C. H., 242
 Charles, 226
 Charles A., 303
 Charles Anton, 245
 Charles H., 245, 303
 Ernstine, 245
 Henry S., 303
 Henry Spencer, 245
 Sarah, 245
 William G., 245, 303
 KAYSER, Mr., 111
 Mary, 303
 KEARNEY, Philip, 121
 KEEL, Mr., 151
 Asa, 282
 Dicie, 282
 Jas., 283
 Samuel, 277
 Thomas, 137, 264
 KEELAR, Ben. F., 131
 KELLE, Asa, 155
 Disa, 155
 Elizabeth, 155
 Rev. J. R., 154, 155
 Rev. James A., 154
 Lucinda, 155
 Mattie, 155
 Rev. R. C., 154, 155
 Wm., 155
 KEELER, Ben. F., 131
 Samuel B., 134
 KEEN, Elvis, 132
 William T., 132
 KEHR, N., 202
 Nic., 202
 KEIFFER, Joseph, 141
 KEIP, Mr., 193
 KELCHNER, Lucy, 288
 KELL, brothers, 220
 Dr. A. P., 277
 A. P., 278, 296
 Adeline, 303
 Alex., 276
 Alexander, 49, 75, 117, 277

KELL continued

Charles D., 294
 Christina, 294
 D. B., 294
 Daisey, 294
 David F., 138
 Esther, 294
 George, 66
 Hugh M., 138
 J. C., 278
 J. M., 278
 J. R., 193
 James, 220, 235
 John, 277
 John M., 140, 278
 John R., 123, 125
 John T., 134
 Josiah, 144
 M. C., 49, 75, 221, 223, 294
 Martha E., 297
 Matthew C., 147
 Matthew R., 117, 132
 Noah, 144
 O. V., 294
 Rosa Lee, 296
 S. W., 136
 Sarah, 294
 Sarah E., 296
 Thomas, 219, 276, 277
 Thos. M., 136
 Thomas N., 140
 Thomas S., 117
 Tommy, 49
 Wm. R., 117, 278
 KELLAR, Nancy A., 296
 KELLER, Catherine, 300
 KELLEY, James, 128
 KELLING, Henry, 164, 165,
 175, 177
 KELLOGG, William P., 142
 KELLOUGH, Margaret E., 293
 KELLY, Bryan, 134
 Charles D., 120
 Gilly R., 290
 James L., 133
 Shadrack, 133
 Thomas M., 136
 W. H. B., 141
 KELSO, David, 139
 Robert, 127
 KENDAL, George Jr., 127
 George Sr., 127
 KENDRICK, Rev. A. A., 153
 KENNADY, Mary R., 56
 KENNEDY, Mr., 54
 D., 305
 David, 177, 238
 David W., 296
 Dempsey, 51, 232
 Elizabeth, 234, 270
 Isaac, 234
 J. J., 157
 Leathia E., 296
 Nancy J., 234, 302
 R. H., 305
 KENNISON, John J., 125
 KENOWER, Ann, 270, 299
 George, 88, 268, 270, 299
 George F., 270
 Jacob, 270

KENOWER continued

John, 270
 John T., 270
 Sarah, 270
 KENT, Mr., 100
 James, 135
 Mary Ann, 301
 KEPER, Peter, 127
 KER, Mr., 175
 KERBY, Jenney, 305
 Nathaniel, 305
 KERNEY, Simson, 127
 KERR, J. N., 88, 288, 301
 Mary A., 301
 KERRY, James H., 123
 KERTH, Frederick, 144
 KESHNER, Edward P., 177
 Peter, 177
 KESNER, George, 141
 KESSLE, Abram, 125
 KESSNER, Mr., 274
 J. W., 74
 KEUPFERLE, Charles, 202
 KEYS, Thomas, 275, 276
 KIDD, Robert, 166
 KIFFEL, Barbary, 294
 KIHHER, Andrew, 134
 KILE, Elizabeth, 208
 KILLEN, Henry T., 55
 John, 127
 Lemuel, 127
 William H., 125
 KILLENBERG, John, 261
 KILTS, John W., 137
 KIMBALL, Rev. Roswell, 153
 KINDER, James, 133
 Wm., 133
 KING, brothers, 120
 Mr., 274
 Mrs., 247
 Ann, 269
 Edward, 122
 Ellen, 295
 Frank W., 230
 George, 89
 John, 53, 79, 136, 226
 John Jr., 33
 John B., 135, 157
 Jonathan, 89
 Rebecca J., 157
 William, 66, 68, 219, 253
 Z., 86
 KINGSBURY, Mr., 103
 Darius, 95, 101, 103, 175,
 187, 298
 Dennis, 92
 Hannah, 187
 Hazard, 187
 Ira, 187
 Ira Dale, 187
 Mary E., 187, 298
 KINNE, Horace B., 135
 KINNEY, Mr., 120
 Edward, 138
 W. C., 92, 101
 William, 28, 238
 KINSEY, Emma, 294
 John, 294
 KIRK, E. N., 128
 KIRKHAM, Mr., 174, 175
 F. W., 268, 299

KIRKHAM continued

Franklin W., 139
 George T., 125
 Jesse, 121
 Mary J., 299
 Mary L., 208
 Sarah A., 184, 298
 William, 184
 Wm. H., 127
 KIRKPATRICK, Charles, 131
 J., 148
 Mrs. J., 148
 J. L., 296
 J. M., 296
 John, 156
 Joseph, 296
 Rachael E., 296
 Sarah A., 296
 KISNER, David, 128
 KISSNER, Wm., 138
 KITCHELL, Alfred, 102
 KITS, J., 133
 KITTAPPER, John O., 123
 KIVITS, P. A., 192
 KLEBER, A., 177
 KLEIN, C. A., 294
 Celestina, 294
 Chas. Albert, 294
 Jacob, 268
 Martin, 160
 Mary E., 299
 Sophia, 298
 KLEINEKORTE, Mrs., 256
 Dr. Henry, 256
 KLEINSMITH, Amelia, 293
 Charles P., 293
 KLEUNDER, Frederick, 184
 KLIENEKARTE, Dr., 186
 KLINE, A. F., 292
 John, 125, 136
 Reuben, 170
 KLIPPER, Peter, 64
 KLOCKE, Charles, 160
 KLUTH, John, 268
 KLUTHE, Theodore, 88
 KLUTHO, Ann M., 303
 Anna, 244
 August, 244
 Gertrude, 244
 Henry, 244
 John, 244
 Maria, 244
 Mary, 303
 Theo, 242
 Theodore, 210, 244
 Theodore Sr., 303
 Theresia, 244
 KNAPP, Dr., 172, 175
 J. P., 177
 Joshua P., 93
 W. J., 274
 Wm., 140
 KNEMEIER, Frederick, 165
 KNEPMAN, H., 55
 KNIETMANN, John H., 63
 KNIETMANN, Matilda, 300
 KNIGHT, J. G., 138
 James, 137, 138
 John, 142
 John R., 142
 John W., 137

KNIGHT continued

Joseph, 297
 Joseph G., 137
 Mary J., 297
 Noah, 142
 Philip J., 140
 Urick, 137
 William, 142
 KNIPPERDOLLING, Mr., 159
 KNISLEY, Nancy, 288
 KNITMANN, H., 256
 KNOEBEL, Josepha, 206
 KNOPP, Mr., 63
 KOBOLD, M. Angela, 303
 KOCH, Mr., 177, 242
 Adelheit, 304
 Anna, 245
 Bertha, 245
 Clements, 127
 Dorothea, 303
 Elizabeth, 186
 Frederika, 245
 Frederika W., 303
 Fritz, 245
 Henry, 245
 Herman, 257, 304
 Hermann, 186
 J., 175
 John, 165, 176, 177, 244,
 298, 303
 Margaret, 298
 Margareta, 244
 Otto, 245
 KOEBBE, Ann, 300
 Bernhard, 63
 Elizabeth, 217, 300
 Henry, 217
 M. Anna, 304
 Margaret, 301
 KOELKER, Herman, 55, 62, 256
 KOERNER, Gov., 94, 101
 Gustavus, 29, 61, 92, 101, 107
 KOESTERS, Godfrey, 304
 KOHL, Anna M., 294
 F., 221, 222, 223, 294
 Ferdinand, 64
 Jacob, 64, 220, 294
 Louisa, 293, 294
 KOHLHAREFF, Adam, 177
 KOHLHAUFF, Adam, 298
 Mary, 298
 KOLKER, Herman, 201, 301
 Margaret, 301
 KOLLATCHING, Joseph, 134
 KOLLME, Dorethea, 303
 Theo, 242
 Theodore, 303
 KONEL, Margaret, 299
 KONIG, Frederick, 105
 KOOB, Eva, 301
 John, 261
 Lizzie, 305
 Mary, 305
 Philipp H., 305
 KOOK, Charles, 125
 KOPEMANN, Clemens, 121
 KOPMAN, Bernhard, 63
 KOPMANN, Mary, 304
 KORNBAURR, Dr., 165
 KORTE, A. Elizabeth, 304
 A. Gesina, 304

KORTE continued
 Anna M., 303
 J. Herman, 303
 Maria, 303
 KRAFT, William L., 126
 KRAMER, Rev., 161
 Bernard, 141
 Caroline, 298
 KRAUGHL, John, 202
 KRAUS, Agnes, 295
 KRAUSKOPF, Kate, 300
 KREBS, Mr., 177
 George, 132
 Geo. W., 298
 J. B., 177
 Rudolph, 140
 KRECHTING, Mr., 159
 KREIENBAUM, M. Carolina, 303
 KREITER, Fritz, 64
 KREKE, Elizabeth, 303
 KREOBS, John P., 144
 KREPPLE, Clara, 296
 KRETZER, Aaron, 293
 Margaret E., 293
 KRIEGE, Mary A., 303
 KRIEGER, Catherine, 300
 John, 300
 KRIEGHOFF, Louis, 141
 KRIEKE, Catherine, 305
 KRODELL, Mrs., 264
 KROTTER, Mary, 298
 KRUEGER, F. William, 305
 Nancy J., 305
 KRUEP, Anna, 303
 KRUGER, William E., 305
 KRUM, Chester, 102
 J. M., 102
 KRUPP, Henry, 242
 KRUSE, Christian, 301
 Frederick, 141
 Gerhard H., 304
 M. Margaret A., 304
 KRUSH, Charlotte, 300
 KUENETH, Margaretta, 300
 KUEPFERLE, Elizabeth, 299
 KUGLER, Christina, 294
 Daniel, 294
 M. L., 261
 KUHLE, Adam, 128
 KUHN, John W., 144
 Peter, 144
 KUPFERLE, Elizabeth, 214
 Charles L., 214
 (see pgs 202, 299)
 KURTA, Lizza, 303
 KURTH, H., 219
 Henry, 64
 KURTZ, Catherine, 300
 Ferdinand, 300
 KURZ, Fred., 202
 Ferdinand, 201
 KUTCH, Peter, 289
 KYGER, Anna E., 301
 LABEN, Casper, 127
 LACEY, B., 81
 Daniel, 92
 Francy J., 56
 George, 144
 Thomas J., 144
 LACKEY, Commodore P., 125

LACKEY continued
 J. C., 74, 76, 156, 157
 James C., 157
 William, 157
 LaCOMTE, James, 102
 LACY, Charles S., 144
 Thomas J., 139
 LADEW, A. P., 106
 LAFLIN, John, 128
 LAGER, A. Christina, 303
 Ann, 302
 H. Theodore, 302
 LAGES, Sophia, 303
 LAICHINGER, Mary, 293
 LAINE, Jemima, 297
 LAIRD, Claudius, 102
 Rev. Francis H. L., 167, 168
 LAISH, John M., 117
 LAMAR, Celia, 294
 LAMB, L. S., 65, 88, 284, 302
 Mary, 302
 Sarah, 302
 William, 129
 William H., 129
 LAMBECH, Julius, 127
 LAMBERT, Mr., 65, 190
 John C., 134
 Joseph, 126
 Robert M., 137
 Thomas W., 135
 LAMBES, family, 168
 LAME, Mr., 72
 LAMPAY, Moses, 125
 LAMPE, Anna, 305
 Christ, 301
 Diedrich, 217
 Detrich, 301
 Elizabeth, 217, 300
 George, 88, 238, 305
 Henry, 201, 217, 300
 Lena, 217
 Mary, 217, 301
 LAMPEN, Elizabeth, 186
 H., 177
 Heinrich, 62, 256
 Helena, 186
 Helena Maria, 186
 Henry, 186, 187, 256, 298
 J. H., 186
 John C., 186
 Margaret, 186, 298
 Paul, 186
 LAMPHEN, Henry, 127
 LANCE, Abraham, 140
 LAND, Lewis J., 136
 Moses, 54
 LANDER, Andrew, 135
 LANDOLT, Catharine, 237, 305
 Michael, 237, 305
 LANE, J. W., 146
 Nathan, 151
 LANGDALE, Oletha Jane, 296
 LANGDALL, Andrew, 132
 LANGEWISH, W., 220
 LANGWORTHY, Sarah A., 295
 LANKIN, Henry, 193
 LAPHAM, John, 279
 LAPP, Margaret, 302
 LARD, Elizabeth A., 303
 LARIMER, Lieut., 136
 Andrew J., 138

LARIMER continued
 J. W., 191
 John W., 293
 Smith, 76, 293
 Wilson S., 138
 LARMER, Smith, 290
 La RUE, Harriet E., 295
 LASATER, Stanford A., 69
 LASEY, M. B., 292
 LASHER, Adam, 49, 73
 Sally (WHITWORTH), 49, 73
 LASSALER, Hezekiah, 125
 LASWELL, Iren, 138
 LATHROP, E., 146
 LATURC, Lewis, 122
 LATURUR, Calvin T., 127
 LATURUS, Joseph, 127
 LAUFER, Catherine, 298
 LAUGHREY, Nicholas, 167
 LAUTERMAN, Elizabeth, 262
 LAUX, Mr., 177
 Henry, 176
 LAW, David, 89
 John, 22
 Sarah, 89
 LAWLER, M. K., 133
 Mary A., 294
 LAWRENCE, C. B., 102
 Edward, 274
 Frances, 296
 Samuel, 146
 Susan (BLEDISHAW), 56
 Thomas, 56
 Wesley C., 137
 LAWS, Mary M., 304
 LAWSON, James, 120
 John, 263
 R. F., 109
 LAWSONS, Wm., 156
 LAWWELL, Mr., 230
 LAYMAN, Nancy, 296
 LAYMON, Jackson, 123
 LAYSON, Wm., 148
 LEABEN, Mary, 298
 LEACH, Letty M., 301
 Wm. A., 140, 301
 LEACON, Jane, 148
 William, 148
 LEAR, Andrew, 243
 Anna E., 198
 Charles, 243
 Charles R., 140
 Elizabeth, 243
 Elizabeth A., 303
 George, 243
 Geo. W., 303
 Henrietta, 243
 Henriette, 302
 Henry, 85, 241, 242, 243, 303
 Henry H., 198
 I. D., 192, 264
 Isaiah, 125
 Isaiah D., 198, 293
 J. D., 76
 John, 243
 Joseph, 243
 Louisa, 243
 Mary, 243, 303
 Mary Ann, 243
 Mina Ann, 263
 Naomi, 243

LEAR continued

Robert, 243
 Sarah, 243, 303
 Wm., 243
 William H., 301
 LEARNING, Christopher, 278, 279
 LEATHERBERRY, J. W., 70
 J. W. L., 247
 LEATON, James, 146
 LECLAIR, Oliver, 133
 LEDER, Elizabeth, 294
 LEDERMAN, E., 300
 Emil Rudolph, 206, 207
 Frederick, 206
 Marie, 206
 LEE, Mr., 65, 190
 Abia, 43, 49, 190
 C. M., 292
 Chance, 71
 David, 137
 Edward H., 137
 Henry, 66
 John, 134
 Michael, 74
 Perscilla, 294
 Samuel, 267
 Thomas, 231
 William Sr., 294
 LEEPER, John, 291
 LEEWRIGHT, Willis S., 138
 LEFFINGWELL, F. O., 191
 Lemuel, 278
 LEGO, Henry, 128
 LEHERTER, August, 305
 Margaret, 305
 Wm. Anton, 305
 LEHRTER, Gustave, 260
 LEICHSMRING, Anna, 299
 LEIGERS, Frank, 127
 LEISURE, John, 139
 LEKEBUSCH, Ch., 160
 LEMAN, Mrs. (RAND), 118
 (see LEMEN/LEMON)
 LEMBKE, J. F., 143
 LEMEN, B. F., 155, 194, 195,
 293
 Mrs. B. F., 145
 brothers, 201
 Rev. Goff, 195
 J. G., 96, 153, 154
 J. K., 247
 James, 170, 194, 236
 James Sr., 166
 Joseph, 194
 Mrs. M. P., 118, 154, 155,
 293
 Mary, 194
 Mary P., 153, 194
 Polly K., 194
 LEMON, James, 153
 Moses, 153
 Mrs. M. P., 190
 LENARD, John, 79
 LENIGER, Mr., 274
 LENOX, Eliza America, 302
 Mary Ann, 302
 Wm., 226
 LEONARD, Anne, 294
 Arthur C., 132
 E., 256
 John, 56

LEONARD continued

Harriet, 294
 Henry, 75
 Mary (KENNADY), 56
 S. W., 294
 S. Walter, 294
 Rev. Silas W., 150
 W., 177
 William Henry, 127
 LEONARDT, Henry, 127
 LEONHARD, Adolph, 206
 Amelia, 206
 Edward, 206
 Elizabeth, 300
 Elmer, 206
 F., 201, 300
 Frank, 201, 202, 206, 214
 Ida, 201, 300
 John, 300
 Josepha, 206
 Kate, 206
 Lizzie, 206, 214
 Louis Napoleon, 206
 Mathias, 63, 201, 206
 LEONHARDT, Eberhard, 63
 LEPPER, Ada, 300
 George, 127, 300
 George Jr., 201
 LESTER, Father, 153
 Mr., 247
 B. W., 48, 77, 153
 Elizabeth, 153
 G. E., 77, 118, 154, 191
 George E., 48, 193
 J. H., 191, 193
 James H., 74
 John J., 122
 Joseph, 153
 Martha G., 153
 Mrs. M. A., 247
 Samuel D., 140
 Sarah A., 153
 Dr. T. B., 291
 Thomas, 286
 Thomas B., 121, 122
 LESLEY, George W., 142
 Le STOURGEN, Ernest D., 301
 Christian, 301
 LESTURGEON, C. J., 139
 LETUME, Henry F., 139
 LEU, George Jr., 302
 Rosa, 302
 LEVANWAY, Maj., 128
 LEWER, Nicholas, 131
 LEWIS, Mr., 233
 Alva, 201
 F. J., 46, 255
 Geo. W., 138
 H. G., 168
 Henry C., 128
 Dr. J. B., 110
 J. B., 157, 274
 Jack, 282
 James M., 140
 John, 138
 M., 201
 Richard, 137
 Robert, 46, 255
 Thomas E., 138
 W., 80, 81
 W. B., 75

LEWIS continued

Walcott, 235
 William, 53, 78, 89, 201
 William D., 168
 William H., 128
 LICHTY, Mr., 247
 Jacob, 152
 LICKLYTER, Harrison, 144
 LIETZE, Emma, 298
 F. A., 64, 85, 92, 298
 Fred A., 93
 Frederick A., 95, 103
 LIFERT, Henry, 121
 LILLARD, Nancy, 195
 Joseph, 162
 LINCOLN, Elijah, 55, 56, 79
 William H., 123
 LINDER, Melissa, 297
 Samuel, 141
 U. F., 102
 LINDHOFF, Henry, 299
 Josephine, 299
 Sarah J., 299
 LINDLEY, brothers, 268
 Mr., 233
 Ellen E., 299
 I. N., 299
 L. W., 299
 Samuel, 275
 LINDLY, Jacob, 226
 Samuel, 55
 LINGANFELTER, V. D., 146
 LINGENFELTER, Rev., 164
 LINGHRY, Mr., 175
 LINHOUGH, Henry, 268
 LINING, James C., 128
 LINKS, Benjamin, 127
 Catherine, 304
 George, 127
 LINTON, Jas., 155
 Noah, 138
 Wm. D., 297
 LIPPENCOTT, Rev. Thomas,
 166
 Charles E., 29
 Thomas, 167
 LIPPS, Fred., 209
 LIPPSMEYER, Mr., 64
 LIPSMEIER, H., 301
 Theresa, 301
 LIPSMIAR, H., 202
 LIST, Nicholas, 139
 LITTLE, Iverson M., 77
 John, 66
 Lydia, 45, 258
 LITTERAL, Benjamin, 282
 David, 296
 Elizabeth, 296
 I. N., 296
 John, 262
 Nathaniel, 66
 Silas, 289
 Wm., 285
 (see LUTTERAL)
 LIVELY, family, 260
 LIVESAY, Mrs. E. O., 274
 T. N., 110, 157, 274
 LIVINGSTON, Brockholst, 100
 LLEWELLYN, Laura, 47, 251
 LOCEY, Mr., 56
 Abraham Taylor, 184

LOCEY continued

Brazil, 114
 Brizle, 79
 Charles, 184
 Daniel, 184, 298
 Elizabeth, 184
 Ester, 184
 George, 184, 305
 N., 114, 256
 Sarah A., 184, 298
 Sarah S., 305
 Thomas, 184
 LOCH, John, 81
 Ulrich, 81
 Wm., 137
 LOCKES, Mr., 290
 LOCKHART, Mary E. J., 304
 LOCKWOOD, E. B., 169, 172

Eben B., 167
 George C., 126, 127
 J. H., 146
 M. Josephine, 179, 298
 Samuel D., 28

LOEPKER, J. Anton, 305
 Mary A., 305

LOGAN, Col., 126
 Gen., 136
 J. A., 131
 John, 134
 John A., 127, 135, 155
 John B., 120

LOHMANN, Rev., 162
 Conrad, 212
 Elizabeth, 212
 Fred, 301
 Frederick, 212
 Jno., 202

LONA, Chas., 122
 LONG, Eugenie, 186
 Frank, 286
 George, 294
 Helena Maria, 186
 J. T., 109
 James, 56
 John H., 132
 Margaret, 186
 Martha, 294
 Sanford, 155
 Sarah, 155
 Sarah (MILLER), 56
 Susan, 219, 294
 W. C., 85, 92

LONGHRAM, Owen, 129
 LONGSTREET, Gen., 124
 LONGWORTH, N., 275
 LONNON, John J., 293

John W., 131
 Mercy W., 293
 LONSEY, Brazel, 55
 LOOMIS, Edwin F., 136
 Lucinda, 182
 Maria, 299
 William, 182

LOPAS, T. C., 164
 LOSE, James W., 137
 LOTHLIN, Lewis, 54
 LOUDEN, Mr., 201
 Alice A., 300
 Annie, 217
 Benjamin, 202, 217, 300
 Charity, 300

LOUDEN continued

George, 217, 300
 John, 217
 Margaret, 217
 Mary, 217
 Rebecca J., 300
 Rebecca Jane, 217
 Robert, 217
 Sarah J., 300
 LOUGHEAD, Rev. S. D., 168
 LOVE, Emily L., 295
 George W., 143

LOVEL, Marcum, 73
 LOVELL, Daniel, 47, 288
 Daniel R., 138
 Frances, 288
 Julia, 288
 Lucy, 288
 Marcum C., 47
 Markham C., 288, 289
 Mary, 288
 Mary E., 288, 289
 Nancy, 288
 Polly (HENSLEY), 47, 288
 Robert M., 138, 288
 Samuel W., 138
 Sarah, 288
 Susannah, 288
 Woodson, 288

LOWE, Franky (CRAWLEY), 56

J. W., 164
 James, 56
 Sarah E., 298

LOWER, Levi, 128
 LUBBERS, William, 121
 LUBERT, Gertrude, 301
 LUCAS, Elder A. G., 150
 Amel, 297
 Sarah E., 297
 LUEBBERS, Theresia, 304
 LUEDICKE, Wilhelmina, 302
 LUNT, F., 261
 LURTER, David, 72
 LUSCHER, Bertha, 301
 LUSTER, Daniel W., 140
 Henry, 72
 Phil, 72
 Philip, 156

LUTTRELL, H. J., 139
 Thomas G., 138
 (see LITTERAL)
 Washington J., 138

LUTZ, Amelia, 304
 Joseph, 305
 Mary E. J., 304
 Rosina, 305
 W., 88
 William, 279, 304

LYBROOK, Ellen, 249
 LYDIC, J. S., 193
 LYDICK, Jane, 295
 Lizzie, 297
 Milton H., 131

LYLES, Nercissa, 299
 LYMAN, Zemos G., 127

LYNCH, Judge, 75
 Charles, 140
 Edward, 63
 Ellen, 302
 John, 291

LYNCH continued

Jonathan, 92
 Margaret, 288
 Mary, 304
 Michael, 85
 Sarah J., 299
 Theresa, 301
 LYON, Ada, 280
 Oliver, 280
 LYONS, W. E. C., 98
 LYPE, Hiram, 125

McADAMS, R. F., 268
 McALILLY, Elizabeth, 208
 James J., 206, 208, 301
 Jennie, 208

Mary, 208
 Mary L., 208, 301
 Potamia, 208
 Samuel, 208
 Sarah, 208
 Sarah F., 301
 William, 208

McALLISTER, J. M., 155

McARTOR, J. C., 142
 McBRIDE, James H., 132
 John I., 131

McBRYANT, Ellis, 150
 Rev. J. D., 278
 McBRYDE, James B., 229
 McCABE, Dr. John, 298
 Mrs. W., 298
 Winnifred, 179

McCALLY, E. P., 221
 McCAMPBELL, John, 93
 McCARD, Christopher C., 140
 McCARNY, Larry, 134
 McCART, Carrick, 132
 Edward, 174
 McCARTAN, Melissa, 297
 T. B., 297
 W., 139
 Wm., 297

McCARTHY, Francis M., 125
 McCARTNEY, A. G., 139
 James, 149
 Jane, 149

McCARTY, Henry, 297
 J. H., 117
 J. W., 145
 Rachel, 297

McCAULEY, Elizabeth, 301
 McCCLAIN, Celeste, 280
 J. H., 264

McCLELLAND, Rev. A., 153
 Elder, 155
 Mr., 221
 Alexander, 44
 Andy, 153
 Elizabeth, 153
 Emma, 294
 Henry, 74, 246, 294
 Isaac, 44, 46, 49, 66, 68,
 69, 73, 108, 190, 219,
 220, 246, 276, 294
 J., 69, 70
 J. R., 153
 Jacob, 246, 271, 294
 John, 44, 222, 294
 Jon. W., 117
 Jonas, 246

Index of Names continued

McCLELLAND continued

Margaret E., 294
 Mary J., 294
 Mary Jane, 44
 Nancy, 271
 Nancy Ann, 294
 Miss R. M., 294
 Sally (WELCH), 44, 49, 73,
 246
 Samuel, 153, 246
 Sarah, 294
 Sarah A., 294
 McClERNAND, John A., 95,
 126, 127, 131
 McCLLAND, Alexander, 246
 McClUER, J. W., 295
 Harriet E., 295
 McClURE, J. W., 70, 286
 James W., 69
 Sally SMITH, 56
 Stephen, 56, 79
 McCOLGAN, Hamilton, 122
 McCOLLOM, J., 139
 McCOMB, J. J., 290
 McCONDIE, Maggie, 293
 McCONNAGA, J. A., 136
 McCONNEL, Daniel, 252
 F., 292
 J. C., 148
 John M., 142
 McCONNIC, Augustus, 138
 McCORD, Mr., 220
 D. H., 221
 M. L., 107
 McCORMICK, Radley, 139
 McCORMICK, E., 86
 Henry, 117
 Joseph T., 124
 McCOSH, F. H., 301
 Sarah P., 301
 McCoy, Samuel, 135
 McCracken, Elizabeth, 92
 James, 50, 78, 79, 91,
 92, 199
 Jane, 92
 John Page, 92
 Nancy, 92
 Nathan Chambers, 92
 Polly, 92
 Ruth, 92
 Sally, 92
 McCREERY, Sarah P., 301
 McCULLOUGH, Rev., 169
 James, 54, 284
 Rev. Joseph, 169
 S. M., 292
 Samuel, 120
 Wm. R., 127
 McCULLY, Wm., 127
 McDANIEL, James, 276
 McDERMOTT, Mich'l, 124
 McDONALD, Mr., 53
 Ann M., 300
 Charles, 115
 Eliza, 200
 Henry, 66
 John, 138
 John T., 138
 P. M., 202
 Park, 201, 202
 Robert, 125

McDONALD continued

W. H., 300
 McDONOUGH, Stacy, 77, 174
 McDOWELL, J. S., 294
 McELWANE, Charles, 125
 McELWEE, Hugh, 125
 McENDREE, Aaron, 137, 138
 David, 138
 McEVER, Robert, 79, 80,
 114, 267
 R. C., 85
 Robert C., 232, 233
 Samuel, 79
 McFALL, Columbus Jr., 127
 McFARLAND, E. M., 294
 Jas. A., 134
 McFARLIN, Mr., 125
 William, 134
 McGAFFIGAN, Dr., 177
 A. J., 298
 Mary A., 298
 McGEE, William, 120
 Wm. C., 235
 McGINNIS, Mr., 179
 C. C., 110
 Peter, 127
 McGOON, Richard H., 82
 McGORON, Elizabeth, 270
 McGrath, James, 301
 Malinda, 301
 McGREADY, Rev. James, 166
 McGREGOR, John, 122
 McGREW, Rev. James M., 297
 Rhoda, 297
 McGUFFY, Wm. H., 230
 McGuire, Capt., 136
 Abner Barr, 262
 Abraham F., 140
 Ann, 262
 Cowan Barr, 262
 Elizabeth, 262
 George, 262
 John, 120, 263
 Joseph F., 122, 137
 Sarah, 262
 Thomas, 262
 (see McGuire)
 McHALE, Ellen, 302
 John, 302
 Michael, 302
 McHANEY, James, 117, 153,
 259, 296
 Mrs. Marion, 274
 Marth J., 293
 Nancy, 296
 McILVAINE, J., 77
 McKASY, Eli, 49, 73
 Sally (SHEARWOOD), 49, 73
 McKAY, James, 275
 McKEE, George C., 123
 Rev. John A., 147
 Kate, 222
 Mary, 297
 R. M., 297
 Robt. M., 139
 Samuel, 168
 Sarah J., 300
 McKEEVER, R. C., 55
 Robert C. Jr., 51
 Robert C. Sr., 51
 McKEIGHAN, Samuel, 143

McKENDRY, Emma, 295

McKEVER, John, 232
 Lecy, 232
 Mary, 299
 R. C., 299
 Robert C., 232, 267
 Robert C. Jr., 232
 Robert C. Sr., 266
 Sarah, 232, 299
 Seley, 232
 (see McEVER, McKEEVER)
 McKINNEY, Mr., 45, 235
 Daniel, 43, 218
 Edward, 125
 Eli, 66, 79
 James, 133
 Jeremiah, 55, 79
 Joseph, 79
 Polly, 66
 Wm. G., 74
 Wm. S., 132
 McKITRICK, Mary A., 302
 McKLUSKY, John, 127
 McKNIGHT, Mr., 222
 McLAIN, Marshall, 132
 McLAREN, Lawrence, 164
 W. E., 158
 McLAUGHLIN, Michael, 140
 McLAUREN, Ruddle, 127
 McLEAN, Hattie L., 297
 McLIN, David W., 156
 McLORD, Elizabeth, 56
 McMACKIN, J. B., 191, 193,
 293
 John S., 117
 R. E., 157
 W. E., 157, 191
 W. W., 293
 McMAKIN, W. E., 193
 W. W., 193
 McMASTERS, J. K., 93
 McMICHAEL, Miss, 270
 McMILAN, Christina, 296
 McMURPHY, Miss, 56
 McMURRAY, John, 138
 McNAMEE, Wilson, 139
 McNEAL, Abraham, 127
 Abram, 79
 Clarence, 264
 H. F., 263
 James, 167
 Neely, 55
 McNEIL, Henry F., 297
 John E., 123
 Mary E., 297
 Neil, 141
 William, 230
 McNEILL, family, 53
 Neilly, 275
 Robert F., 131
 Samuel B., 131
 McNELLY, Mary, 265
 McNICHOL, Alexander, 151
 McPHADDEN, Lucinda, 155
 McPHERSON, J. B., 127
 Jennie, 299
 John W., 134
 McQUINN, Jennie, 293
 R. F., 293
 W. J., 154
 McREARY, Martha A., 293

McROBERTS, Senator, 101
Samuel, 92, 99, 102
McVEY, Charles, 134
McVICKER, Mr., 174
McWHAM, Joseph, 49
Robert, 49
Robert M., 277
(see WHAM)
McWHIRTER, S., 74
McWILLIAMS, John S., 123
MABERRY, David L., 137
MABRY, Maj./Major, 135, 136
MACE, A., 125
Henry, 267
Wm., 125
MACK, Alexander, 158, 159
MACKALL, Gen., 132
MACKENZIE, D., 104
MADDOZ, Mrs. J. J., 294
James, 141
Oliver, 125
MADDUX, Col., 51
Alex, 114
Alexander, 51, 79, 80,
237, 238
Alfred, 127
Annie M., 237, 305
Asbury, 54
Asbury S., 56
C., 164
Clara, 179
Eliza, 179
Eliza A., 305
Elizabeth, 56, 79, 163
Elizabeth (McLORD), 56
Ellen D., 179, 298
Ester Celeste, 179
F., 253
F. M., 302
Fred, 56
Fretus, 253
George W., 51, 237
Gilead, 51, 54
Gillias, 89
Gillis, 79
Henry, 237
Ira, 237
Ira A., 139
Isaac, 51, 237
J. M., 173
J. W., 177, 298
James, 79
John, 127
Joseph W., 179
Leonard, 49, 51, 190, 237
Levin, 51, 237, 238
Mitchel, 237
Nancy, 186
Oliver, 56, 79, 164, 179,
253, 279
Polly, 54
Posey, 141, 237
Rachel, 304
Richard, 237
Sally, 56
Sarah, 56, 79, 179
Sarah S., 305
Simeon W., 125
Sophrona, 237
Thomas J., 125

MADDUX continued
W. H., 85, 92, 279
Wesley, 79
William, 56
William A., 126
" William H., 93, 139
Wingate, 51, 52, 232, 233
Winnifred, 179
Zachariah, 51, 54, 56, 79,
179, 233, 237, 238, 279
Zechariah, 164
Zelota, 302
MAGNESS, D. B., 70, 191, 293
MAHAFFY, Eleanor (GILMOUR),
53
MAHAN, Rev. I. S., 153, 154
Jennie H., 154
MAHLHORN, Samuel T., 125
MAHLIES, John, 135
MAHON, Ben., 155
MAHUE, Mary M., 302
Oliver, 144
MAIN, Isaac, 247
J., 156
MALCOM, J. T., 155
Rhoda (WARE), 43
Samuel, 193
Sarah, 155
MALCOLM, D. O., 139
Jos. (see MELCOM), 117
MALDEN, J. H., 155
MALLADAY, Maryland, 142
MALLORY, Robert H., 125
MALWES, Anna M.C.E., 302
MALY, P., 160
MAN, Robert (see MANN), 66
MANCHESTER, J., 136
MANEHAN, Eld. John W.,
149, 150
MANIER, R. H., 221
Rev. Robert H., 147
MANIFOLD, H., 164
MANN, Asa, 142
David, 301
Ida, 301
Robert (see MAN), 47
MANNAHAN, J. W., 117
MANNING, Nelson W., 128
MANSION, Colard, 104
MANVERSE, Caroline, 299
Henry, 299
MARAGNA, Father, 161
MARGOLF, John, 132
MARGUIES, Margaret, 181
MARK, John, 160
MARKE, H., 202
MARKEE, P., 61
MARKEL, Catherine, 300
Mary E., 301
MARKS, Mr., 64, 242
Catherine, 301
D. R., 299
Dr. D. R., 268, 270
Elizabeth, 270
Frank, 64
Mrs. Frank, 242
Frank Lorin, 270
H., 301
Isaac, 270
James Hervey, 270

MARKS continued
Lavania, 270
Lavantia, 299
Maria, 244
Mary, 303
Mary Emily, 270
Salley RICHEY, 270
Sarah, 270
William, 270
MARKUS, A. Christiana, 303
Frank, 303
H. Henry, 303
MARMADUKE, ---, 143
MAROHL, William E., 142
MARRIOTT, William S., 177
MARROW, Leonard, 297
MARSH, Albert, 132
Edward, 55, 89
MARSHAL, Martha, 298
MARSHALL, Father, 161
Judge, 70
Mr., 100
B. F., 69, 74, 76, 77,
190, 191, 192
Benj. F., 122, 136
Benjamin F., 96, 198, 199
E. B., 221
Frank, 144
Harriet R., 199
James, 77, 118
James A., 122
Jas., 191
John, 95, 144, 150
Mary J., 187
Millie J., 296
Oscar S., 117
S., 177
S. M., 296
Samuel, 95
Samuel S., 94
Thomas S., 117
W., 71
Judge W., 49
William, 45, 47, 66, 67, 68,
73, 76, 77, 258, 259
William A., 74
Wm., 258
MARSLAND, George, 146
Wm., 133
MARSTON, S. W., 187
MARTEN, Agnes, 304
MARTIN, Col., 135, 136
Mr., 193, 275, 277
Widow, 44, 246
Rev. A., 150, 152
B. E., 193
Caleb, 293
Charles R., 127
Drew D., 140
E. Sr., 274
E. B., 155
Isaac P., 139
J. S., 193, 196, 199, 247,
291
James, 66, 68, 73
James S., 69, 77, 96, 122,
136
Jane, 154, 196
Joel, 140
John, 50, 139

MARTIN continued

John J., 137
 John S., 196, 258, 291
 Joseph B., 140
 Josiah, 137
 Julia V., 296
 Lemuel, 149
 Rev. Leonard, 150
 M. M., 247
 M. N., 247
 Martha J., 293
 Mary, 299
 Mary E., 294
 N., 154
 Nancy, 297
 Peter, 120, 300
 Robert, 136, 193
 Samuel, 66, 67, 68, 71, 236
 Susan, 293
 W., 122
 W. R., 142
 Welcome, 247
 MARTINI, Catharine, 294
 John J., 294
 MARTON, Mr., 176
 James, 279
 MARTZLOFF, John M., 139
 MASON, Fanny ELLIOTT, 49
 H. T., 174
 W. H., 193
 Wm. H., 99
 MASSEY, Abigail, 297
 Alexander, 133
 James, 164
 James M., 226
 Mary J., 297
 MATHENY, Catharine, 155
 MATHEWS, Father, 167
 John, 167
 Sarah, 287
 MATTHEWS, A. J. Jr., 294
 Emma, 294
 L. C., 297
 Lizzie, 297
 Potamia, 208
 W. B., 75
 MATSLER, Ellen E., 299
 James, 268, 299
 Lafayette, 128
 N., 299
 Sarah, 299
 MATTESON, Gov., 94, 113
 MATTHIESEN, John, 159
 MATTICE, Henry, 168
 MATTIMORE, Samuel L., 140
 MATTINGLY, Rolling, 262
 MATTISON, Joel A., 107
 MAUDY, Malinda, 301
 MAUE, Anna M., 303
 Clemens, 303
 J. Albert, 303
 J. Herman, 303
 M. Adelbert, 303
 M. Helena, 303
 MAUEN, Johanna A., 304
 MAUL, Rev. George, 165
 MAULDING, Ennis, 77
 MAUNE, Wilhelmine, 301
 MAUNTEL, Mr., 64
 B. A., 202, 301
 MAUPIN, Taylor, 149

MAUTZ, W. H., 108
 MAWLY, Perscilla, 294
 MAXEINER, Christian, 305
 MAXEY, brothers, 54
 family, 145
 A. G., 171
 Agnes Young, 228, 302
 Albert, 241
 Albert G., 227, 242
 Elizabeth, 241
 Emmitt, 241
 J. P., 87, 202, 226, 227, 302
 Jane E., 227
 Jane Elizabeth, 228
 John F., 140
 Joseph Philip, 227
 Lucy Eleanor, 228
 Nathan, 241
 O. H. P., 84, 92, 122
 Oliver Hazzard Perry, 227
 Perry, 241
 Peter, 54, 241
 Philip, 227, 241
 MAXFIELD, Mr., 220
 B. P., 222
 MAXWELL, H. H., 28
 Joseph, 140
 Sarah A., 300
 William, 65, 235
 Wm., 71
 MAY, Delphia COOPER, 56
 Hugh, 79
 Mr., 221
 Jane COOPER, 56
 Nancy, 235
 MAYBERRY, Dudley, 120
 Robert, 236
 MAYES, Esther, 297
 Thomas E., 297
 MAYFORTH, Mr. F., 202
 MAYHALL, Sarah, 265
 MAYHEM, Daniel, 90
 Henry A., 89, 90
 MAYHUGH, Daniel, 79
 MEACHAM, Henrietta, 285
 John, 285
 Nancy, 285
 MEADLEY, Henry, 202
 MEADOR, Alfred H., 132
 Ephraim, 282
 Frances, 296
 Jephtha, 273
 Joseph, 273
 S. W., 296
 Sarah, 296
 Simeon, 273
 Simon V., 137
 MEADOS, Granville, 142
 MEADOW, Ephraim, 69
 MEADOWS, Ephraim, 282
 Joel Q., 282
 Wm. F., 282
 MEAGHER, Mary A., 294
 T. F., 294
 MEDLEY, Joel, 52, 200
 MECKES, Catherine, 298
 MECKFESSEL, Minnie, 298
 McCORMACK, Radley, 139
 MEEK, J. D., 139
 MEEKS, Mr., 120

MEEKS continued

I. N., 230
 MEFFORD, Jacob C., 122
 Lucy A., 297
 MEGUIRE, Elizabeth O., 300
 John (see MCGUIRE), 201
 MEHR, H., 174
 MEIBROG, Elizabeth, 303
 MEIER, Adelheid, 301
 Elizabeth, 302
 John, 301
 Mary L., 304
 Rosa, 303
 MEINHER, Frederick, 125
 MEISSMANN, John Bernhard, 63
 MEISSNER, Louis, 303
 Mary E., 303
 MELCOM, Joseph, 190
 (see MALCOM, MALCOLM)
 MELDRUM, Wm., 164
 MELKE, Henry, 144
 MELLER, Mr., 105
 MELLON, James, 141
 MELROSE, Geo. W., 135
 MELTON, Martha, 294
 MELVANY, Miss O., 275
 MENARD, Pierre, 77, 233
 MENKE, Anton, 257
 MENKHAMS, J. M., 176
 MENNING, Francis, 160
 MENSEN, Anna, 304
 MENZEN, Mary C., 294
 MENZI, M., 202
 MENZIE, Mr. M., 201
 MERCER, Dr., 289
 Artemas, 296
 Cynthia (HUFF), 45, 235
 David, 46
 Laura, 117, 149
 Samuel D., 141
 Silas, 46, 117
 Stephen F., 132
 MEREDITH, G., 156
 John C., 131
 MERHOFF, Wilhelmina, 305
 MERIWETHER, F., 294
 MERITT, John W., 191, 193
 MERKEL, Edward, 64
 Mathilda, 293
 MERRILL, John W., 202
 MERRITT, Mr., 107
 E. L., 107, 197
 Edward L., 197
 J. D., 107
 J. H., 197, 198, 293
 J. W., 107
 John H., 106, 109
 John W., 74, 77, 106, 197
 Joseph D., 197
 Julia, 197
 T. E., 70, 94, 98, 99, 197, 293
 Thomas E., 74, 77, 97
 W. M., 197
 Gen. Wesley, 197
 MERRYFIELD, H. L., 118
 MERSCHER, J. William, 304
 Wilhelmina, 304
 MERSMANN, Bernhard, 62
 MERTEN, E., 86

MERTEN continued

Edward, 87, 88, 230
 MERTINS, Adolphus, 133
 MERZ, Mr., 193
 John, 192
 MESLER, Cora B., 117
 METCALF, Alvira J., 296
 Eli, 144
 Elizabeth, 239
 Joshua, 239
 Reuben, 296
 Ruth A., 198
 METHESSEL, Prof., 206
 METSLER, John A. J., 122
 METTS, And. H., 137
 METZGER, Leo W., 127
 Sophronia, 300
 MEWES, Carl Gustav, 302
 Charles Gustav, 302
 Louisa, 302
 MEYER, Father, 161, 256
 Anna, 228, 302
 Ann O., 228
 Bertha, 298
 Bertha M., 228
 Celestine, 293
 Charlotte, 293
 F. Conrad, 304
 Eliza, 298
 Elizabeth M., 304
 Emma L., 228
 G. C., 278
 Ida, 301
 John, 177
 John E., 226, 228
 John G., 63
 Louis A., 228
 L. G., 209
 Louis G., 228, 302
 Mary Ann, 228
 Nettie J., 293
 Paulina, 304
 Peter, 304
 Sophia, 305
 Wendelin, 304
 MEYERS, Alice, 170
 C., 55, 256
 Daniel, 120
 Elizabeth, 170
 James, 54
 John, 235, 236
 L. G., 226
 Lewis G., 63
 Samuel, 132
 MICHAEL, John F., 138
 John W., 134
 MICHAN, John, 92, 95, 101
 MICHEHL, Gerhard, 63
 MICHELS, Arnold B., 304
 Mary J., 304
 MICHMEL, Henry, 143
 MIDDENDORF, Mary, 300
 MIDDENDORPH, Nicholas, 260
 MIDDLETON, Dr., 239, 277
 Mr., 278
 Alfred, 262, 263, 264
 Anna E., 296
 B. F., 117, 262, 264, 297
 Mrs. B. F., 262
 Dr. Benjamin F., 265
 D. J., 262, 263, 264

MIDDLETON continued

Daniel, 264
 Daniel J., 297
 Dicie, 239
 Elizabeth, 239
 Elizabeth G., 296
 George W., 122
 Heasant, 122
 J. L., 264
 J. S., 296
 J. Loyd, 264
 James, 239
 James A., 263
 James Alexander, 239
 Jane, 239
 John B., 137, 239, 262, 263
 Joal H., 239
 John W., 137, 138
 Mrs. Joel, 49
 Joel H., 48
 Josephus, 239
 Lidia, 239
 Lidia P., 262
 Lucy, 239
 Martha, 239
 Mary, 265
 Mary A., 297
 Mary E., 265
 Pleasant S., 296
 Rachael E., 296
 Robert, 53, 260
 Ruth, 239
 Ruth W., 266, 297
 Sarah, 239
 T. J., 76
 T. L., 263, 286, 291
 Thomas, 239, 265, 283, 289
 Thomas B., 48
 Thomas L., 148, 236, 239, 262, 263, 289, 291
 W. E., 264, 265
 Mrs. W. E., 288
 William, 48, 53, 78, 239, 260, 263, 265, 266
 William E., 263
 William H., 239
 Wm. E., 136
 MIDDLETON, D. J., 157
 MIELKE, Anna D., 298
 Michael, 298
 MILES, A. L., 68
 B. A., 81
 Bird A., 79, 81, 114
 Charles, 155
 Thomas, 121
 MILHAM, Martin V., 128
 MILLER, Miss, 257
 Mr., 241
 A. D., 294
 A. H., 177
 C. L., 247, 294
 Carl, 247
 Chas., 132, 133
 Rev. D. D., 150, 151
 Enoch, 127
 Geo., 139
 Hiram M., 132

MILLER continued

Isaac, 93
 J. A., 69
 Jacob, 141
 Rev. John, 56
 John B., 140
 John E., 139
 John W., 140
 Joseph A., 69
 M., 261
 Madison, 222
 Nancy, 304
 Sarah LONG, 56
 Sylvester, 141
 T. W. H., 263
 Thomas, 291
 MILLICAN, Alexander, 47, 157
 Henry, 157
 MILLINK, Frank, 125
 MILLISON, Ira A., 122
 MILLS, James N., 128
 Jonathan, 132
 Mary, 248
 Samuel J., 166
 Uriah, 48, 191
 Uriah, 99, 190, 293
 MILTON, B. B., 142
 Thomas, 89
 MINARD, Lorenzo, 123
 MINEROD, J. Craig, 296
 MIRE, Andrew, 134
 MISENHAMMER, Isaac, 148
 MITCHEL, Robt., 161
 MITCHELL, Alexander, 79
 Andrew C., 137
 Carlin L., 132
 Caroline, 300
 E. J., 222
 Harriet, 223, 293
 J. W., 229
 James, 77, 79, 163, 174, 233
 Jane MOORE, 56, 88
 Nancy, 286
 S., 77
 S. S., 139
 Sarah, 167, 303
 W. W., 146
 William, 154, 173, 300
 Wm. W., 164
 MITTELBERGER, Gottlieb, 61, 62
 MOCKENHAMP, G., 160
 MODRY, M. L., 301
 MOEHLHERNRICH, J. C., 201
 MOEHLHEUNRICH, J. C., 300
 MOFFATT, J. W., 201
 James W., 202
 Mary, 201
 MOHR, Ch., 160
 MOGER, James W., 300
 Lizzie A., 300
 MOLISE, Florid, 139
 MOLITOR, Ann M., 303
 Anna, 244
 Casper, 304
 Charles, 143
 Mary, 304
 William, 63
 MOLTHROP, John, 89
 John A., 232, 233

Index of Names continued

MONDS, James W. L., 131
 MONKHOUSE, M. H., 155
 MONROE, Mary J., 295
 MOODY, Rev., 158
 John D., 264
 M. E., 297
 W. A., 264, 297
 MOON, James W., 138
 Nathan, 143
 Thomas, 251
 MOORE, Dr., 177
 Mr., 69, 111
 Rev., 118, 169
 Absalom, 138
 Caroline T., 298
 Charles, 86
 Charles C., 299
 D. C., 230
 D. D., 109
 D. N., 298
 David, 137
 David N., 143, 144
 Eli, 88
 Eliza E., 299
 Elizabeth (CASE), 55
 Ely, 56
 Etta, 293
 H. C., 191, 193, 293
 Henry, 138, 146
 Henry C., 76, 99, 139
 Henry W., 95
 Hugh, 117, 136, 291
 J., 166
 J. C., 122
 J. M., 174
 Jane (FOSTER), 56
 Jane (MITCHELL), 56, 88
 John, 29, 79, 89, 142
 John N., 279
 Joe, 81
 Joseph, 114
 Louisa J., 188
 Mary A., 298
 Mary Ann, 301
 Mary C., 295
 Mary W., 280, 304
 Matilda, 298
 Mildred S., 279
 Milly ANDERSON, 56
 Nancy GLASS, 56
 Nancy L., 188
 Nancy N., 170
 Peggy, 79
 Phillip, 145
 R. D., 103, 188, 299
 Risdon D., 104, 188
 Col. Risdon M., 139
 Robert, 74
 Sarah E., 188, 299
 Smyth, 170, 188, 233
 Thomas, 56, 127
 W., 293
 W. G., 164
 Wm., 127, 193
 Wm. H., 93
 MOOSE, Wm., 133
 MOREFIELD, J. J., 139
 MOREY, Lyman H., 164
 MORGAN, Mr., 177
 Miss, 200
 And. J., 137

MORGAN continued
 David H., 140
 E. M., 200
 Elias M., 56
 Geo., 239
 J. A., 139
 J. D., 151, 152
 J. H., 81
 John, 78, 134
 John C., 125
 John C. Sr., 114
 John H., 51, 89, 114,
 200
 L. L., 263
 William C., 122
 MORGANSTERR, Daniel, 132
 MORHENNERS, Frank, 242
 MORKLE, Mr., 220
 MORLOCK, Barbara, 305
 MORRIS, A. G., 139
 Daniel W., 132
 Elizabeth, 252
 George, 52
 James, 252, 253
 Jane, 148
 John, 148, 252, 253, 301
 Joseph, 252
 Lavina, 252
 Levi, 200
 Mary, 252
 Mary Jane, 301
 Rachel, 252
 Salina, 252
 Sarah J., 301
 Thomas, 252
 Thomas S., 141
 W. H., 193, 264
 Zachariah, 53, 252, 253
 MORRISON, Mr., 247
 family, 236
 Don, 101, 174
 Eliza, 298
 J. Belle, 117
 James B., 267
 Jeannie B., 117
 Jesse, 142
 John, 136
 Jonas S., 164
 Joshua, 122
 Louise Z., 117
 N. B., 247
 Napoleon B., 77
 Robert, 174, 238
 Samuel, 52, 89
 W. L. E., 267
 William, 77
 Wm., 174, 233
 Wm. R., 131
 MORRISSEY, John, 125
 MORROW, Mr., 69
 J. M., 193
 Sarah E., 117
 MORSE, E., 294
 Ebenezer, 129
 James W., 137
 Mary M., 294
 Richard R., 137
 MORSMAN, J. A., 221
 MORTON, A. M., 136
 B. M., 136
 Hugh, 136

MORTON continued
 J. W., 136
 John K., 136
 Joseph, 79
 Lucinda, 304
 Oliver, 122
 Dr. Samuel, 275
 Thos. B., 136
 W. M., 136
 William, 92, 143, 144
 MOSBY, Aaron, 128
 MOSER, F. P., 193
 MOSSER, Rev. J., 147
 MOTCH, Charles, 177
 MOUNT, Abigail, 155
 Francis, 155
 J., 154
 J. H., 277
 Jeptha, 276
 Lasanie, 155
 Margaret, 155
 Nancy, 155
 Wm., 155
 MOUREY, Wm., 193
 MOYER, Daniel H., 134
 MUCKELROY, John, 140
 MUEHLHEIMS, Fred, 134
 MUEHLING, Catherine, 298
 F., 298
 M., 175, 298
 Mary J., 298
 MUELHAUSER, N., 201, 202
 MUELLER, Anna A., 304
 Anna D., 298
 Eduard, 63
 MULCAHI, John, 138
 MULKEY, Elder, 149, 151
 Rev., 150
 MULLEKIN, William, 158
 MULLIGAN, Owen, 63
 MULVANEY, Barney, 129
 Henry, 142
 MULVENY, Christopher, 139
 MUNGER, Caroline A., 157
 MUNK, John, 143
 MUNROE, William, 127
 MUNZER, Thomas, 158
 MUNZINGER, C., 206
 MURCER, Pembroke, 131
 MURDICK, Druiding, 257
 J., 257
 Jacob, 304
 Lucinda, 304
 MURFIN, Dr. J. W., 275
 W. D., 274
 MURPHY, Elizabeth, 304
 F. S., 108
 Joseph C., 125
 Mary, 304
 Patrick, 304
 MURRAY, Mr., 274
 Frank, 125
 Jas., 139
 M. J., 92
 M. P., 92, 101, 104, 298
 Mary A., 298
 Matthew P., 103
 Patrick, 121
 Peter, 161
 W. M., 157
 MURRY, James B., 141

- MUSGRAVE, Mary E., 299
R. C., 268, 299
- MUSGROVE, Aaron, 49
- MUSSENBRUCK, Joseph, 127
- MUSSEY, Dr. Frank B., 244
- MUTCHLER, Wm., 247
- MUZZY, J. S., 263
Scott G., 137
T. C., 264
- MYATT, Wesley, 121
- MYER, Jonas, 125
Joseph, 125
Meigs R., 99
- MYERS, B. A., 250
D. P., 193
Daniel, 149, 192, 193
Daniel W., 137, 138
Elihu, 137
Ely, 268
Henry, 141, 143
Henry W., 126
J. B., 136
James, 170, 284
John, 138, 139, 153
John C., 170
Joseph, 170
Lewis, 137
William, 170
William C., 123
- NAERSMANN, Elizabeth, 212
- NALL, J. W., 164
R. H., 146
Rev. R. J., 146
- NANZ, Mary, 300
- NARDMAN, John, 55
- NASH, Rev. C., 147
- NAVE, O. J., 136
S. P., 147
- NEAL, George, 285
H. C., 202
Henry H., 123
T. L. P., 241
Thomas, 53, 66, 73, 287
- NEAVILL, Stephen, 137
- NEDELTON, Mr., 247
- NEEDLES, T. B., 29
Thomas B., 93
- NEEHAM, Charles, 123
- NEEL, Thomas, 122
William C., 122
- NEELEY, Alonzo, 144
Francis W., 144
Henry, 52, 78, 255
- NEELY, Mr., 175
Henry H., 120, 121
- NEFF, C. A., 263, 264
Chas. A., 136, 137
Mrs. Rea W., 264
Salem, 137
Simon, 143
- NEHER, Rev. A., 61
Andrew, 159, 297
Daniel, 159
Elizabeth, 297
- NEHR, Mr., 238
- NEIBUR, Clemens, 242
- NEIGHOUSE, Charles F., 144
- NEIL, Ann, 269
Charles Edmund, 270
Elias, 146, 157
- NEIL continued
Fannie, 295
James, 269
Martha, 270, 299
R. W., 299
Richard W., 269
Robert, 138
Sarah A., 157
W. W., 230, 295
William Henry, 270
- NEIMANN, Henry, 242
Joseph, 242
- NELEMS, N. B., 191
- NELMS, John T., 47
M. C., 295
Margaret C., 47
N. B., 47, 120
S. A., 47
- NELSON, Capt., 175
Charles, 78
H., 164
Jacob, 230
James, 122, 129
John R., 122, 138
Richard, 95, 102
Richard S., 96
- NERDERKAM, Paul, 125
- NETEMEIER, H. O., 87
- NETEMEYER, Anna R., 261
Catharine M., 261
Gerhard, 261
Gerhard L., 261
Gertrude, 261
Helena, 261
Helena A., 261
Helene, 305
H. O., 65, 88, 261
Louisa, 261
Maria G., 261
Otto, 261, 305
William A., 261
- NETEMYER, Anton W., 261
Henry H., 261
John A., 261
Joseph T., 261
- NETTLE, Wm., 127
- NETTLES, R., 302
Ross, 87, 88, 284
Sarah, 302
- NEUBART, A., 202
- NEUSUES, Amelia, 298
- NEVILLE, Charles, 142
- NEVIUS, Garrett, 123
- NEWBERRY, Jacob, 142
- NEWBY, E. W., 122
Edward W. B., 121
- NEWCOMER, Wm. H., 127
- NEWELL, F. D., 263
- NEWKIRK, Cyrus, 301
E. C., 301
Ellen M., 304
John, 304
Margaret Ann, 301
- NEWMAN, C. R., 136
Lorenzo L., 138
Martha, 155
S. A., 136
W. D., 157
- NEWTON, Charles, 267
John B., 121
Rev. T., 154
- NICEWANDER, Daniel, 193
- NICHOLAS, John, 55
Levi P., 143
Theophilus M., 126
Thomas C., 144
- NICHOLS, family, 66
Miss, 273
slave, 258
Adaline, 252
Alfred J., 139
Arminda J., 281
Benjamin, 127, 141
Benjamin B., 132
C. B., 84
Celia, 281
Celia A., 299
Clara M., 300
David, 70, 138, 274, 281
David A., 120
E. J., 300
Ellen C., 299
Erastus S., 144
Erastus Sumner, 281
Evermont, 143
H. C., 72
Harvey B., 137
Henry, 123
Henry C., 66, 73
Henry H., 138
Irminda J., 304
Isaac, 251
Isaac T., 299
J., 155
J. C., 84
J. H., 177
J. W., 72, 268
Jane, 281
Jane (McCRACKEN), 92
Jennie, 281
Jesse, 66, 273
John, 51, 79, 89, 139, 250
John L., 93, 127, 298
John W., 45, 66, 127, 228, 285, 299
John Webster, 281
Joseph, 49, 55, 284
Julius, 54
Larry L., 132
Lemnal A., 129
Lucretia, 281
Margaret, 281
Margaret A., 299
Martha E., 295
Mary BEAU, 45, 285
Matilda J., 295
Merideth, 120
Morgan, 153
Myra, 281
Nancy, 252
Mrs. Norman, 153
O. B., 87, 115, 167, 279, 281, 304
Oliver, 139, 281
Ozen B., 139
Paulina (PILES), 49
Pearson, 78
Robert, 45, 66, 254, 258
Sally, 281
Sarah, 281, 304
Sarah C., 302
Sarah Catharine, 281

NICHOLS continued

Sarah E., 298
 T. E., 247
 Thomas, 51, 53, 141,
 238, 275
 Thomas Spillman, 281
 Thos., 275
 Turner, 267
 Turner L., 250
 W. S., 70, 286
 William, 45, 55, 66, 67,
 71, 73, 167, 258, 284
 Wm. Henry Harrison, 281
 Willoughby, 141
 NICHOLSON, Mr., 105
 William, 121
 NICKELL, J. H., 75
 NICKLIES, Catharina, 213
 NICOLAS, Chrissie, 117
 NIEBUR, Clemens, 87, 88
 J. Henry, 304
 J. Hermann, 304
 Johanna A., 304
 NIEHOFF, Alice, 185
 Anna, 185, 298
 Bernhard, 185
 H. A., 64, 92, 175, 185, 298
 Henry, 185
 Katie, 185
 Joseph, 185
 Margaret Alice, 185
 Mary, 185
 Williams, 185
 NIEMEIER, Mary, 303
 NIEMEYER, Elizabeth, 305
 J. H., 63
 John, 256, 257
 William, 305
 NIGSWANDER, Jesse, 139
 NIXON, Margaret, 302
 R. M., 302
 Wm. M., 302
 NOBLE, Elder, 155
 Rev. J., 154
 Jacob, 127
 John, 155
 NOE, Francis M., 127
 NOEL, Susan, 296
 NOLEMAN, Margaret I., 293
 R. D., 221
 Robert D., 141
 Walter A., 140
 NORCROSS, Mr., 176
 Winfield S., 141
 NORDHURST, Hermann, 63
 NORDIKE, Morris, 127
 NORDMANN, A. Gesina, 304
 Ferdinand, 304
 Johann, 304
 John, 256
 NORFLEET, Emma, 295
 NORMAN, Elijah, 54, 284
 G. W., 302
 Isaac, 114
 J. A., 96
 James F., 141
 Jason, 54, 87, 284, 302
 Jesse, 54, 284
 John, 54, 134, 284
 Lydia, 170
 Martha, 302

NORMAN continued

Pervinia, 302
 Robert, 54, 284
 Samuel, 88, 276
 Thomas, 54, 284
 NORRIS, Mr., 83
 Charles P., 167
 D. W., 69, 161
 Daniel W., 84
 G. W., 151
 Jesse, 157
 John, 55, 284
 Nancy E., 155
 Richard, 139
 William, 167
 William H., 141
 NORTH, John, 299
 Nercissa, 299
 NORTHAUS, Mary, 305
 NORTHUTT, Charles, 294
 Mary J., 294
 NORTON, Dr., 168
 A. T., 157, 167, 168
 NOTHAUS, Anton, 272
 Mary Catharine, 272
 NULL, Andrew, 140
 NUMRICH, Sophia, 304
 NUSBURGER, Verine, 294
 OAKLEY, Moses, 132, 143
 O'BRIANT, Jesse, 293
 Maria E., 293
 O'BRIEN, J., 230
 O'BRYAN, Lewis, 117
 O'BRYANT, Mr., 108, 109
 A. W., 109
 R. C., 291
 OCKERMAN, John, 144
 ODEN, John T., 136
 OECHSNER, Appollonia, 302
 OGLE, Catharine, 198
 Isabelle, 302
 John, 127
 John E., 144
 John R., 127
 Joseph A., 144
 Pervinia, 302
 W. C., 141
 William, 55, 284
 OGLESBY, Col., 126
 Judge, 70
 Miss H., 154
 J. M., 77
 John M., 69, 74, 77
 Joseph, 156
 Col. R. J., 124
 Richard J., 29, 175
 O'HARA, J., 77
 James, 238
 O'HARNETT, Amanda, 280
 Elizabeth, 280
 J. M., 82, 92, 173, 175
 J. M. O., 83
 John M., 82, 114, 120,
 173, 280
 M. J., 174, 279, 280, 304
 Mary, 280, 304
 Mary W., 280, 304
 Morrison I., 121
 OHLEMEYER, Elizabeth, 305
 OHLER, Mary C., 296

OKE, Henry, Jr., 301
 OKERMAN, John, 144
 OLDENDORPH, Jacob, 201
 OLIVE, Richard, 268
 OLIVER, Mr., 193
 Amanda, 155
 Catharine, 155
 E. G., 155
 Elizabeth, 155
 J. W., 155
 Joseph, 53, 200
 Wesley, 285, 286
 William D. J., 126
 OLKE, Henry, 55
 OLLEGES, Anna, 304
 OLMIER, Henry, 141
 OLNEY, Mr., 101
 M., 92
 OMAN, George W., 285
 O'MELVANY, Mrs., 174
 John, 173
 O'MELVARY, William, 67
 O'MELVENY, Judge, 96, 99,
 101
 Mr., 107
 Judge H.R.S., 94, 101
 Harvey K. S., 92
 J. M., 220, 221
 John, 89, 92, 102, 120
 O'MORROW, James, 125
 O'NEAL, Charles, 289
 Irena, 244
 Irene G., 303
 William, 127
 O'NEIL, James, 177
 O'NEILL, Chas., 132
 James, 298
 ONSLOTT, John, 289
 OPFERMANN, Apolonea, 302
 Geo. K., 302
 Mary A., 302
 OPMIRE, Catherine, 300
 OPPLIGER, Jacob, 202
 ORAN, John, 127
 OREHORE, J. L., 221
 ORENDER, John, 285
 Joel, 285
 Wm., 285
 ORGAN, George, 137
 ORR, Hiram, 297
 Martha E., 297
 Mary, 297
 ORRENDORFF, John, 52, 255
 William, 52, 255
 ORT, George, 144
 ORTEN, Chas., 303
 James, 78, 260
 Joe, 62
 John M., 78
 Wm. R., 78
 ORTON, James, 54, 114
 Matthew, 143
 ORVIS, James W., 139
 OSBORN, H. Jennie, 301
 Sarah E., 297
 OSBORNE, J. W., 158
 John Wesley, 158
 Libbie V., 299
 OSBURG, Franz, 134
 OSER, John Jr., 300
 John Sr., 300

- O'SHAUGHNESSY, Michael, 125
 OSLAGE, Harmon, 127
 OSMAN, P. M., 156
 OSTENDORF, Joseph, 114, 260
 OSTER, Arnold, 294
 Henrietta, 294
 John, 294
 OSTERHOUT, Jesse, 144
 OSTERWISCH, Eliza, 305
 Louis, 305
 OSTLANGENBERG, Rev., 161
 OSWALD, Joseph, 201, 300
 Magdalena, 301
 Mary, 300
 OTHIC, Benj. F., 177
 OTHRICK, James H., 141
 OTKE, A. Mary, 303
 Elizabeth, 304
 G., 256
 Gerhard H., 303
 Gerhard Henry, 241
 Henry, 256
 Mary C., 303
 OTLEY, John, 144
 OTTENS, Elizabeth, 304
 Frederick, 63, 256
 OUTHOUSE, Mr., 272
 Eliza, 186
 Eliza E., 299
 Elizabeth, 299
 Elizabeth (MADDUX), 56
 Ellen C., 299
 H., 127
 Hannah, 299
 Harvey, 127
 Israel F., 53, 259
 James, 56, 78, 82, 89, 93, 114
 James M., 128
 Jas., 120
 John, 78, 122
 Joseph, 79, 82, 267
 Mary, 271, 299
 Meredith, 78, 114
 O., 268
 Oliver, 268, 271, 299
 Peter, 53, 54, 78, 259
 Temperance, 299
 Turner, 55, 78, 114
 W. S., 268
 William S., 299
 OVER, Mary A., 305
 OVERHOOF, Agnes, 300
 OWEN, Hellen E., 298
 Rebecca PADDON, 56
 Rev. S., 153
 Mr., 276
 OWENS, Helen A., 181
 OXLEY, David, 158, 221
 J. H., 221
 OYLER, Charles P., 132
- PACE, "Buck", 286
 G. R., 190, 193, 293
 G. W., 73
 George W., 191
 J. T., 268
 Joel, 150
 Letitia, 265
 O. H., 190, 293
 Susan, 286
 Thomas W., 121, 123
- PACE continued
 W. W., 74, 75, 76, 77, 118
 PADDON, Rebecca (OWEN), 56
 William, 56
 PADFIELD, Wm., 237
 PADON, Alfred, 111
 John, 55, 79, 80, 89, 114,
 170, 287
 PAGE, A. L., 85
 Michael, 121
 PAINE, Gen., 124
 PALLIES, Henry, 110
 Henry W., 144
 PALMER, Mr., 276
 Ester Celeste, 179
 John, 277
 PAPE, Clara, 301
 PARISH, William H., 95
 William R., 95
 Wm., 101
 (see PARRISH)
 PARK, Elizabeth, 301
 (see PARKS)
 PARKER, Miss, 229
 Abram C., 137
 Anna E., 301
 C. W., 301
 D. T., 191
 Frank, 259
 H. B., 177
 H. J., 305
 Hiram, 54, 120, 241
 James, 122
 James S., 125
 Julia, 298
 Mahlon C., 133
 Mary V., 305
 Samuel, 201
 W. M., 84
 William, 107
 William H., 142
 PARKHURST, Byron, 123
 PARKINSON, B. M., 136
 H., 221
 Hugh, 220
 J., 123
 J. C., 295
 J. R., 136
 James R., 295
 John, 123, 236
 John M., 117
 Lorinda, 295
 Mary, 236
 Sarah W., 295
 T. B., 136
 Wm., 123
 PARKS, Alfred, 76
 Jeremiah, 139
 John C., 125
 PARRILL, Absalom, 138
 PARRISH, J. F., 150
 PARSONS, John O., 137
 PARTENSON, Thomas, 66
 PARTLOW, David, 135
 PARVIS, J. B., 136
 PASCOE, Daniel, 300
 PATRICK, J. W., 192
 M. C., 139
 PATSCHOSKI, Rev., 161
 PATTEN, Dr., 190
 L. J., 140
- PATTERSON, Benjamin F., 128
 D. W., 193
 Elder, 49, 190
 James S., 140
 John B., 138
 Josiah, 163
 Rev., 154
 Robert, 258
 Mrs. Robert, 258
 Wilson H., 142
 PATTON, Dr., 236
 James L., 134
 J. D., 77
 John D., 233, 259, 287
 Joseph, 134
 Thomas A., 134
 PAYNE, Mr., 99
 Lucy A., 295
 Newall, 89
 PAYTON, R. D., 157
 PEARCE, Richard, 106
 Ruth ASHBY, 56
 PEARCEY, Julia A., 293
 PEARL, Jacob, 142
 PEARLY, Andrew, 220
 PEARSE, James, 132
 PEARSON, B. H., 154
 Benjamin H., 123
 Isham, 122
 John, 127
 John K., 126
 PEASE, Lieut. Col., 131
 Phineas, 132
 PECK, Agnes, 155
 Rev. J. M., 118, 153, 154
 J. Q. A., 155
 PEDDICORD, Abel E., 138
 Daniel E., 143
 PEDRON, George Washington,
 76
 PEEK, Geo., 242
 Mary, 301
 T. G., 202
 Theodore G., 301
 PELTIER, John, 64
 PENDEGRASS, Elizabeth
 CURTIS, 56
 Samuel, 144
 PENDER/PEWDER, Jas., 134
 PENDERGRASS, J. Cooper,
 241
 Matthew, 131
 Richard, 241
 PENDZINSKI, Maximilian, 64
 PENINGTON, Polley, 304
 PENN, Ida, 300
 Malinda, 301
 Miriam H., 299
 PEPPENHORST, Catherine,
 298
 Margaret, 299
 N. B., 299
 PEPPERKORN, Fritz, 302
 Mary, 302
 Matilda, 302
 PERCEY, Margaret E., 294
 PERDUE, Wm., 137
 PERINE, Mr., 176
 Mrs., 275
 PERKINS, Gersham, 133
 PERRILL, Emma, 297

Index of Names continued

PERRILL continued

F. M., 264
 Nancy, 297
 P. S., 264, 297
 PERRIMAN, James, 263
 PERRIN, W., 292
 PERRINE, Carrie, 155
 Charles, 155
 David, 155
 PERRY, Commodore, 126
 Emma, 296
 George S., 125
 John, 134
 Luke L., 127
 Richard H., 158
 PERRYMAN, James L., 122
 PETER, Frederick, 127
 Jacob, 63, 201, 202
 Mary, 300
 Mary A., 300
 PETERMEIER, Anna Angela, 302
 Bernadina, 301
 C. Mary, 303
 Elizabeth, 302
 George, 301
 Jodocus, 302
 PETERMEYER, J., 88
 Joseph, 65, 87, 88, 226
 PETERS, Anna A., 303
 A. Maria, 303
 F., 261
 Father, 162
 G., 261
 G. Henry, 303
 Helmer, 143
 Isabella, 297
 John, 155, 303
 M. T., 96
 Rev., 162
 Wm., 132
 William, 261
 PETERSON, Dr. B. B., 179
 B. V., 179
 Donald, 179
 Ellen D., 179, 298
 Ester Celeste, 179
 George, 179
 J. W., 110, 111
 James, 167
 James W., 179, 298
 Melinda, 179
 M. Josephine, 179, 298
 Vincent, 179
 Wm., 140
 PETGENGELL, E. L., 141
 PETREA, Newton, 126
 PETREE, George, 122
 PETTICORD, Andrew M., 128
 PETTIJOHN, Rev. J. G. D.,
 107, 147
 PETTUS, Thomas G., 122
 PETTY, Anderson, 120
 Widow, 51
 William, 120
 PEWDER/PENDER, Jas., 134
 PEYTON, Eld., 150
 PFAFF, Anna E., 293
 PFEIFER, Martin, 64
 PFIESTER, Alonzo, 144
 PFRANG, Sophia, 294
 PHARES, Elijah N., 126

PHARES continued

Reuben J., 126
 Samuel, 126
 PHELPS, Mr., 174, 283
 A. E., 163
 Daniel, 66, 76, 254
 Elisha, 120
 Ephraim, 120
 Fred., 65
 Fredrick, 44, 66, 254
 Jacob, 79
 James, 128
 John, 66, 71, 73, 120, 128
 L., 49
 Miss L. (BENTON), 49
 Lod, 120
 Lodrick, 66
 Luvina, 255
 Marion, 125
 Mary Ann, 293
 Mary Magdalena, 297
 N. E., 146
 Nimrod, 73
 Presley, 120
 Rebecca, 211
 Samuel, 190, 192, 254, 293
 Sarah E., 297
 Susan, 297
 Uriah, 125
 W. L., 297
 Wright, 254
 Zadoc, 66, 254
 Zedick, 44
 PHILIPS, Ann E., 181
 brothers, 247
 J. P., 192
 Jesse, 120, 284
 PHILIPPS, Rev. John W., 202
 PHILLIP, Hannah E., 298
 PHILLIPS, Mr., 220
 D. L., 108
 Eliza M., 294
 F. M., 149, 151
 Giles, 286
 Isaac, 290
 Rev. J. W., 146, 164
 Jacob R., 138
 James, 302
 John, 129
 John A., 70, 289, 290, 296
 McDonald, 138
 Miss M., 294
 Mary A., 296
 Mary F., 302
 Milton, 125
 Nancy J., 294
 Robert, 290
 Samuel, 155
 Samuel H.D.R., 294
 Samuel T., 294
 Sarah B., 294
 Thomas, 131
 Thomas C., 294
 William J., 132
 William S., 157
 Wm. H., 294
 Wm. S., 117
 PHIPPEN, George, 299
 James Henry, 299
 Priahnia, 299
 PHIPPIN, Mrs., 268

PHIPPS, Louisa, 299
 Wm., 133

PICKERING, Charles, 140
 Jonathan, 125
 PICKETT, Thomas J., 202
 PIERCE, Mr., 247
 Aaron, 79
 Caleb, 52, 241
 David, 52, 241, 279
 Elijah, 79
 Hannah, 187
 Jennette, 299
 Thomas, 299
 PIERSON, Anthony, 141
 Issom, 122
 Lytle, 141
 PIGG, Edward, 55
 Sarah E., 293
 Thomas, 55, 246
 PIGGOT, J., 166
 James, 166
 PILES, Elizabeth, 48
 Greenberry, 48
 Henry H., 48
 James, 65, 66, 71, 72,
 189, 190
 John J., 48, 138
 Joshua, 66, 67, 71, 75
 Josiah, 48, 138
 L. P., 68, 73
 Leonard, 73
 Leonard P., 47, 48, 49,
 66, 67, 71, 72, 191,
 262
 Lydia, 48
 Mary, 48
 Paulina NICHOLS, 49
 Richard, 66
 Thomas B., 48
 William C., 48
 (see PYLES)
 PILION, Thomas, 126
 PIPPIN, Mary Jane, 301
 W. T., 301
 PIPPINGER, Catherine, 297
 PITCHER, Robert P. H., 125
 T. G., 124, 127
 PITLENGER, G. L., 221
 PITNER, Dr., 283
 F. R., 76
 Wilson, 56, 233, 287
 PITTS, Joel, 123
 Nancy, 305
 PLACE, Rufus, 132
 PLANTINGER, John, 134
 PLUM, Elizabeth, 303
 PLUMMER, M., 295
 POLK, James K., 29, 94
 President, 101
 POLL, Josiah, 121
 POLLMANN, Ann, 302
 Catherine, 302
 Henry Herman, 302
 POOL, Abraham, 137
 Henry, 261
 Wm. H., 137
 POOLE, John, 144
 Theodore, 122
 Poor Farm, Marion Co., 76
 POOS, Catharine, 218
 Catherine, 305

POOS continued

G. Henry, 305
 Wilhelmina, 305
 William, 168, 218
 William F., 305

POPE, Capt., 123

Amanda, 301
 George, 297
 Margaret, 301
 Mary, 297
 Nathaniel, 28, 77, 253
 Teresa, 301
 Thomas S., 301

Population Schedules

Clinton Co., 90
 Marion Co., 72

PORTER, John, 289

L. G., 239
 Mary E., 289
 Samuel, 157
 W. E., 136
 W. W., 138

PORTZELT, Catharine, 257

POSEY, Gen., 120

B. M., 56, 87, 88, 232,
 233, 302
 Chesley, 302
 Haden, 52, 54, 232
 Jabez, 122
 John H., 122
 Jubilee, 54, 122, 164
 Mary A., 302
 Oliver, 128

POSSEY, Jubilee J., 128

POST, Joseph M., 138

U. S., 157

POSTED, John M., 123

POSTEL, Philip H., 204

POSTERN, George L., 140

POTTER, L. J., 140

Lemuel, 291
 Martha A., 295
 Martha Ann, 285

POTTICARY, James, 230

POTTS, Celia A., 302

Lydia A., 273
 Robert, 226
 Thomas, 140

POWELL, L., 275

M. E., 305
 W. H., 113
 William H., 29

POWER, Dyas, 230

J. C., 202
 Levisa J., 295
 R. S., 250

POWERS, ---, 53

Mr., 176
 C., 176
 Edward, 140
 John W., 243
 Margaret, 211
 Mary Ann, 243
 Parthena RANEY, 56
 Pennington, 115
 Thomas, 140

PPISTER, Christian, 226

PRATHER, Miss, 177

D. C., 86
 Daniel C., 86, 87
 Harriet, 272

PRATHER continued

J. T., 268
 James, 272
 James W., 272
 John J., 272, 299
 Laura Ellen, 272
 Mary Cornelia, 272
 Richard S., 144
 Miss R., 118
 Ruth, 272
 Sophia, 272, 299

PRATT, Dr., 277

D. R., 126
 Frank, 301
 Theodore W., 143
 Theresa, 301

PRAYER,

(half-breed Indian), 267

Preachers, early, 49

PREESE, Douglass, 139

PRESCOTT, Miss F. C., 294

PRESSGROVE, Geo. W., 126

PRESTON, Finney D., 95

PREWET, Theresa, 245

PREWETT, James A., 137

Vernal F., 137

PRICE, ---, 143

Gen., 122, 131
 Gen. Sterling, 211
 George B., 110
 J. D., 302

Sarah A., 294

Sarah (BODLEY), 302

William, 134

PRICHET, Rev., 277

PRICKETT, Elizabeth, 302

PRIDE, George W., 144

William G., 144

PRIMMER, E. A., 295

Emily A., 248

J. W., 69, 247, 248, 295

Martha, 248

William, 248

PRIMONER, J. W., 117

PRING, Sarah A., 294

PRIOR, G. M., 111

J. M., 108

Joseph M., 107

Martha, 191

PRITCHET, Lewis, 239, 283

PRISTCOTT, James, 144

PROASHEL, Jacob, 125

PROBST, Enadies, 124

PROCISE, William, 131

PROFIT, Rev., 154

PROSISE, Robert W., 131

PROSSER, Luther H., 128

PROUT, Jackson, 135

PRUDEN, Henry, 239, 264

PRUITT, Stokes, 74

PTOMEY, Alexander, 255

James, 255

Moses, 46, 255

Nelson, 255

William, 255

PTOMY, Isaac F., 138

PUFFER, H., 156

PUGH, Jesse, 274

Robert, 134

PULESTON, John, 247, 255

John Jr., 247

PULESTON continued

Samuel, 138

Thomas M., 117

PULLEN, B., 222, 301

Burden, 154, 155

James, 132

Lucille, 301

PURCELL, A., 155

Abraham A., 259

Catherine, 304

Charles, 259

Charles S., 259

Eliza, 296

Jemima, 259

John F., 259

Minerva, 155

T. W., 77, 292, 296

Thomas W., 259

Thos. W., 70

William E., 131, 259

PURDUE, Mr., 278

Andrew, 277

Caroline, 296

Jacob, 277

James, 48, 277

Jarrett, 48, 277

John, 277

Margaret, 277

Mary, 277

Richard, 277, 278, 296

William, 277

Wm. C., 278

PURSLEY, John, 73

Louvisa, 251

Lydia (LITTLE), 45, 258

W., 72

Widow, 47

William, 45, 66, 68, 73, 75,
 258

Wm., 251

PURYER, William, 55, 284

PUTNAM, Gen., 195

Col. Holden, 135

Miss, 195

PUTNEY, C. F., 167

PUY, James, 139

PYLES, Mr., 107, 108

Calvin, 120, 263

Henry, 289

Henry H., 198, 288

James, 43, 47, 191

Jemima, 289

Josiah, 265, 288

Lidia, 288

Mary A., 297

Mary E., 265

Nellie Rose, 198

Rachel, 198, 288

Rose M. (CRAVENS), 198

Richard, 288, 289

Susan, 288

T. B., 109, 198, 293

Thomas B., 288

Carroll, 288

QUAIL, Anna, 297

QUARTER, Rev. W., 161

QUAYLE, Thomas, 274

QUICK, Ellen E., 299

Jane, 254

John G., 138

Index of Names continued

QUINN, Daniel, 125, 264
 QUIRELL, C. A., 154
 QUITTER, Rev., 162

RACER, Judge, 291
 RACHIELLES, Sarah E., 297
 W. A., 297
 RADCLIFF, Charles, 48, 236
 Michael, 236
 Mike, 48
 Rachel HUFF, 49, 73, 236
 RADCLIFF, Michael, 66
 RADER, Louis, 125
 RAGAN, Aaron, 134
 James, 142
 W. W., 264
 William W., 142
 RAGSDALE, Elder, 151
 RAGSDALL, Benjamin F., 142
 RAIKES, Robt., 147
 RAIL, Jackson, 140
 Thomas, 140
 RAINAY, Margaret, 294
 RAINEY, George, 193
 George S., 191, 293
 J. K., 74, 193, 239
 Dr. J. K., 49
 John K., 136
 Johnson, 284
 Matthew, 49, 235
 Samuel, 122
 Wm., 284
 RAITH, Capt., 63
 RALSTON, Ella E., 293
 T. N., 147
 RAMER, Mary, 217
 RAMSAY, Mr., 104
 Alida L., 298
 Cornelia A., 304
 E. S., 177, 298
 Emma, 301
 Eveline, 166
 George, 166
 George H., 301
 Isabella, 300
 J., 81
 James, 114, 166, 201
 James A., 166, 167
 James H., 300
 Jane HARRIS, 56
 Jane M., 301
 John, 53, 80, 114, 166, 200
 John H., 53, 166, 200, 207
 John M., 301
 Julia D., 298
 Leander L., 301
 Louis N., 177
 Maggie, 300
 Mattie B., 300
 O., 84
 O. S., 201, 300
 Oswald, 166
 Polly, 166
 R. H., 86, 88
 R. N., 86, 92, 298
 Rachel Jr., 166
 Rachel Sr., 166
 Rachel H., 166
 Rufus M., 177
 Rufus N., 104
 Sarah Elizabeth, 207

RAMSAY continued
 T. S., 167
 Thomas S., 53, 200
 RAMSEY, G. D., 263
 James, 141
 James A., 167
 James R., 78
 John, 78
 John H., 78
 Sarah E., 299
 RAND, Miss, 145, 153
 Johathan, 195
 Miss L. C., 118
 Miss M. P., 118, 154
 Mary P., 153, 195
 Mary Putnam, 194
 Nehemiah, 195
 Mrs. Nehemiah (PUTNAM),
 195
 Sarah (GOFF), 195
 RANDALL, Mrs. A. J., 226
 Andrew J., 140
 James M., 133
 Jason M., 117
 Mary (ADAMS), 235
 Mary A., 298
 M. S., 235
 RANDOLPH, Dr., 270
 RANEY, Alvin S., 125
 Eli, 142
 James, 56
 John M., 125
 Matthew, 125
 Parthena (POWERS), 56
 RANKIN, Elizabeth J., 167
 James, 167
 Jane, 295
 Jennie P., 293
 Mathew, 295
 W. R., 293
 RANKINS, Jesse, 133
 RANNEY, William, 121
 RANSOM, A., 146
 RAPER, Sally HUTCHINS, 56
 RAPP, J., 160
 John, 125
 RASBACH, Mrs. D. A., 150
 RASCH, Fritz, 201
 Louisa, 301
 RASER, John J., 99
 Marinda, 295
 Tilman, 69, 77, 96, 99,
 117, 229, 295
 RASSON, John, 155
 RAULENSTRAUCH, G., 202
 RAUTENSTRAUCH, Dorothea,
 303
 H. L. Geo., 303
 RAVENS, George, 167
 RAWE, Christine, 304
 Hermann, 304
 M. Catherine, 304
 RAWLINGS, Mr., 95
 Elijah D., 137
 J. T., 264
 N. V., 156
 N. V. D., 137
 RAWSON, Dr. T., 153
 RAY, Col., 82
 Mr., 250
 Widow, 236

RAY continued
 A., 235
 Abram, 79
 Alfred, 66, 69, 235, 236
 Andrew, 123
 David, 239
 Dennis N., 137
 George, 230
 Geo. W., 137
 Jabal, 120, 170
 James, 46, 229
 John W., 136
 Jesse, 123
 Martha, 153
 Solomon, 120
 Thomas, 136, 191, 249,
 250
 Thomas H. B., 137
 Wm., 156
 RAYMOND, Dr. J. H., 118
 S. R., 108
 REA, S. L., 157, 193
 READER, James, 141
 Joseph, 141
 REAMS, Carvin, 140
 REAMY, Erwin, 143
 REAPPEL, George, 132
 REASON, John A., 142
 RECAR, James, 79
 RECKLING, Bertha M.T., 295
 Elizabeth, 295
 Jacob, 295
 William, 295
 RECTOR, Elijah, 128, 133
 REDBURN, Casey, 134
 REDDICK, Austin, 126
 Noah W., 126
 W. L., 299
 REECE, David, 127
 REED, Mr., 53, 222, 226,
 286
 Mrs., 247
 James, 123
 N. A., 154
 Robert, 89, 114
 Thomas, 126
 Rev. W. H., 146
 REEDER, Andrew, 125
 Elizabeth A., 295
 W. C., 70, 229, 295
 REESE, Eli, 133
 Levi, 133
 REEVES, Alberta, 158
 George W., 122
 Jere. T., 139
 Juliana, 304
 Mary Jane, 186
 Thomas, 120
 Thos. F., 141
 REIBNER, Chas., 135
 REICHERT, Mauritius, 304
 Paulina, 304
 REICHMANN, George, 300
 Joseph, 300
 Mary B., 300
 REID, family, 53
 Mr., 250, 275
 J. A. C., 135
 REIDELBERGER, William,
 202
 REIF, Henry, 177

REILMANN, Bernadina, 301
 REINBOLD, Mary B., 300
 REINEKE, Rev. A., 161
 Rev. August, 245, 303
 John, 245
 Theresia, 245
 REINHARDT, Chas., 247
 Dorothy, 299
 REINSMITH, Wm., 175
 REIS, Apolonea, 302
 REISING, Peter, 143
 REITHMAN, Michael, 268
 REITTER, Elizabeth, 300
 Frank, 132
 Lorenz Jr., 300
 Lorenz Sr., 300
 REITZ, Louisa, 294
 REMANN, Fred, 77
 REMICK, Catharine, 204
 George, 54, 200
 George W., 202
 S., 141
 Taylor, 204
 RENEKE, Mary, 303
 RENFROW, Geo. W., 135
 Levi L., 135
 RENO, John, 131
 RENSING, Harman, 55, 260
 RENTFRO, Thomas, 142
 REPPSTEIN, Mary, 300
 REUBELT, Rev., 150, 151
 REUPPEL, G., 202
 Gerhard, 201
 REUT, Adam, 63
 Henry, 63
 Jacob, 63
 REXFORD, Frank, 117
 REYNOLDS, Gov., 120
 Mr., 199, 256
 Rev. J. B., 146
 John, 29, 73, 93, 101, 119
 Mary J., 294
 Thomas, 73, 93
 Z. M. R., 102
 RHEINBOLD, Elizabeth, 301
 RHOTEN, Jacob, 164
 John D., 127
 RICE, Daniel B., 141
 Edward Y., 93
 Ella C., 293
 John, 133
 Thomas, 155
 RICHARD, Mr., 105
 Moses, 161
 Otis T. Jr., 140
 RICHARDS, Edward H., 123
 John J., 144
 Joseph, 126
 Lenora J., 298
 M. E., 298
 Sarah E., 298
 RICHARDSON, ---?, 142
 Judge, 200
 Mr., 274
 Abel, 141
 Albert, 134
 Bertha G., 301
 Judge George, 51
 George M., 85, 92
 Mrs. George, 200
 H., 92

RICHARDSON continued
 Henry, 84, 121
 J. I., 146, 236
 J. J., 71, 283
 James, 116, 120, 236
 James I., 286
 James J., 68, 77
 James R., 117
 Jane, 296
 John H., 301
 Jno. H., 202
 Marion, 132
 Mrs. (MORGAN), 51
 T. J., 102, 104
 Thomas N., 126
 William, 131
 RICHEY, Sarah, 270
 RICHIE, George D., 122
 RICHTER, Anna, 303
 Anna Angela, 302
 C. Adelheid, 303
 Gerhard, 303
 Henry, 302
 Wm., 303
 RICKARD, Mrs., 287
 RICKELS, James W., 141
 RICKER, Esquire, 145
 Mr., 156
 Lydia, 67, 72
 Rufus, 43, 45, 47, 67, 68,
 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77,
 118, 153, 190, 191, 195,
 218, 239
 RICEKWARD, Henry, 63
 RIDGWAY, Edward H., 220
 RIEMANN, Alvina, 214
 Bertha, 214
 Carl, 214
 Catherine, 300
 Charles, 201, 202
 Charlotte, 214
 John, 63, 165, 201, 214, 300
 L., 202
 Lewis, 64, 202, 214, 300
 Mary, 214, 300
 Mary C., 300
 RIEREN, L., 160
 RIGGS, James, 212
 Lucinda, 212
 William, 174
 RIGHT, Reuben, 157
 RILEY, A. L., 139
 Edward, 136
 W. H., 264
 RINCK, Jacob, 191, 193
 RING, Emanuel, 120
 John, 120
 R., 155
 Mary, 155
 RINK, Otto, 177, 299
 RIPLEY, Mariah, 304
 RIPPERDA, Adelheit, 304
 Albert, 304
 Bernard H., 304
 RISLEY, A. L., 164
 Rev. A. S., 147
 Edward, 126
 RISON, E. R., 230
 RITTER, Alfred, 301
 Hannah, 301
 Nancy J., 301

RITTER continued
 William, 252
 RITTINGHOUSE, Elisha, 51
 RITTINHOUSE, Elisha, 259
 RITZHEIMER, Peter, 301
 RIXMAN, Henry, 141
 ROACH, farm, 43
 F. H., 153
 J. W., 77, 118, 153
 William C., 122
 ROB, Mary M., 298
 ROBB, J. F., 295
 Rev. John F., 148
 Mary E., 295
 ROBBEN, Miss, 257
 ROBBINS, Father, 146
 G. W., 146
 George, 128
 Joseph, 53, 200
 ROBERT, J. & Son, 177
 ROBERTS, Bishop, 291
 Augusta L., 304
 Henry J., 304
 Herman W., 298
 James, 43, 65, 66, 67,
 190, 191, 192
 Jesse, 43, 67, 73, 76, 190
 John, 155
 Katie, 298
 William, 190
 ROBERTSON, J. L., 247
 Samuel, 135
 Virginia C., 298
 ROBINETT, P. H., 220
 ROBINSON, Christine, 293
 Ebb, 275
 Elizabeth, 186
 F. L., 141
 Henry C., 176
 J. W., 175
 Rev. James A., 147
 James C., 95
 John, 70, 125, 247, 295
 Mary A., 295
 William, 295
 ROBKE, Henry, 257
 ROBY, Wm. H. H., 141
 ROCKHOLD, Elizabeth, 295
 H., 75, 295
 Hezekiah, 286
 ROCKWOOD, Aaron L., 142
 RODDY, Elizabeth E., 297
 Zach, 76
 Zachariah T., 297
 RODES, Henry, 66
 RODGERS, B. F., 274
 James M., 85, 92
 Jas. M., 77, 115
 John, 120
 Mary J., 299
 RODMAN, Alexander, 274
 ROE, Mr., 219
 Frank P., 135
 ROEDER, A., 204
 ROEPKEN, Christina, 303
 ROESLEIN, M. Josepha, 303
 Mathilde, 303
 ROESSA, Edward, 301
 F. P., 301
 ROETHEMEIER, Wm., 134
 ROGERS, Mr., 66

Index of Names continued

ROGERS continued

A. F., 146, 163, 164
 A. T., 56, 233
 Adolphus, 49
 C. R., 193, 293
 I. L., 264
 J. Craig, 296
 J. R., 70, 239
 James L., 117, 138
 James M., 84
 James P., 69, 76, 239
 James Perry, 239
 John, 252
 Dr. Lewis, 289
 M. C., 138
 Margaret, 297
 O. J., 193
 R. M., 289
 Rebecca, 296
 Tilman I., 137
 W. A., 70, 290, 296
 ROGHIER, George, 127
 ROHLING, John Caspar, 303
 Katie, 298
 Lizza, 303
 ROHRBACKER, Jacob, 177
 ROHRBOUGH, C., 229, 230
 ROLAN, William E., 122
 ROLAND, L. W., 155
 ROLFMEYER, George, 210
 ROLL, Mary Ann, 302
 ROLLINS, Levi, 289
 ROMINE, Abe, 277
 Abraham, 44, 66
 Abram, 68, 69, 71, 276, 282
 ROOM, Francis M., 137
 ROONEY, Denis, 69
 Dennis, 64
 ROOT, K. David, 117
 ROPER, Mr., 54
 Allen, 123
 Mrs. (ANDERSON), 50
 Benj., 125
 Benjamin, 144
 Charles A., 123
 David, 50, 287
 Ellen E., 299
 Franklin, 127
 H. L., 120
 Henry, 268, 299
 Jesse W., 123
 John, 125, 173
 John B., 115, 120, 174
 John R., 92, 121
 Nashville, 89
 Thomas, 81
 Thos., 141
 Wm., 125
 ROSATI, Rev., 161
 ROSE, Andrew J., 141
 Dougald, 131
 E. M., 293
 George H., 126
 George W., 299
 Harvey, 164
 Mary, 299
 N. M., 299
 O. H., 293
 Thomas, 141
 Thomas W., 126
 ROSEBRAUGH, Richard L., 140

ROSECRANS, Gen., 127
 ROSENBERG, Mrs. John, 223
 Rev. John, 223
 ROSS, Elder, 149
 Rev., 147
 Alexander, 132
 Elijah, 103
 Felix, 130, 295
 G., 153
 Rev. John, 150, 167, 291
 Levina, 295
 ROTH, Elizabeth, 301
 John, 134
 Sarah E., 255, 297
 ROTHEIMERLING, Rev., 160
 ROTHMANN, Mr., 159
 ROTTENNANN, Elizabeth M., 304
 ROUNTREE, Mr., 256
 ROW, Elizabeth, 301
 G. W., 301
 George, 50
 Hezekiah, 78
 Isaiah, 171
 John, 50, 56, 78, 88, 171, 200
 Mary, 301
 W. J., 84, 87
 William, 50
 ROWE, Samuel, 141
 ROWELL, George, 124
 ROWLEY, Jane, 294
 ROWPER, David, 79
 ROY, Adjutant, 129
 ROYS, Marco B., 157
 RUBY, L. C., 247
 RUDD, Miss E. A., 293
 Elizabeth A., 198
 RUDICK, S., 295
 RUDOLPH, Clemens H., 302
 Mary, 302
 RUDROUF, Dr., 165
 RUF, Eva, 213
 John, 111, 184
 Josephine, 184
 RUFF, Charles, 131
 RUMP, Elizabeth, 304
 William, 304
 RUNMENSIDER, Conrad, 242
 RUP, John, 298
 Josephine, 298
 RUPELL, James, 82
 RUPPEL, Gerhard, 300
 Mary, 300
 RUSH, Enoch, 123
 George, 132
 Horace, 140
 Isaac, 123
 John, 138
 Samuel, 138
 William, 141
 Wm., 136
 RUSSEL, Abraham, 139
 Dow, 264
 George, 55
 John, 139
 RUSSELL, Clara, 146
 George, 79
 Geo. W., 125
 Mrs. James, 275
 James, 63, 84, 125, 275

RUSSELL continued
 John P., 264
 W. H., 88, 223
 William D., 125
 Wm. H., 250
 RUSSILL, Samuel, 142
 RUTHERFORD, Alice J., 300
 Catharine, 298
 Daniel, 54, 200
 Emma, 300
 G. W., 109
 Larkin, 166
 Lucy, 212, 300
 Mary L., 301
 Reuban, 200
 Reuben, 54, 212
 Samuel H., 140
 Seth, 202, 301
 RUTTER, Louisa, 303
 Nora, 264
 RYAN, Dennis, 125
 James, 124
 Joseph P., 134
 RYMAN, J. R., 77
 Justus R., 76, 145
 Mary, 297
 SABIN, Eliz., 117
 William H., 131
 SACKETT, Ebenezer, 137
 S. S., 193
 SACKVILLE, A. S., 301
 SADDLER, M. B., 64
 S., 173
 Samuel, 79
 SADLER, Adelia, 89
 Geo., 135
 Samuel, 89
 Thomas, 177
 Thomas R., 89
 SAEGER, Louisa, 299
 SAGER, John B., 125
 SAHIESKI, John, 195
 Mrs. John (LEMEN), 195
 ST. CLAIR, Mary, 279
 Nancy, 304
 SALE, Mr., 173
 J., 154
 SALESBURY, brothers, 146
 SALFELD, August, 127
 SAMUELS, Thomas C., 140
 SANBORN, G., 122
 SANBURN, Dr. J., 173
 SANDERS, George A., 96
 George W., 141
 Henry, 134
 J. B., 128
 John, 68, 150
 John L., 133
 John W., 133
 Robert F., 134
 Samuel E., 128
 SANDMEIER, Catherine, 304
 SANDS, John C., 131
 SANGER, Margaret C.
 (NELMS), 47
 SANNS, Margaret A., 295
 SANTEL, August, 261
 Caroline, 305
 Catharine, 261, 305
 Henry, 261, 305

SANTEL continued

J. Herman, 305
 John H., 261
 Joseph, 261
 Margaret, 261, 301, 305
 SANDLE, H. Henry, 55, 260
 J. H., 260
 J. Henry, 55
 SATTLER, Jennie, 299
 Lewis, 299
 Maria, 299
 SAUR, Peter, 128
 SAUSFANS, Jacob, 143
 SAUTER, Christina, 204, 299
 Jacob, 165, 202
 John, 204, 213
 SAUTHMANN, Mary, 302
 SAVAGE, Mr., 200
 SAVIN, John, 87, 250
 SAWYER, Seth T., 102
 John Y., 238
 SCARRETT, Rev. J. A., 146, 147
 SCATES, Judge, 97
 Mr., 100
 W. B., 92
 Walter B., 95, 101
 SCATIS, Walter B., 94
 SCENN, John, 125
 SCHAEFER, Thomas, 134
 SCHAEFFER, Bertha, 298
 Catherine, 298
 Elizabeth, 300
 Emil, 202
 M., 293
 Michael, 74, 97
 Mike, 191
 Samuel F., 298
 William, 63, 64, 92, 202
 SCHAFFNER, Johann, 134
 John U., 303
 Mary, 303
 SCHALKAMP, M. Anna, 303
 SCHANAFELT, Anna, 293
 S. A., 293
 SCHANSFELT, W. H., 139
 SHANTON, Mr., 256
 SCHARLIE, Jacob, 125
 SCHARP, Jonathan, 80
 SCHARTH, family, 63
 SCHAUFLE, John, 202
 SCHEIRER, Mr., 63
 SCHELL, Peter, 247
 SCHEPES, M. Helena, 303
 SCHEPFUR, Frederick, 125
 SCHERIGER, Andrew, 294
 Ida, 294
 SCHERMERHORN,
 Rev. John F., 166
 SCHETTER, C. F., 70, 240
 SCHEURER, C., 261
 SCHLAFLY, Mr., 176, 177
 Aug., 175
 August, 298
 Augustine, 181
 Bros., 177
 Catharine, 181
 Fredoline, 181
 Jane, 181, 298
 John, 181
 John Joseph, 181

SCHLAFLY continued

Margaret, 181
 SCHLAGOETER, Fridolin, 64
 SCHLARMANN, Gerhard, 63
 Mary E., 303
 SCHLAUTMANN, Henry, 257
 " Mary G., 303
 SCHLENKER, Julius, 125
 SCHLICHTMAN, Caroline, 302
 John, 302
 SCHLOSSER, Geo., 264
 Kiliam, 160
 SCHLUETER, Charles A., 302
 Dina, 303
 SCHMAHL, Julius, 297
 John A., 297
 Mary A., 297
 Sarah Matilda, 297
 SCHMELIZEK, Father, 162
 SCHMIEDEAR, Rosa, 298
 Sebastian, 298
 SCHMIDT, Carsten, 134
 Frank, 301
 Gertrude, 301
 Joseph, 242, 303
 Mary, 303
 SCHMITZ, Henry, 257
 SCHMOLL, Agnes M., 294
 SCHNEIDER, Bros., 177
 Elizabeth, 295
 Leo, 207
 Marie, 207
 Mary, 300
 N., 300
 Norbert, 207
 SCHNELL, J. C. W., 177
 SCHNIDER, Joseph, 177
 SCHOEFFER, Peter, 104
 SCHOENBERGER, L., 61
 SCHOENBORN, Martin, 230
 SCHOENEFELD, B. Sr., 303
 C. Mary, 303
 Mary, 303
 SCHOENING, Eliza, 301
 SCHOEVING, Margaret, 301
 SCHOFIELD, J. V., 154
 SCHOHUM, Franklin, 140
 SCHOLT, A. MARY, 303
 SCHONEFELD, Eliza, 302
 SCHONEFELT, Bernard, 127
 SCHONEFIELD, B., 122
 SCHOOLEY, David T., 70, 290
 SCHOOLFIELD, J. J., 98, 264
 SCHORR, Caroline, 294
 SCHRADER, Christ, 299
 Frank H. Sr., 55
 Franz H., 63
 SCHRAG, George, 301
 Margaret, 301
 Peter, 301
 SCHRAGE, Henry, 65, 87
 SCHRAMM, Dr., 165
 Ernst, 125
 SCHRANT, Anna, 304
 SCHRODER, B., 177
 Frank H. Sr., 256
 William, 131
 SCHROEDER, A. W., 294
 Anna, 272, 299
 Anna L., 272
 Catherine, 304

SCHROEDER continued

Christian, 303
 Elizabeth, 304
 F., 256
 Frank H. Jr., 304
 Frank H. Sr., 304
 Georgina, 303
 H. C., 165
 H. G., 272, 299
 Hans Curth, 302
 Joseph, 257, 304
 Levina Josephine, 272
 Lisetta, 302
 Margaret, 302, 304
 Maria E., 256
 Mary C., 294
 Mary Catharine, 272
 Wilhelmina, 302
 SCHUERMANN, Henry, 64
 (see SCHURMANN)
 SCHUETTE, Peter, 226
 SCHUCHMANN, John, 261
 SCHULER, Christine, 301
 SCHULHOFF, M., 202
 SCHULTE, Caroline, 298
 Elizabeth, 210, 300
 Fritz, 210, 244
 G. Henry, 301
 H. Henry, 242
 H. Henry Sr., 303
 Jennie, 177
 John H., 298
 M. Catherine, 304
 M. Helena, 303
 Margaret, 301
 SCHULTZ, David, 139
 John R., 139
 Joseph, 138
 Lydia Ann, 296
 SCHULZ, Julius, 144
 SCHUMACHER, A. Gesina, 304
 Christian, 305
 F., 247
 Louisa, 305
 SCHURMANN, Anna, 184
 Anna A., 183
 Bernard Edward, 184
 Elizabeth, 183, 298
 Ferdinand August, 184
 Henry, 88, 92, 183, 256, 298
 (see SCHUERMANN)
 John Henry, 184
 Lizzie M., 184
 Mary Caroline, 184
 Peter, 183
 SCHUSTER, Anna Maria
 Barbara, 209
 Caroline E., 209
 Charles, 209
 Elizabeth, 209, 300
 George Washington, 209
 Jacob, 201, 202, 209
 Jno., 202
 John, 64, 92, 111, 184, 201, 202, 209, 300
 John J., 209
 Josephine E., 209
 Lena, 209
 Matilda E., 209
 Philip Clinton, 209

Index of Names continued

SCHUSTER continued
 Philip Richard, 209
 Richard Henry Lee, 209
 SCHWAKE, Anna A., 183
 C., 183
 Chr., 256
 Christopher, 63
 SCHWARTZ, Mr., 193
 B., 160
 Frank, 293
 Joseph, 293
 SCHWEITZER, Julia, 302
 SCHWENKE, Charles, 299
 Dorathea, 299
 SCOTT, Capt., 102
 family, 173
 Gen., 106, 120, 121
 Mr., 83, 177
 Archibald B., 131
 Augusta (CASE), 55
 Benjamin F., 132
 Fred B., 202
 H., 175
 Hardy, 144
 Henry, 92, 174
 J. T., 64
 John, 52, 78, 80, 89, 93,
 174, 175, 200
 John C., 140
 John F., 144
 John T., 92
 Luvina Jane, 281
 Mary A., 294
 Matilda J., 298
 Nancy, 300
 Rebecca Jane, 217
 Robert M., 140
 Samuel, 128
 Samuel T., 166
 Sidney B., 139
 W. H., 193, 293
 W. J., 141
 William, 121
 Wm., 120
 Wm. E., 135
 Rev. William H., 145, 146
 William J., 127, 141
 SCOVILL, N. S., 109
 SCRITCHFIELD'S, 163
 SCRUTCHFIELD, Ferry, 48
 John, 48, 285
 Terry, 285
 SCROGGS, Charles L., 117
 Fred H., 117
 SEAGRAVES, Henry, 174, 175
 Jacob, 54
 SEAR, Henry, 87
 Wm., 127
 Rev., 118
 Rev. H., 146
 SEBASTIAN, Agnes, 295
 Charles, 295
 Jacob, 295
 John, 295
 Margaret A., 295
 SECAR, F. D., 117
 SEDFORD, John W., 126
 SEE, C. M., 154
 Elizabeth, 295
 Henry, 154
 Mary, 154

SEE continued
 Michael, 154
 Nancy, 154
 SEELEY, Abel H., 142
 SEEMORE, George, 131
 SEENEY, Teresa, 301
 SEGRAVES, Henry, 120
 Wm., 120
 SEGER, Eliza, 305
 SEIBEL, George, 131
 SEIBER, Rev. T., 154
 SEIDEL, S., 247
 SEIDENBURGEN, Henry, 256
 SEILER, Malinda, 301
 SEIP, Juliana H., 298
 SEITER, George, 301
 Jno., 202
 John, 201
 Theresa, 301
 SELBY, Wm. F., 140
 SELEY, A. H., 158
 SELL, Brittinay, 294
 SELTER, W. B., 92
 SEMPLER, James, 92, 101, 102
 SENN, Elizabeth, 302
 Jacob, 226
 SERGER, Josephine, 302
 SETTLE, Isaac, 120
 J. M., 155
 John V., 137
 R. H., 305
 Tempie (SHARPE), 280
 Thomas, 280
 W. R., 155
 SETTLES, Walter B., 101
 SEUTER, Catherine, 298
 SEXTON, Leonard, 74
 SEYBOLD, Rosina, 305
 SEYMOUR, Bishop, 158
 Geo. F., 158, 169
 SHACKELFORD, R. P., 202
 SHAHAN, Daniel L., 127
 William A., 127
 SHANAFELT, Etta, 293
 I. I., 293
 Margaret J., 293
 Sarah C., 193
 Samuel, 42, 189
 SHANKLIN, Ellen, 249
 P. A., 249
 Peter A., 110
 Robert L., 249
 SHARDS, Lemuel, 140
 SHARP/SHARPE, A. H., 125
 Anderson, 121
 Andrew J., 141
 Anthony W., 144
 Benjamin F., 141
 Cyrus, 125
 Cyrus A., 144
 Elisha, 115, 141, 279, 304
 Eliza (JENNINGS) :WOOD:,
 280
 Ellen J. (HUGHSON), 280,
 304
 Flora, 280
 Florence E., 280
 G. Wyman, 280
 Henry, 52, 237, 238, 279
 J. E., 157

SHARP/SHARPE, Jonathan,
 52, 55, 56, 79, 81, 88,
 89, 92, 114, 237, 238,
 279
 Joshua, 55, 284
 Katie, 280
 Levi, 56, 120
 Lewis, 125
 Lydia (SHORT), 56
 Mary, 280
 Mary A. (MOORE), 298
 Mary (ST. CLAIR), 279
 Nancy St. Clair, 279,
 280, 304
 S. A., 298
 Samuel, 52, 81, 175, 237
 Tempie, 280
 William, 141
 Wm. P., 125
 SHAW, Mr., 100
 Aaron, 95
 James, 131, 144
 John, 124
 Nancy M., 295
 Robert C., 126
 Samuel J., 140
 Wm., 144
 SHEARWOOD, Sally McKASY,
 49, 73
 SHELBY, David, 142
 Jasper, 142
 Gen. Jo., 143
 SELL, Peter, 134
 SHELLEY, Ann, 270, 299
 SHELLEY, Barbara, 270
 David, 270
 Mary, 271
 SHELTON, Elizabeth (SEE),
 154, 295
 John W., 132
 Logan, 75
 Nancy, 186
 Nancy E., 298
 R. E., 154, 295
 William R., 134
 William V., 132
 SHENEFELT, I., 192
 (see SHANAFELT)
 SHEPHARD, George, 140
 SHEPHART, Henrietta L., 302
 SHEPHERD, ---?, 201
 Mrs. C., 201
 Catherine, 300
 Henry, 300
 Rev. Moses, 147
 W. H., 300
 SHEPPARD, G. C., 137
 Susan, 248
 SHERIDAN, Gen., 124
 SHERMAN, Gen., 124, 126,
 128, 129, 131, 135, 142
 Alice, 117
 Ellen N., 117
 H. C., 247
 Dr. Henry C., 152
 H. L., 247
 H. V., 167, 168
 I. B., 247
 Katie, 290
 S., 295
 T. C., 295

SHERMAN continued

"Trump", 290
 Wm. T., 290
 SHERWOOD, Mr., 45, 53, 235, 287
 SHIBEL, Larence, 141
 SHIELDS, Alexander, 201
 Andrew, 285, 286
 Geo., 167
 George F., 121
 James, 29, 92, 101
 Robt., 263
 W. A., 122
 SHINN, Harrison, 141
 John, 205
 John H., 144
 Samson, 146, 164
 Wm., 127
 SHIP, Robert, 140
 SHIPLEY, Miss S. D., 294
 David M., 137
 SHIPMAN, Mr., 51
 SHOEMAKER, Christ., 261
 John, 125
 SHON, Fred, 301
 George, 301
 Louisa, 301
 SHOOK, Absolem, 219
 Amos, 219, 294
 John C., 138
 Joseph, 134
 Martha E., 297
 May M., 117
 Myrtle E., 117
 Samuel, 43, 66, 131, 149, 153, 219
 Susan, 294
 W. J., 240, 297
 Wm. J., 117
 SHORT, Bennet, 55
 Bennett, 79
 Charles E., 132
 Edmon H., 134
 Elizabeth, 302
 J. W., 302
 Jacob J., 142
 Lydia SHARP, 56
 Thomas, 79
 Wm., 120
 SHOTT, John, 143
 Joseph, 143
 SHOUBE, Mr., 111
 Abram, 188
 Catharine, 188
 Louisa J., 188
 T. D., 188
 Theodore D., 188
 Wm. H., 188
 SHRAGE, Joseph, 226
 SHRAMM, Frederick, 143
 SHRIVER, Elizabeth A., 295
 G. W., 296
 J. P., 269
 Laura, 296
 Susan, 296
 SHULL, Lieut., 136
 M., 154
 SHULTZ, Christian W., 141
 E. A., 193
 Elizabeth A., 198
 Mrs. E. A., 293

SHULTZ continued

Frederick, 141
 James, 293
 Joseph, 197
 SHULZ, Joseph, 76
 SHUMWAY, George, 279
 SHUNN, G. W., 139
 SHURTZ, Miss J. S., 294
 SHUTTER, Frederick, 240
 SICKE, Barbara, 302
 SICKEL, Charles, 64
 SICKMEIR, Bernard, 127
 SIDDELL, Elizabeth, 299
 Jonathan, 299
 S. H., 299
 SIDWELL, E., 247
 SIEBENBURGEN, Henry, 62, 121
 SIEGHARDT, Rev., 161
 SIEGLINGER, Caroline, 302
 SIGNOR, Mary E., 297
 SILKWOOD, Solomon, 51, 78, 259
 SIMBURGER, Henry, 55
 SIMCOX, Anna M., 299
 James, 70, 151, 274
 W. K., 274
 Wm. K., 117
 SIMER, Jno., 154
 W. J., 290
 SIMMONS, Dr., 277
 Ervin H., 93
 Isham, 137
 Peter A., 136
 Wesley, 132
 SIMON, Mr., 260
 Jacob, 202
 Walter, 128
 SIMONDS, Emma, 301
 SIMONS, C. J., 94
 Daniel, 51, 53, 78, 199
 Martha, 248
 SIMONSON, J. M., 193
 Peter A., 138
 SIMPSON, Mr., 256
 Bird M., 120, 219, 236
 Henry, 136
 John, 68
 John W., 143
 William, 230
 SIMS, H., 136
 Julius D., 140
 Nancy, 296
 Wm., 140
 SINCLAIR, Grace E., 299
 James J., 138
 Montgomery, 283
 O. G., 177
 Orville G., 299
 SINNERLY, Abraham, 125
 SINGLER, Mr., 63
 Barbara, 305
 Bernhard, 305
 Magdalena, 301
 Mathias, 301
 SINGLETON, W. D., 139
 SINSABAUGH, Mary Ann, 295
 SIPLE, Squire, 291
 Frederic, 138
 Solomon, 74, 291
 SIPPEL, Adam, 176, 298

SIPPEL continued

Amelia, 298
 SIRBERT, Henry, 250
 SISSON, Gustavus, 142
 SKEEN, Leander, 128
 SKELTON, Joseph, 127
 SKILLING, Catherine, 230
 Hugh, 230
 John, 230
 Joseph H., 141
 Josiah H., 143, 144
 L. D., 157, 229, 295
 Leonard D., 230
 Margaret, 230
 Mary Ann, 295
 Sarah, 230, 295
 SKIPPER, Alonzo, 139
 Benjamin, 55
 SLACK, Jennie, 293
 SLADE, Mr., 82, 83
 Alf, 179
 Alfred, 172
 C. R., 92
 Caroline, 174
 Charles, 52, 53, 79, 80, 81, 92, 93, 114, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176
 Charles R., 121, 122
 Rev. Geo. P., 150
 J., 275
 J. E. (Jack), 53
 J. P., 29
 James P., 113
 Joseph A., 121
 Mary D., 80, 81, 174
 Richard, 172
 Thomas, 52, 79, 82, 89, 172
 Virginia, 172
 W. H., 85
 William, 172
 Wm. H., 174
 SLAGG, I. N., 146
 SLANE, J. R./John R., 291
 SLANG, Prison (person), 142
 SLATE, Grace E., 299
 SLATER, John, 144
 John L., 144
 SLATON, James R., 138
 SLEDGE, Elder, 155
 Mrs., 155
 B. F., 155
 Lizzie, 155
 SLOAN, Grace, 298
 Jennie S., 117
 SLOAT, Henry, 147
 Geo., 138
 SLOCUM, Sam, 283
 Samuel, 282
 SLOO, A. G., 80
 Albert, 78
 Albert G., 79
 Thomas, 28, 52
 Thomas Jr., 77, 284
 SLOOT, Catherine, 301
 SLOSS, James, 131
 SLY, W. S., 146
 SMALLEY, Mr., 221
 Franklin A., 125
 SMART, Mr., 247
 SMILEY, Chas. L., 125

Index of Names continued

SMILEY continued

Gavin, 127
 Martha J., 299
 Martha Jane, 206
 Matthew, 206
 SMILY, John, 126
 SMIRL, James C., 190
 SMITH, Mr., 65, 190, 229, 291
 Rev., 147
 A. C., 136
 Maj. Gen. A. J., 140
 Abraham, 127, 258
 Amelia S., 298
 Asahel, 164, 237, 238
 B., 228
 B. B., 98
 B. J., 74
 Rev. B. K., 150
 Basil B., 96
 Benjamin, 55, 56, 78, 79,
 80, 89, 114
 Britton, 47, 190, 191, 258,
 296
 Byron, 274
 Gen. C. F., 129
 Caroline (HOWELL), 46, 228,
 296
 Charles, 148
 Charles G., 77
 Christiana M., 224
 D. G., 85
 Rev. Daniel, 166
 D. Griffith, 85
 Eliphaz, 156
 Elizabeth (VERMILLION), 48
 Elizabeth, 288, 296
 Elizabeth J., 296
 Emma, 295
 Enoch G., 126
 Francis M., 137
 Franz, 257
 G. A., 128
 G. W., 220, 294
 George M., 140
 George W., 29, 132, 133, 136
 Giles A., 135
 Griffith D., 175
 Miss H., 294
 Henry, 124
 Henry W., 74
 I. A., 146, 164
 Isaac, 47, 134, 220, 246
 J., 230
 J. E., 127
 J. F., 177, 298
 J. H., 70
 J. J., 76
 J. M., 133
 J. S., 76
 J. W., 136
 Jacob, 124
 Jacob L., 291
 James, 124
 James T., 137
 Jane, 294
 John, 55, 79, 140, 148, 177,
 278
 John A., 137
 John A. B., 142
 John E., 297
 John H., 137, 193

SMITH continued

John L., 121
 John M., 127
 John R., 137
 John Riley, 137
 John W., 134
 Joseph, 238
 Julia, 298
 Lafayette, 125
 Letty M., 301
 Louisa (WATKINS), 56
 Lucinda, 297
 Luvica C., 294
 M., 251
 M. L., 135
 M. M., 262, 264
 Mahala, 296
 Margaret C., 288, 297
 Margaret Caroline, 296
 Marion, 193
 Martha A., 296
 Martin A., 123
 Mary E., 294
 Mary HALL, 49, 73
 Mary M., 289
 Mordecai, 47, 75, 148, 258
 Nancy, 300
 Nathan, 138
 Oletha Jane, 296
 Perthenia Ann, 297
 Peter, 273
 R. L., 247, 295
 R. W., 230
 Robert, 285
 Robert M., 137
 Rufus P., 125
 S., 75
 S. H., 283
 S. J., 220
 Sally McClURE, 56
 Samuel, 83, 125
 Samuel J., 76, 294
 Sarah, 179, 262
 Sarah E., 298
 Solomon, 70, 122, 125,
 262, 263, 264, 291
 Stewart R., 124
 Susan J., 303
 T. L., 290
 T. W., 92
 Theophilus W., 93, 99
 Thomas, 148, 289
 Thomas C., 48, 288, 296
 Thomas M., 296
 Thomas S., 92
 Thos. M., 132
 Thos. S., 111
 W. B., 136
 W. C., 136
 W. E., 70, 247
 W. H., 74
 W. O., 229
 W. S., 142
 William, 122
 William C., 127
 William E., 247
 William H. H., 134
 William M., 142
 William N., 141
 Wm. R., 117
 Willia, 120, 286

SNEIDER, Mr., 176

SNELL, Asa, 164
 SNELLING, D. P., 69, 229
 Frank M., 117
 SNIDER, Mrs. J. J., 294
 J. W., 295
 James, 236, 294
 John A., 138
 Lucinda, 294
 Mary C., 295
 Susan, 295
 T. Frank, 294
 SNODGRASS, G. W., 136
 Jane (YOUNG), 49, 189,
 190
 Marg't Jane KAMP, 296
 Robert, 42, 49, 66, 189,
 190
 William, 190
 SNOW, Mr., 149
 J. W., 110
 James, 70, 150, 151, 152,
 236
 SNYDER, Mr., 274
 Adam, 101
 Adam W., 83, 94
 Azro C., 144
 Henry T., 128
 Isaac, 156
 James, 156, 219
 N. J., 177
 William H., 94
 Wm. H., 92, 101
 Wm. R., 138
 SOBIESKI, John, 195
 (see SAHIESKI)
 Mrs. John (LEMON), 195
 SOGAR, Michael, 283
 SOHENEFEELD, David, 159
 SOHN, Elizabeth, 300
 SOLOMON, Nancy J., 305
 SOMERVILLE, Alexander S.,
 128
 D., 248
 David, 295
 Julia, 248, 295
 Lafayette, 295
 Samuel, 248
 Susan, 248
 V., 295
 SOMMER, Catherine, 302
 SOMMERS, Bernard, 303
 M. Angela, 303
 Mary E., 303
 W. W., 289
 SONG, Albert, 140
 SONGER Bros., 229
 Mr./Mrs., 229
 A. W., 295
 Frederick, 282
 I. N., 264
 J. A., 193
 James, 262, 263
 Lida, 297
 M. C., 295
 Sarah J., 297
 William F., 122
 SOPER, Margaret A., 299
 SORRELS, Edmund R., 291
 SOULON, H., 247
 SOUTER, John L., 139

- SOUTHER, Louis, 143
 Simon, 193
 SOUTHWARD, Isaac, 138
 Thomas, 138
 Wm., 138
 SPAFFORD, C., 229
 SPAIN, J. W., 138
 SPARKS, Julia, 298
 W.A.J., 77, 90, 92, 93,
 187, 196
 Wm. A.J., 95, 102, 103,
 298
 SPARLING, Seneca, 263
 SPEAR, Mr., 221
 Simon, 220
 SPECHT, Elizabeth, 301
 Jacob, 301
 SPEECHLEY, William, 52
 SPEECHLY, Wm., 241
 SPEISER, Hieronimus, 63
 SPELLERBERG, Dorethea, 303
 SPENCER, Daniel, 120
 David, 56
 Huldah (WILSON), 56
 Jennie, 193
 T. N., 193
 SPICER, August, 261
 R., 261
 SPILKER, Mary E., 303
 SPILLMAN, Rev. Benjamin F.,
 166
 Thos. A., 167
 SPILTER, T. A., 70
 SPITLER, Frank, 290
 Gilly R., 290
 L. A., 69
 T. A., 70
 Tunis A., 290, 291, 292
 SPITTER, H. H., 138
 SPREHE, Mr., 183
 Frank H., 304
 Franz, 256
 M. Sophia, 304
 SPRIGG, Judge, 93
 SPRINGS, Josephus, 123
 Samuel, 123
 SPROME, Malinda, 146
 SPROUSE, W. T., 229
 SPROUTS, William, 125
 SPUHLAR, Andrew, 144
 SQUIBB, Emma, 296
 SQUIER, Martha J., 295
 Mary J., 295
 W. C., 295
 SQUIRE, John, 155
 SQUIRES, Mrs., 230
 W. C., 230
 STACEY, George, 171
 STACY, Mr., 250
 Rev. G., 153
 J. F., 139
 STAFFORD, James, 167, 168
 STAHL, Wm., 202
 STAMM, Charles, 219
 STAMMEN, A. Margaret, 303
 M. Elizabeth, 304
 Peter J., 304
 STANBERRY, E. L., 124
 STANGER, Emma, 294
 G. H., 159, 160, 294
 STANLER, Joseph, 201
 STANLEY, Francis B., 127
 STANSIFER, James, 124
 STANTON, Albert, 129
 STARINTOR, Polly WILSON, 56
 STARNATOR, Polly TRAYLER, 56
 Polly (CHAFFIN), 78
 STARK, Rev. Andrew, 165
 C. F., 242
 J. Carroll, 149, 151
 Joseph, 305
 Mary, 305
 STATEN, Louis, 144
 STEAD, William, 126
 STEADLY, Harriet F., 294
 STEANKEMYER, E. W., 299
 Louisa, 299
 STEEL, Mr., 158, 241
 Rev., 169
 Absalom, 70, 255
 Matthew, 287
 W. M., 158
 Rev. William, 153
 STEELE, Gen., 143
 Absalom, 46, 70
 "Uncle Billy", 170
 F., 131
 Fielding, 52, 255
 Jesse, 295
 Malinda, 170
 Matilda J., 295
 William, 52, 54, 89, 92,
 169, 170, 171
 STEEN, William T., 142
 STEFFEN, Wm., 202
 STEGHENS, Charles, 79
 STEILING, Agnes, 304
 J. Henry, 304
 STEIN, F., 295
 Mary A., 295
 Rubsummer, 250
 STEINBURG, Frederick, 144
 STEINER, Mr., 247
 Bernard, 61
 Christian, 63
 Henry, 300
 Hy., 202
 Louisa, 302
 STEINMETZ, Amelia, 300
 Augusta K., 299
 C. J., 201, 300
 STELLE, A. C., 247
 STEPHENS, Mr., 229
 B., 260
 Ch., 81
 Charles, 52, 114, 184
 (see STEGHENS)
 Elizabeth, 184
 Hattie, 304
 Jonathan T., 304
 Mary, 280, 304
 Nancy, 304
 Rhoda, 305
 Samuel, 88, 238
 STEPHENSON, B., 233
 Eliza Jane, 298
 Samuel E., 77
 W., 123
 William J., 77
 STERNBERG, Frederick, 132
 STEVENS, Charles, 80
 John, 264
 STEVENSON, Carrie, 297
 Clara R., 266, 297
 D. L., 264
 Elizabeth, 297
 Frederick, 140
 Hannah, 297
 Josie, 297
 M. T., 297
 Martha E., 297
 Noah R., 294
 S. E., 70, 239, 266, 297
 Samuel E., 238, 239
 Thos. D., 124
 STEWARD, William, 69
 STEWART, Mr., 177
 Abner, 46, 156, 228, 239
 Catherine, 228
 Cordelia A., 117
 Harriet, 296
 J. M., 175
 Jennie, 298
 Jno. W., 202
 John W., 302
 Joseph, 46, 228
 Marmaduke, 144
 Samuel, 229
 Susan, 302
 Warren, 143
 STICKNEY, William H., 95
 STIGALL, Benjamin, 143
 STILES, Isaac, 121
 Samuel, 54
 Wm. C., 136
 STILLMAN, Maj., 120
 STINE, Abraham, 137
 F., 247
 STINNETT, Mr., 56, 256
 J. S., 114
 STITES, Isaac, 202
 Levi, 273
 Samuel, 200
 STITS, Samuel, 78
 STOCKDALE, Hannah, 227
 STOCKMANN, Elizabeth, 301
 Herman, 301
 Hermann, 63
 STOCKS, B. F., 117
 STOCKTON, Robert, 154
 STODDARD, Henry E., 193
 J. C., 143
 STOFF, Eliza, 301
 G. H., 301
 Henry, 301
 Josephine, 301
 Teresa, 301
 STOFFEL, Rev. William, 165
 STOKER, Mr., 99
 E. L., 97
 Eugene L., 98
 W., 98, 224
 William, 97, 98
 STOLTERBEN, Catherine, 303
 STONE, P. Z., 247
 STONECIPHER, Alexander,
 278
 Elizabeth, 296
 J., 154
 Jesse, 70, 117, 283

Index of Names continued

STONECIPHER continued
 Joseph, 277, 282, 295
 Rebecca, 282, 295
 S. J., 155
 Squire, 283
 STONECYPER, E., 139
 Wilburn, 139
 STOOKER, John H., 141
 STOOPS, Mr., 56, 287
 STORK, Wm., 132
 STORMAN, William S., 220
 STORMENT, John, 276, 277
 Samuel, 277
 W. K., 136
 William, 277
 STORY, Mr., 100
 John W., 122
 STORZ, Jacob, 202, 300
 Louis, 300
 M., 202
 Mary, 300
 STOUT, James, 129
 STOVER, Andrew T., 138
 John W., 138
 STOWE, Sarah, 224
 STRAIGHT, Allen, 136
 STRANG, Mr., 268
 Daniel, 134
 E., 299
 Elisha, 133
 Henry, 268
 Henry W., 126
 Louisa, 299
 Susan, 302
 STRANGE, Rev. F. G., 168
 STRANY, Jerry C., 126
 STREET, William, 79
 STREMLER, James, 160
 STRIBBLING, B. S., 139
 STRICKLAND, Frank, 125
 S., 155
 STRICKLER, Mr., 35
 STRIEGEL, Clara, 301
 John A., 301
 Julia, 301
 STROAD, John, 53
 STRODE, John, 275
 STROFF, Elizabeth, 300
 STROHMANN, A. Maria, 303
 Gerhard H., 303
 STROLDTBERND, Caroline, 305
 STRONG, Robert, 138
 STROOT, L. Angela, 303
 John Henry, 303
 Maria A., 303
 STROTHEIDE, William, 165
 STROVEL, V., 261
 STRUBHART, Elizabeth, 301
 STUART, Miss, 292
 John W., 128
 STUBBLEFIELD, D. H., 146,
 191
 David H., 164
 STUEMKY, John, 168
 STUMPH, Louisa, 299
 STURGES, Peter, 144
 STURGESE, Peter, 144
 STYLES, Mr., 250
 SUBER, Aaron, 125
 SUBLETT, W., 81, 89
 William, 79, 80

SUBLITT, William, 55
 SUDDETH, Fannie T., 297
 G. R., 297
 SUDFELD, George, 257
 SUGG, Mrs., 44, 254
 Ann COLE, 56
 Rev. Aquilla, 56
 Henry H., 144
 Isaac F., 117
 SUITS, Mary E., 297
 SULLENS, John, 259
 SULLIVAN, Hamlet, 277
 James W., 140
 John, 127, 141
 Julia, 302
 SUMMER, Alfred M., 133
 SUMMERS, B., 242
 Jourdan H., 126
 SUMMERVILLE, L., 247
 SURIZELLER, Wilhelm, 64
 SURMANN, Josephine, 301
 SURRELS, Elder, 156
 SUTTON, Edmund, 227
 Edward, 127
 Hannah, 227
 J. J., 88, 226
 John, 226, 239
 John J., 227, 302
 Nancy, 282
 Richard, 227
 Robert, 227
 Robert S., 140
 Robert Stewart, 227
 SUTTLES, Jesse, 79
 SWAIN, Ziba S., 77
 SWALLEY, M. V. B., 264
 S. C., 264
 SWANK, Charles, 268
 SWART, George Joseph, 301
 Nancy Victoria, 301
 SWARTZ, Abraham, 44, 235
 Frantz, 142
 Mathias, 125
 SWEARINGEN, Mr., 241, 242
 D., 81
 D. S., 80
 Daniel, 51, 114, 240
 Daniel S., 78, 79
 SWECKNERD, Benjamin J., 124
 SWEENEY, Isaac S., 230
 Dr. J. S., 75
 J. S., 230
 SWEENEY, Thomas A., 74
 SWENEY, Mr., 193
 T. M., 156
 SWENY, Mary M., 293
 SWIFT, Mary, 197
 SWISHER, Jennie, 281
 SWITZER, Absalom, 285
 TABER, Chas. W., 138
 Thomas J., 138
 TABOR, Annie, 253
 Jacob, 46, 255
 TACKLE, E., 63
 TADLOCK, Mr., 262
 TAFT, Louis V., 107
 TALBERT, Frank, 297
 James R., 259, 297
 Maggie, 297
 Martha, 297

TALBERT continued
 Mary Ann, 254, 297
 T. P., 297
 TALLY, Jarvis P., 134
 TAMBERLYN, Thomas, 79
 TANDY, Rev. H. Frank, 151
 TANEY, I., 100
 TANLER, Anna, 302
 John, 302
 TANNEHILL, Catharine, 188
 TANNER, Mr., 98, 201
 T. B., 77
 TATE, Henry, 301
 Jemina, 301
 Robert, 140
 Samuel G., 125
 William, 131
 TATHAM, Charles, 125
 TATMAN, Hiram, 91
 Nathan, 91
 TATMOND, Nathan, 78
 TATUM, Wilkins, 73
 TAY, Henry, 127
 TAYLOR, Mr., 108, 219
 A. B., 263
 A. S., 301
 Andrew, 73
 Benjamin, 238
 David, 124
 Eben, 132
 Elizabeth, 241, 287
 Ester, 184
 F. D., 276
 Henry, 124
 I. S., 301
 J. W., 73
 Jane E., 171, 227
 Jas. H., 138
 Joel, 226
 John, 125, 287
 John A., 79, 138
 Joseph, 55, 170, 171,
 226, 227, 241, 242
 Lucy D., 226, 302
 M. S., 145
 Mary, 171
 Mary L., 293
 Preston, 287
 Thomas, 73, 131
 Wiley, 287
 William, 43, 50, 53, 66,
 68, 172, 218, 286, 287
 William H., 126
 Zachary, 29, 121
 TEETS, Edward, 128
 TEGETHOFF, Margaret, 302
 TEIBOUT, Charles, 168
 TEICHMANN, Mr., 63
 TEKE, Edward, 55, 260
 TELFOID, Mary, 296
 Samuel G., 296
 TELFORD, Alice, 117
 Eva G., 117
 J. T., 70
 James, 48, 89, 276, 277
 James D., 236, 295
 Joseph, 236
 Joseph Jr., 48
 Joseph Sr., 48
 Josiah, 236
 Monroe, 48, 236

- TELFORD continued
 Sam., 76
 Samuel G., 48
 Sarah A., 295
 William, 277
 William H., 142
 TENNISON, Rev. J. T., 154
 TENTERDEN, Mr., 100
 TERPIN, David, 144
 TERREL, Wm. H., 120, 173
 TERRY, A., 155
 George, 131
 J. W., 154
 Jas. H., 133
 THALMANN, Edward, 297
 Mary, 297
 THATCHER, Mr., 53, 260
 Rev. John, 146
 Richard, 138
 THEIN, Anton, 127
 THEISING, Mary, 303
 THIELL, Mr., 274
 THISING, Dix, 127
 THOELE, M. Bernardine, 304
 THOMA, Elizabeth, 301
 Math., 301
 THOMAS, And. J., 133
 Capt., 49, 219
 Charles, 122
 Frank, 302
 Geo. W., 139
 Harry, 54
 Hester A., 150
 Isaiah, 224
 James H., 140
 James M., 137
 J. B., 92, 101
 Jesse B., 102
 Jonathan, 132
 Josephine, 302
 Judge, 93
 Julia, 302
 Seth, 223
 THOMPSON, Rev., 173
 Harrison, 51, 240, 241
 Henry C., 74
 Rev. J. B., 147
 Jeff., 123
 John, 77
 John W., 241
 Martha J., 295
 Mary A., 295
 Riley, 127
 S. H., 145
 Samuel, 56, 201
 Thornton Peebles, 201
 THOMSON, Rev. Fred L., 146
 THORAND, Joseph Jr., 300
 Joseph Sr., 300
 Mary, 300
 THORMAN, Dr., 242
 THORNE, M., 202
 THORP, E. P., 107
 THRANE, Peter, 230
 THRAPP, J., 164
 THUMB, Jacob M., 125
 THURISTON, Frederick, 124
 TIADAU, Georgina, 303
 TIELING, Francis, 125
 TIEMANN, Catherine, 304
 TIERNEY, Richard, 93
 TIGHE, Mr., 161
 TILDEN, Samuel, 128
 Samuel J., 291
 TILEY, Henrietta, 285
 TILFORD, Samuel G., 140
 (see TELFORD)
 TILLER, W. G., 150
 TILLMANN, Henry, 64
 TILLY, Jesse, 142
 TILTON, Mr., 239
 TIMMER, A. Mary, 303
 H. Gerhard, 303
 TIMMERMAN, Anna, 303
 Anna M., 303
 Bernardina, 303
 Theodore, 303
 Wm., 303
 TIMPE, Theo., 257
 TINGLE, Lorinda, 295
 TINKLER, Jesse, 262
 Rachel, 288
 TIPPEL, H., 165
 TIPTON, M., 295
 William, 192, 295
 TOBIN, Philip, 127
 TODD, S. S., 122
 TODSON, G. P., 77
 George P., 267
 TOLAND, Nettie J., 293
 Wm. B. K., 138
 TOLBERT, Wm., 120
 TOLER, Silas C., 133
 TOLLBEE, Isaac D., 120
 TOLLE, C. J. T., 1 46, 164
 TOMES, Charles S., 141
 TOMLINSON, A. A., 292,
 296
 A. D., 296
 TONEY, E. P., 201, 300
 Jane A., 300
 Julia D., 298
 TONG, Albert, 140
 Richard F., 107
 TONNIES, J. B., 88, 257
 TOPPING, James G., 138
 Joseph, 138
 TORRENCE, John S., 122
 Wm., 137
 TOWNSEND, C., 155
 Eva S., 305
 TOZER, Cynthia A., 301
 Cynthia Ann, 211
 Samuel, 211
 TRACY, D. W., 193
 Durham, 69, 77, 276, 277
 Dwyer, 77, 99, 122
 Farriba, 296
 TRAEGER, George, 300
 Hattie, 300
 Margaretta, 300
 TRAGESSER, Eva, 300
 Michael, 300
 TRAILER, Wm. H., 140
 TRAILOR, John, 114
 Thomas, 114
 TRANDT, Mary A., 302
 TRAPP, George, 64
 TRAVIS, Arvila, 295
 TRAYLER, John, 56
 TRAYLER continued
 Melinda (DUNCAN), 56
 Polly (STARNATOR), 56
 TRAYLOR, Andrew J., 260
 Archibald, 54, 56, 78,
 91, 260
 James, 260
 John, 78, 260
 TRENTON, settlement, 63
 TRENZ, Barbara, 299
 TREUTLEIN, Anna M. C. E.,
 302
 Edward, 302
 TREVOR, Sarah A., 294
 TRIBLE, Frederick, 143
 Frederick, 143
 TRICKETT, H. R., 149
 TRIERWEILER, N., 177
 TRIPPEL, Augusta, 301
 Charlotte, 300
 Elizabeth, 300
 Eva, 301
 Fritz, 201, 301
 Geo./George, 202, 300
 Henry, 201, 301
 TRIPPLE, George, 201
 TROUT, Catharine, 294
 TRUE, James M., 133
 TRUESDAIL, Eliza E., 298
 R. J., 177, 298
 TRUMBULL, Lyman, 29, 73,
 95, 101
 TSCHANNEN, Mary E., 302
 TUCKER, Alfred, 85
 Benjamin, 174
 D. L., 70
 David L., 138
 D. S., 283
 J. H., 133
 Richard A., 127
 Thomas, 131
 Widow, 164
 TUFTS, Almanza, 224
 S. P., 108, 222, 294
 Samuel P., 224
 Zella, 224
 Zerelda G., 294
 TULLOCH, J. E., 295
 TULLY, Amanda, 190
 Ander, 190, 259, 296
 Andrew, 70
 Atheline, 190
 Christiana, 66
 Dorcas, 66
 E. P., 193
 Frances E., 296
 John, 66, 122
 Lucy HULL, 48, 190
 M., 71
 Marada, 190
 Mark, 30, 44, 45, 47,
 48, 66, 67, 68, 71, 72,
 73, 76, 190, 191, 290
 Suky, 67
 Susannah, 44
 W., 68
 William, 45, 66, 73,
 290, 291
 TUNE, Edward, 138
 Jesse, 139

Index of Names continued

TUNE continued

Samuel, 138
TUNISON, Elizabeth, 301
TUNNICLIFF, Joseph, 302
Maria L., 302
TURBIVILLE, Francis M., 133
TURLAY, Kate, 117
TURMAN, Jacob, 238
TURNER, A. B., 264
Bartholomew, 140
Charles F., 134
Emma K., 197
Harry B., 299
Ira, 155, 156
J. B., 118
James, 55
Maggie, 299
Stephan, 89
Stephen, 79
V., 121
Mrs. Van T., 259
Vantramp, 122
TURNEY, Daniel, 121
James, 102
Lee, 95
TUSCH, Rev., 161
TUTTLE, Brig. Gen., 135
John W., 140
S. E., 88, 279
TWEED, Lucy, 297
W. J., 297
TWIGG, Mercy W., 293
TWISS, C. H., 301
Lizzie C., 301
Louisa, 303
Moses, 52
Moses N., 127, 200
Nancy Victoria, 301
Sarah, 208
Sarah F., 301
William, 208
William N., 303
William W., 301
TWIST, Louisa, 243
Wm., 243
TYLER, Joseph R., 122
Sarah M., 297
TYNER, O. N., 230

ULERY, Daniel, 159
Jacob, 159
ULES, John B., 120
ULMAN, S., 274
UMBARGER, Wm., 125
UNDERWOOD, D., 193
Judge, 104
Margar't, 294
R., 274
W. H., 92, 95, 101
UNGLES, John M., 133
UPDIKE, Mary M., 304
W. A., 304
UPMEYER, Catharine, 218
UPTON, Thomas, 142
USHER, Caton, 81, 89, 114
Caydon, 52, 255
Cayton, 78
USSELMANN, Mr., 183
H., 87
Henry, 65, 87, 88, 242,
256, 257

USSELMANN continued

J. Henry, 303
John, 87
Louisa, 303
UTG, John, 114
UTLEY, John W., 143
UZZELL, Wm., 226

VAHEY, John, 160
VAHNINGER, Catherine, 300
VALE, William, 144
VALES, Henry, 151
VALLET, Caroline, 300
VAN ANTWORP, A. W., 221
VANAUSDALE, L., 144
VAN CEVE, Wm., 164
VANCLEVE, J., 145, 146
VANCLEVE, Rev. John,
147, 164
Junuis, 141
Wm., 164
VANCLOSTER, P., 305
VANDER AHE, M. Caroline,
303
VANDEUSEN, Caroline, 296
VAN DEUSEN, Cornelia, 288
Henry A., 288
Ira, 138
Mary E., 288
Nicholas, 288, 289
VAN DE VELDE, Bishop, 161
VAN DORN, Mr., 133
Gen., 142
VAN DORSTAN, John P., 77
VAN DORSTON, John P., 93
VANDUSEN, Cyrus, 137
Elder, 149, 151
Rev. Henry A., 150, 152
VANDUZEN, Rev. Henry, 150
VAN DYKE, Mulford, 144
VANFAUSTEN, Alexander, 140
VANGILDER, Amy, 297
Bathiah, 297
George, 297
VANGLAN, Wm., 141
VANHIMING, John A., 128
VAN HOOREBEKE, Mr., 104
Ann E., 181
Charles, 181
Colette, 180
Cora A., 298
Cora B., 181
Emanuel, 180
Eugene, 181
G., 298
Gustave, 95, 180, 181
Hannah E., 298
Helen A., 181
Hellen E., 290
Lyttton, 181
William, 181
VAN LOO, Colette, 180
VANNETTER, M., 142
VAN PATTEN, Jacob, 125
VAN WINKLE, Mr., 201
Rev., 169
VASELTON, Wm., 140
VAUGHN, Barney, 190, 293
Cyrus, 262, 297
Eliza, 293
Elizabeth, 293

VAUGHN continued

Isabella, 297
J. G., 297
Jennette P., 293
John G., 77
John P., 122
Permell A., 297
Permelia, 262
U., 122
Williams, 137
VEANART, Margaret Ann, 301
VEHE, Emma, 294
VERMILLION, Benj., 288
Benjamin, 43, 49, 66,
67, 68, 71, 72, 73,
191, 218
Elizabeth, 48, 288, 296
VERNAN, George, 167
VERNON, Cornelia A., 304
George, 177, 304
VERNOR, George, 177
VERTCH, Addie J., 300
VICKOY, Marion D., 137
VIEHE, Ch., 160
VIHE, Rev. Casper, 165
VINCENT, Rev., 289
Amy (CARRIGAN), 56
P. S., 177
William, 56
VISHMAN, Henry, 131
VITZ, George, 125
VOEGLER, Henry, 202
VOGELSANG, Franz Wm., 304
M. Margaret A., 304
VOGHT, Frederick, 125
VOGLER, Andrew, 301
Anna E., 301
VOGT, J. P., 122
L. O., 193
Louisa, 302
VOIGHT, Gotleib, 125
VOISON, Margaret, 301
VOLK, Ferdinand, 134
VOLKERT, Mary A., 298
VOLLET, John, 300
VONDALGA, Dora, 294
VON HOOREBEKE, Gustav,
102
Mr., 103
VON LEYDEN, Johann, 159
VORNHOLT, Conrad, 55, 62,
63, 242, 256, 303
Mary E., 303
M. Sophia, 304
Theodor, 62, 63, 256
Theodore, 55, 242, 256
VOSS, Angela, 303
Bernhard, 303
Hermann Jr., 303
John, 303
Mary, 303
VOTAN, Edward C., 141
VOTAW, Edward, 141
VUSSELER, Catharine, 294

WADDELL, John, 151
WADDLE, Dizzy (DUNN), 56
George, 56
WADE, Benjamin, 144
Catharine, 304
Jesse, 67

WADE continued

Jesse M., 119, 120, 122
 Lyman, 127
 Rachel, 304
 Richard, 279, 304
 W. H., 304
 WADES, Jesse, 71
 WADKINS, Andrew, 132
 J., 122
 Stephen, 274
 T., 274
 WADLOW, Elisha, 263, 289
 WADLOW's Rates, 291
 WADSWORTH, James, 267
 John, 52, 79, 80, 89,
 232, 233, 267
 Seborn, 233
 Seley, 232
 Thomas, 55, 79, 80, 82,
 83, 89
 WAGAR, Milo, 134
 WAGER, Milo, 124
 WAGEMANN, Theodore, 160
 WAGGONER, Rev. G. W., 146
 G. W., 164
 George, 127
 Issabel, 295
 James M., 295
 Ollie B., 296
 WAHRENBERGER, J., 202
 Jacob, 202
 WAKEFIELD, Charles, 255
 John, 232, 233
 John A., 120, 121
 Jackson, 52
 Simeon, 52, 232
 Wm., 255
 WAKEHAM, J. E., 250
 WAKEMAN, J. A., 158
 WALDHABER, Gottlieb, 125
 WALDON, John, 43, 157
 WALDRON, John, 49, 190
 Traverse M., 138
 WALKER, Capt., 136
 Mr., 201
 Mrs. John (ROBERTS), 190
 A. J., 177
 Achilles, 78
 C. P., 151
 Cyrus, 274
 Rev. D. C., 153, 155
 David E., 297
 Elizabeth, 207
 Ephraim, 51
 Eunice J., 298
 George W., 141
 H. H., 51
 H. T., 136
 Hattie, 304
 Henry, 66
 J. N., 304
 Jeremiah, 120
 Jesse, 163
 John, 190, 207
 John Fletcher, 139
 John F. or W., 144
 John T., 280
 Laura B., 117
 Madison M., 140
 Mary, 295

WALKER continued

Mary J., 297
 Mary Margaret, 280
 Minnie E., 117
 S., 164
 Samuel, 164
 Simeon, 50, 56, 143, 145,
 163, 164, 173, 233, 253,
 275, 279, 287
 Rev. Simeon, 119
 William, 50, 77, 79, 98,
 295
 Wm., 70, 136, 164
 WALL, Geo. W., 101
 George W., 92, 94
 James, 121
 John A., 108
 John W., 142
 William, 55
 William A., 121
 WALLA, Mary Ann, 295
 WALLACE, Miss BOON, 56
 Augustus R., 139
 Rev. D. A., 168
 Elizabeth, 301
 Hardin, 164
 John J., 138
 Silas M., 133
 Simon, 301
 W. H. L., 129
 Rev. Wm., 147
 WALLER, A. Christine, 304
 Anna M., 304
 Bernard, 257
 J. Bernhard, 304
 J. Henry, 304
 M. Margaret, 304
 WALLING, John, 67, 68, 73
 WALLINGS, John, 71
 WALLIS, Elijah, 122
 John G., 147
 WALLRATH, Anna, 257
 Catharine, 257, 304
 Henry, 257
 Lizzie, 257
 Rev. M., 257
 Mary, 257
 Peter, 257, 304
 Zaccheus, 257
 WALSH, Andrew J., 124
 Joshua B., 122
 Th., 160
 WALTER, George, 125
 Maria Ann, 214
 WALTERS, Anna, 305
 August, 131
 WALTON, Henry, 133
 Iredill, 117
 J. T., 296
 Joel T., 137
 Nancy, 296
 WANDLING, John, 47
 Manuel, 47
 WANGELIN, H. Jennie, 301
 J. C., 301
 WANGER, Conrad, 65, 87, 261
 family, 63
 WANTERES, Caswell, 66
 WANTLAND, Anna, 290
 John, 46, 290

WANTLAND continued

Marshall, 46, 290, 291
 WANTLING, John, 289
 WARD, Aden, 139
 Andrew, 127
 Benj., 129
 D. T., 137
 Edward, 125
 Eli, 260
 Geo., 268
 George, 53, 260
 J. M., 301
 Jasper, 301
 Mary Ann, 301
 Mary E., 301
 Samuel, 141
 W. H., 136
 William, 127
 WARDSWORTH, John C., 126
 WARE, Catherine (ALBERT),
 49, 73
 Henry, 49, 66, 68, 73
 Mahala BOYLES, 43
 Malachi, 43, 66
 Malachiah, 73
 Rhoda MALCOM, 43
 Sarah YOUNG, 43, 189
 WARHTEL, Marcus, 62
 WARMOTH, H. C., 193
 WARNER, Mr., 220
 Mrs., 291
 Aaron, 70, 192, 240, 297
 E. O., 138
 Israel, 239
 Josie, 297
 Lusetta, 223
 Mary Ann, 294, 296
 Noah, 117
 S. M., 221, 222
 William, 75
 William H., 294
 WARNZ, John, 127
 WARREN, Asa, 120
 Henry, 140
 James, 114, 247
 James K., 131
 John, 66, 252
 Dr. Joseph, 198
 Peter E., 131
 Stanford, 252
 WARUZ, John, 127
 WASHBURN, Edward, 132
 Elmer, 128
 Isaac, 136
 WASHINGTON, Capt., 139
 WATERHOUSE, Thomas, 128
 WATERS, Caswell, 55
 Isaac W., 132
 WATKINS, Mr., 175
 B., 78
 Beverle, 80
 Beverly, 51, 199, 200
 Geo., 177
 George, 141
 Jacinth, 140
 Jas. E., 174
 L. T., 208
 Louisa SMITH, 56
 Marseeny, 297
 Mary, 208

Index of Names continued

WATKINS continued

Sam., 79
 Samuel, 80, 114
 S. B., 81
 Samuel B., 114, 278, 279
 Mrs. Samuel B., 278
 Thomas, 279
 William, 54, 284
 William R., 124
 WATSON, Dr., 277
 F. F., 138
 Geo., 137
 George, 220
 George S., 117
 Isam, 66
 J. H., 138
 James, 193
 James B., 142
 Maria J., 117
 Pitner W., 117
 Mrs. Polly, 247
 Samuel, 127
 W., 138
 Wm. E., 117
 WATTLES, James O., 93
 WATTS, Judge, 99
 Amos, 74, 92, 94, 95,
 101
 Amos F., 127, 234, 302
 Anna, 247, 299
 Benjamin, 287, 301
 Catherine, 301
 Celia A., 302
 Clara E., 117
 Elizabeth, 234, 302
 Elizabeth S., 301
 Haden, 52, 78, 79, 80, 89,
 266, 287
 Hardin, 234
 Hayden, 163
 J. H., 164
 James H., 234
 Janson L., 302
 Jennette, 299
 Lesa, 234
 Nancy J., 234, 302
 P. E., 302
 Pinkney K., 128
 Richard, 139, 234, 302
 S. C., 302
 Sallie W., 302
 Thomas, 127
 W. F., 268, 299
 William, 79
 Dr. William, 266
 William T., 126
 WAYMAN, Dr. B. F., 220
 Henry H., 124
 WAYMON, Asa, 236
 WAYNE, Henry, 190
 WEAST, Jacob, 304
 Maria, 304
 Rhoda, 305
 Theodore, 305
 WEATHERS, Betsey, 254
 Thos., 254
 WEAVER, Catharine, 237
 Catherine, 305
 George W., 137
 Martha, 296
 Susan V., 295

WEAVER continued

William, 128
 WEBB, John, 138
 WEBER, Adelheit, 303
 B., 305
 Catharine, 214
 Catherine, 299
 Mrs. E. H., 177
 Frederick, 63
 John, 165, 305
 John B., 125
 Lizzie, 305
 Louisa, 305
 Prof. R., 206
 Theodore, 303
 WEBSTER, Byron E., 139
 C. W., 192
 Cyrus, 77
 Mr., 175, 193
 Mrs. E. E., 298
 Rev. E. Y., 56
 Emma, 167
 Eunice, 167
 F. W., 143, 177, 298
 Francis, 79
 Francis W., 144
 G. O., 191
 George O., 293
 J. M., 84, 92
 Jabez, 301
 John M., 115, 122, 167,
 174, 175
 Mary Ann, 301
 Noah, 56, 233
 Samuel, 62, 92
 Sanford, 141
 Susan, 296
 Van B., 296
 WEDIG, Christine, 303
 WEEKS, Nicholas, 141
 WEEMS, Ann (see WEMS), 75
 Caroline, 76
 Catherine, 76
 James, 76
 Jane, 76
 John, 75, 76
 Nancy, 76
 Rosa, 76
 Sally, 76
 Thomas, 75, 76
 Thomas L., Jr., 75
 WEGENER, Rev., 162
 WEHRHEIM, Henry G., 64
 Peter, 64
 WEHRLE, L., 202
 WEIDNER, Ernstine, 245
 Hironimus, 226
 Rosa, 302
 WEIGHTMAN, James, 173, 174
 WEIGLE, S., 177
 WEIR, Harris P., 136
 WEIS, Ann Eliza, 299
 M., 160
 WEISENFELD, Henry, 302
 WEISS, Anna Maria Barbara,
 209
 WEMS, Lewis, 283
 WELCH, John B., 131
 Mary J., 295
 Sallie, 246
 Sally McCLELLAND, 44, 49, 73

WELCH continued

Sarah, 294
 Thomas, 44, 73, 219
 WELDEN, L. M., 154
 WELDON, Charles J., 132
 E. W., 70, 154, 222
 Elias W., 70
 Matthew W., 142
 WELKER, G. W., 63
 WELLEN, Christine, 305
 WELLING, Anna A., 303
 John, 257
 John Sr., 304
 Wilhelmina, 304
 WELLS, Lydia A., 299
 WELLMAN, Alexander L., 131
 WELLS, Mrs., 201
 B. G., 76
 Barium G., 283
 George W., 128
 Henry W., 140
 John, 55
 Miss M. A., 294
 M. C., 68
 Richard M., 144
 WELSHLEY, Sarah, 300
 WELTER, Samuel, 282
 WELTY, Daniel, 207
 Fannie, 207
 Mary, 207
 WENDEL, Margaret, 261
 WENRICK, W. D., 177
 WENTE, Mary, 210
 WEST, Mr., 230
 C. H., 295
 Elizabeth, 295
 Francis, 141
 George, 295
 Jesse, 132
 Rose, 295
 WESTCOTT, Rev. J. W., 148
 WESTERFELDHAUS,
 Henry, 63
 WESTERMAN, August, 177
 WESTERMANN, Elizabeth,
 304
 Herman, 63
 Hermann, 62, 63
 Mary L., 304
 W., 257
 Wm., 304
 WETTER, Charles, 230
 WHALEN, Patrick, 125
 WHAM, Mr. (see McWHAM),
 193
 Anderson B., 277
 Benj. A., 277
 Benj. M., 122
 H. B., 154
 John M., 277
 John McM., 122
 Joseph, 122, 277
 Margaret L., 296
 Robert McM., 69, 70,
 122, 277, 278, 296
 Sarah Jane, 296
 S. W., 278
 step-mother, 277
 Thomas J., 296
 Wm., 276, 277
 William M., 277

- WHARTON, D., 154
 WHATLEY, Elizabeth, 73
 Henry, 72, 73, 75
 WHEATON, Bathiah, 297
 WHEELAN, Eva S., 305
 James, 305
 WHEELER, Betsey, 223
 Clarissa, 223
 Hattie J., 117
 Jennie, 117
 Jno. W., 137
 Marion M., 117
 WHITAKER, R. H., 193
 W. F., 146
 WHITCHURCH, Daniel, 219
 David, 49
 James, 49, 219
 John, 49, 219
 L. C., 294
 L. T., 155, 294
 Lewis/Louis T., 49, 219
 Sarah CRAWFORD, 49
 Sarah J., 219
 Susan YOUNG, 49, 219, 294
 William, 49, 219
 WHITE, Miss, 259
 Mr., 104, 177, 219, 279
 A. H., 52, 78, 92, 104,
 188, 259
 Abraham, 127
 Alexander, 95
 Alexander H., 103
 Alvira, 154
 C. C., 295
 Caroline L., 296
 Catherine, 298
 Cyrus M., 117
 Daniel, 43, 52, 78, 80,
 81, 95, 103, 104, 115,
 173, 219, 260, 298
 Daniel Jr., 78, 259
 Daniel Sr., 259, 260
 David, 52
 Elizabeth HUTTON, 56
 Elizabeth E., 296
 Emma, 295
 George, 120, 133
 Grace, 298
 Hartshorn, 52
 Henry, 125
 Hugh L., 114, 279
 J. H., 122
 J. N., 139
 J. W., 70, 290, 291,
 292, 296
 James, 69, 74, 75
 Major John, 55
 John E., 125
 John M., 114
 John R., 85
 John V., 142
 John W., 122
 Joseph, 125
 Judge, 103
 L. B., 292
 Lawson, 256
 Mary C., 296
 Mary J., 295
 Milton, 256
 Peter, 138
 R. F., 295
- WHITE continued
 Robert, 141
 S. E., 138
 Samuel E., 296
 Thomas, 291
 W. C., 92, 114
 W. H., 70, 230, 295
 W. P., 87, 88, 155, 288
 W. W., 298
 Dr. William, 252
 Wm., 285
 William, 80, 121, 151, 154
 William C., 260
 William G., 131
 William H., 229
 William W., 103
 WHITEHEAD, C. F., 141
 Ephriam, 140
 WHITEHOUSE, Bishop, 158,
 169
 WHITESIDE, Gen., 120
 Margaret S., 295
 Samuel, 46, 156, 229
 WHITLOCK, J. T., 127
 John M., 123
 Rich't C., 127
 WHITLOW, Christopher, 124
 John P., 124
 WHITMAN, John, 136
 WHITSON, Mrs. Edward, 229
 WHITTON, Margaret, 149
 WHITWORTH, Sally LASHER,
 49, 73
 WHOLON, Mich'l, 125
 WICKENHOUSE, J., 138
 WICKER, James, 127
 WICKERSHAM, Alexander, 274
 Nannie, 117
 Samuel, 132
 Thomas, 132
 Wm. R., 138
 WIDE, Lewis, 127
 WIDGER, James, 132
 WIEBERG, Bernadine, 303
 WIEGERT, Angela, 303
 WIENHOFF, Margaret A., 304
 WIENKER, A. Wilhelmina,
 303
 Christine, 303
 C. Henry, 303
 Mary E., 303
 WIETER, Adelheit, 304
 WIEZOREK, Edward, 303
 Elizabeth, 303
 WIGGINS, Ira C., 132
 William J., 132
 WIGGINTON, Lafayette, 132
 WIGGS, Mrs., 117
 WIGHTMAN, Amelia, 298
 James, 85, 86, 89, 92,
 115, 298
 WIGLE, Peter, 144
 WILBANKS, John, 77, 193
 Robert A. D., 77
 WILBURN, Granville, 138
 John, 246
 Peter, 246
 R. G., 133
 William, 246
 Willis, 229
 (see WILLBURN)
- WILCOCK, John, 89
 WILCOX, E. A., 221
 E. B., 247
 Henry, 142
 J., 174
 WILEY, Martin, 140
 WILHELM, Amelia, 300
 Victor, 111
 WILKE, J. Henry, 301
 WILKERSON, Elizabeth, 295
 WILKINS, Alexander, 139
 Anna E., 296
 Chas. S., 138
 Damie, 282
 H. C. B., 139
 J. H., 139
 James, 282
 Mary, 47, 276
 Sebird, 277
 W. S., 138
 William, 125
 WILKINSON, J. A., 295
 J. E., 295
 Joseph, 125
 Robert, 142
 Wm., 277
 WILL, Rev. F. R., 165
 WILLARD, Deacon, 154
 Mr., 222
 DeW. C., 139
 G. W., 154
 Geo. W., 294
 James, 133
 Sarah A., 294
 Sarah H., 154
 W. W., 69, 74, 77, 96, 97
 WILLARS, Mr., 275
 WILLBURN, Joseph, 152
 WILLCOCKS, William, 121
 WILLCOX, L. G., 108
 Rev. Marshall A., 150
 WILLECK, Margaret A., 273
 WILLEN, Catherine, 304
 WILLETT, Henry, 144
 WILLEY, Preston, 131
 WILLIAMS, Mr., 274
 Abr'm, 138
 Athen N., 140
 Clement M., 132
 David, 236
 Elizabeth J., 295
 Ephraim, 132
 Ezekiel, 136
 George, 141
 George W., 295
 H(ester) A., 297
 Ida M., 295
 J., 255
 J. A., 150, 151
 James, 144
 Jeremiah, 148
 Jesse A., 117
 Jno. A., 289
 John, 291
 John A., 149, 150, 151,
 152
 Jonathan, 55, 236
 Jonathan Jr., 73
 Joseph, 129
 Julia A., 295
 M. B., 261

Index of Names continued

WILLIAMS continued

R. H., 193
 Roger, 46, 229
 S. V., 149, 150
 Sanford, 55
 Sarah C., 293
 Sarah M., 296
 Thomas, 46, 131, 229, 276
 Thos. M., 295
 Rev. W. T., 149, 150
 Rev. W. W., 168
 Wm., 138, 139
 Z (addock) C., 124, 140
 WILLIAMSON, Mr., 177, 193
 Andrew J., 140
 C. M., 293
 Clem M., 76
 Eliza Jane, 298
 George, 131
 James, 138, 298
 James B., 140
 Robert W., 264
 Sarah E., 297
 T. D., 259
 Vincent P., 132
 Wm. C., 137
 WILLICK, Margaret, 299
 WILLIS, George P., 126
 WILLMANS, C. J., 109
 WILLOCK, John G., 290
 Katie, 290
 WILSON, Lieut., 142
 Miss, 44
 Mr., 109, 192, 193, 255
 Albon E., 117
 Alexander, 140
 Alfred S., 144
 Benj. M., 138
 C. S., 138
 Daniel J., 131
 David, 294
 Della, 295
 Edward S., 95
 Eliz'beth BANDY, 49, 73
 Ella, 296
 F. M., 149
 H. M., 138
 Harry, 56, 83
 Hartwell G., 123
 Huldah SPENCER, 56
 J. W., 229, 230
 Jas., 137, 147
 James, 167, 202, 301
 James Grant, 143
 John, 44, 66, 67, 71, 73, 132, 235, 236
 John A., 77
 John M., 106, 125
 John P., 291
 John W., 295
 M., 70, 229
 Margaret, 295
 Mary A., 301
 Millie J., 296
 Polly BANDY, 49
 Polly (STARINTOR), 56
 R. T., 290
 Richard, 291
 Samuel, 56, 151, 239, 291

WILSON continued

Sarah, 295
 "St. John", 66
 Sophia, 301
 Susan, 294
 T., 138
 Dr. T. B., 225
 Widow, 273
 William D., 296
 WILTON, Miss C. H., 299
 Celia A., 299
 Charles, 54
 Chas. W., 127
 Harry, 56, 79, 80, 81, 82, 92, 173, 267
 Harry F., 125
 Harvey, 253
 Henry C., 127
 Joseph C., 138
 Joseph F., 299
 Mary A., 302
 Polly (MADDUX), 54
 Sarah A., 298
 Sarah C., 299
 Thomas, 54, 79, 267
 Thomas A., 140, 143
 William, 268
 Wm., 163
 W. F., 268, 295
 Wm. F., 127
 William F., 299
 WILTY, Nancy M., 295
 WITTON, Mary, 79
 WIMBERLY, Adam, 125
 Alijah, 148
 Mary Jane, 295
 WIMER, Bedford, 124
 WINCKS, James
 WINDLE, L. H., 264
 WINEGARDOUR, Mr., 193
 WINFREY, Terrence B., 127
 WINGATE, Robert, 95
 WINHEIM, Eliza, 298
 G., 298
 Gust., 177
 WINKE, H., 242
 WINKELER, Bernard, 304
 Catherine, 304
 WINKLER, Bernhart, 125
 Elizabeth, 300
 Helena, 186
 John, 300
 Lorenz, 300
 WINKS, Henry H., 139
 Nathaniel A., 131
 Thos., 151, 152
 Wm. H., 131
 WINN, Daniel A., 122
 John, 122
 WINNE, Cornelius, 141
 Peter C., 141
 WINTER, John, 89
 WINTERMAN, Geo., 139
 WINTERS, John, 79
 WISE, John, 138
 Sarah, 270
 WISHER, Rebecca J., 297
 Samuel L., 124
 WITCHCRAFT, 51
 WITHROW, Alonzo, 304
 Polley, 304

WITMAR, Alois, 64
 WITROCK, Fritz, 201
 WITTER, John B., 127
 WITTMER, Louisa, 305
 WMOROWSKI, S. Joseph, 64
 WNOROUSKI, Longin J., 122
 Joseph, 193
 WOBBE, Anna, 304
 A. Margaret, 303
 B., 257
 Catherine, 304
 Christian A., 304
 H. Bernhardt Sr., 55, 256, 304
 J. B., 65, 88
 J. Bernhard, 304
 J. Bernhardt, 55, 256
 Margaret A., 304
 WOEHLE, Raymond, 64, 142, 294
 Sophia, 294
 WOENPE, M. Helena, 303
 WOESTMAN, Margaret, 298
 WOLF, J. C., 300
 Mary A., 300
 Phillip, 133
 WOLFE, Caroline, 295
 Eliza J., 197
 Elizabeth, 297
 Jno., 202
 Leonard, 159
 WOLFMANN, Rev. Henry, 165
 WOLVEN, Peter, 132
 WOOD, Bartholomew, 132
 Eliza (JENNINGS), 280
 James, 296
 James H., 134
 Marton R., 133
 Mary F., 302
 Richard, 78
 Susan, 296
 W., 137
 Wiley, 164
 WOODARD, Anna, 296
 Charles, 259, 296
 Gen. Joshua, 259
 WOODBURN, William, 93
 WOODS, Agnes M., 294
 Green, 139
 Jeremiah, 141
 John W., 156
 Naomi, 243
 Thomas M., 294
 W., 68
 Wm., 136
 William, 243
 WOODWARD, A. M., 247
 Miss E., 294
 WOOLARD, James B., 136, 163
 WOOLET, Miss D., 294
 WOOLEY, Fannie T., 297
 James, 297
 Joseph, 124
 Mary E., 297
 WOOLLARD, J. B., 164
 Rev. James, 146
 WOOTENER, Leven, 68
 WOOTERS, J. R., 75

WOOTERS continued

P. J., 136
 WORMAN, Thomas, 144
 WORSEMAN, Margaret, 186
 WORSTMANN, Catherine, 304
 WORTHEN, A. H., 34
 WREN, Nicholas, 77
 WRIGHT, Mr., 283
 Aaron, 144
 Cy., 285, 289
 Jacob, 149
 John, 153
 K. G., 141
 Leven, 120, 122
 Louisa, 296
 Samuel, 202
 Sarah, 294
 Sarah J., 301
 Simeon, 128
 WUBBE, Joseph, 127
 WUEST, Theresia, 304
 WULLER, J. B., 177
 John B., 298
 Nic., 298
 Sophia, 298
 WULZE, Sophia, 303
 WYATT, J. H., 136
 Richard C., 140
 Sarah A., 295
 William H., 140
 Wm. M., 117
 WYLE, S. B., 115, 168, 201

 YANDEL, John A., 138
 YARBROUGH, Absolom, 56
 Absolom, 52, 78, 255,
 279
 Ambrose, 120
 YARNELL, Mr., 154
 YATES, Alfred, 134
 YINGST, Adam, 55, 167, 169,
 284
 Christian, 298
 John O., 167, 169
 YOKUM, Stephen, 119, 120
 YONSON, Nels, 128
 YORK, A. A., 301
 Eveline A., 301
 H., 132
 John W., 164
 T., 132

YOUNG, Mr., 56, 173, 192,

229, 247
 Agnes, 302
 Alice, 297
 Anthony W., 142
 Benjamin, 162
 Betty, 189
 Charlotte, 205
 E. J., 262
 Edward, 120, 262
 Edward A., 126
 Edward J., 137
 J. E., 155
 J. F., 154, 155, 239, 293
 Jacob, 167
 James, 43, 49, 65, 66,
 67, 73, 93, 189, 190
 James C., 125
 James W., 190, 293
 Jane SNOWGRASS, 189
 Jasper, 264
 John, 49, 190, 239
 John W., 124
 John Wesley, 144
 Joseph, 127
 Lafayette, 264
 Lawrence P., 140
 Lieut., 136
 Mary J., 155, 293
 Mary Jane, 280
 Matthew, 42, 43, 49, 66,
 189, 190
 N. M., 299
 Nancy, 189
 Ned, 190, 263
 Patsey/Patsy ALBERT, 43,
 49, 189, 190
 Sarah (WARE), 43, 189
 Sarah, 262
 Sarah A. HESTER, 293
 Sarah A. C. (COPPLE),
 293
 Sarah J. (SONGER), 297
 Capt. (death), 42
 Capt. Samuel, 42, 43, 49,
 189
 Samuel, 125, 190, 264
 Susan (WHITCHURCH), 49
 W. H., 193
 W. J., 262
 Wm. J., 137, 297

YOUNG continued

William, 93
 Zachariah, 123
 YOUNGKIN, Della, 295
 YUNKER, Adam, 177
 Bishop, 212
 Catherine, 305
 Damion, 260

 ZACHARY, John, 202
 ZAKOR, Frederick W., 297
 Mary, 297
 Michael, 297
 ZEH, John, 132
 ZEHNTMEIER, Nicholas, 64
 ZEIS, Henry, 134
 ZELNICEK, Marie, 207
 ZELEICEK, Mary, 300
 ZEUKA, Bertha M., 295
 ZICK, Bernhard, 76
 John, 64
 ZIEK, John, 64
 ZIEREN, Adaline, 302
 Henry, 283
 Henry Jr., 302
 Henry Sr., 302
 Mary, 302
 Theodore, 302
 ZIMMERER, M., 202
 ZIMMERMAN, Anna E., 301
 Catherine, 301
 M., 301
 Mary, 297
 ZIMMERMANN, Abr., 242
 Abraham, 244
 Frank W., 300
 John J., 202
 Kate, 300
 Louise, 244
 Melchior, 64
 Melchoir, 202
 ZINGST, Adam, 127
 ZINGY, Barnhardt, 144
 ZOBRIST, Eliza, 302
 ZOELLER, Dora, 294
 Katie, 294
 William, 294
 ZUBER, Margareta, 244
 ZUCK, John, 142

